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SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

104405

1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, AND 1805,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY

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PREFACE.

A third and final volume of "Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes*" is now presented to the Public.

It is unnecessary to add much to what has been already said, in the Prefaces to the first two volumes, of the plan and object of these Selections.

The present volume comprises the closing part of Lord Teignmouth's administration, the whole of Lord Wellesley's splendid rule, and the second brief tenure of office by Lord Cornwallis.

The complete Series embraces a period of twenty-one years, from the last year of Warren Hastings to the death of Lord Cornwallis in 1805, and no pains have been spared to render the volumes a correct and graphic picture of the state of Anglo-Indian life, social, moral, and political, as it was more than sixty years ago.

From the present volume it will be seen that the attention of Members of Society was keenly excited during the period treated of, by the spread and success of vaccination, by the final operations against Tippoo Sultaun, and by the presence of French Privateers and French Ships of war in the Bay of Bengal, during the war with France.

As regards the operations against Seringapatam, it may be mentioned that only one or two of the State dispatches and State proclamations have been selected for publication. Such State papers are already available in the Wellesley Despatches and in other Works. But some of the letters from Camp and accounts of the festivities which took place after the fall of Seringapatam are curious. This volume also contains some particulars of Lord Wellesley's tour in the

Upper Provinces and in Bengal, which, in these days of Railroads and Electric Telegraphs, will, it is thought, not be devoid of interest. For several extracts from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, which was then published only once a week, I have been indebted to the kindness of Mr. S. Clarke, late Editor of that Journal, which, after a long popularity, has terminated its existence as a separate paper.

A full Table of Contents is prefixed to this volume, and this opportunity has been taken to print a Table of Contents for the first volume, which was unfortunately published without any such necessary help. That Table can be had separately.

W. S. SETON-KARR.

RECORD COMMISSION,
February 28th, 1868.

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PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THE 4TH JANUARY 1798.

The following advertisements respecting the regulations prescribed by the Government of Bombay for the transmission of letters from that Presidency to Great Britain *viâ* Bussora, have been copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 9th ultimo, for the information of our readers:—

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1797.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to establish a regular monthly communication with Great Britain *viâ* Bussora, the public are hereby informed that private letters will be received for transmission at the Office of the Secretary to Government, under the following regulations:—

First.—That no letters shall exceed in length four inches, in breadth two inches, nor be sealed with wax.

Second.—That all letters shall be sent to the Secretary to Government with a note specifying the writer, and with the writer's name signed under the address, to be countersigned by the Secretary, previous to deposit in the packet, as a warrant of permission.

Third.—That postage shall be paid on delivery of the letter at the rate of ten rupees a single letter weighing one quarter of a rupee; for letters weighing half a rupee, fifteen rupees; and for those weighing one rupee, twenty rupees.

Fourth.—Two mails will be transmitted by each despatch, one of which is intended to be despatched *viâ* Aleppo, the other *viâ* Bagdad. Letters in duplicate will be placed in each packet, or if single, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Fifth.—No packet or letters are to be received by the Commander of the packets, but through the prescribed channel, nor will any, except through the same channel, be forwarded by the Resident at Bussora.

Sixth.—The mails will be despatched from Bombay the 1st day of every month, and the first despatch will be on the 1st January 1798.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) JOHN MORRIS,
Secretary.

THE 18TH JANUARY 1798.

New Police at Madras.

The Committee appointed for the superintendence of the Police, consisting of the following Gentlemen :—

MR. JOHN CHAMIER ...	*His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.*
„ WALTER BALFOUR ...	
„ N. E. KINDERSLEY ...	*Superintendent of the Cutcherry Court.*
„ G. TASWELL... ...	*Master Attendant.*
MAJOR ALLAN	*Town Major.*
MR. S. D. TOTTON ...	*Secretary to the Committee of Police.*
„ JOHN DENNIS ...	*Superintendent of the Market.*
APPO NAIG...	*Cutwal.*

At the same time, the following regulations had passed to take effect from the 1st instant:—

That the public market will be held at the place lately occupied by the Madras Battalion, at the south-west angle of the Black Town, and that the fish market will be on the sea side at the north-east angle of Fort St. George.

That the Dullavoy and Maistry palankeen-bearers for such gentlemen as may apply to them for that purpose at the Cutwal's Choultry in the Black Town.

That the regulations respecting palankeen-bearers, bullock hire, cart hire, &c., &c., are lodged at the Public Office in the Fort, where they may be seen on application to the Secretary.

That printed lists of the new rates of provisions may be had at the Public Office.

That if any cause of complaints should occur, the same is to be represented, in the first instance, to Mr. Totton, the Secretary to the Committee of Police at the Public Office in Fort St. George, who will, without loss of time, submit the same to the Committee for their consideration and decision.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, the 26th January 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency and the Collectors of the revenue in the several zillahs, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money not less than Sicca Rupees five hundred, that may be tendered on loan to the

Honorable Company, on the terms of the advertisement published in the *Gazette* under date the 19th September 1796, of which the following is a copy :—

Public Department, Fort William, the 19th September 1796.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the Collectors of Benares, Shahabad, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, have been authorized to receive until further orders any sums of money, not less than Sicca Rupees five hundred, that may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company, for a period of one or two years, at the option of the Governor General in Council, on which interest will be allowed at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and paid for the first year at the expiration of twelve months, whether the principal should be then paid or deferred until the expiration of the second year.

For the immediate satisfaction of those who may pay money into the Treasury at any of the places above mentioned, a receipt will be granted in the following form :—

"I do acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury the sum of Sicca Rupees for which he is entitled to receive from the Secretary to the Government a Promissory Note, payable at the expiration of one or two years from this date at the option of the Governor General in Council, with interest to be paid annually, at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum."

The following is the form of the Promissory Notes which will be issued by the Secretary to the Government in exchange for the abovementioned receipts :—

No.

FORT WILLIAM,

Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees

The Governor General in Council does hereby promise for and in behalf of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to pay at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at the expiration of one or two years after the at his option, unto A. B., Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or or their order the sum of Sicca Rupees received into the Honorable Company's Treasury, from together with

interest annually, at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the

Signed by order of the Governor General in Council,

Examined *Accountant General,*

Registered as No. *Secretary to the Government.*

The Resident at Lucknow and Collector of Benares are authorized to receive the current money of those countries without any deduction for batta.

The public will receive Promissory Notes in exchange for the receipts to be granted in the first instance on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, 18TH MARCH 1798.

Yesterday, the Honorable Lieutenant General Sir Alured Clark, K. B., took the oaths and his seat at the Council Board, as Acting Governor General: a salute of 19 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William and three vollies of small arms by the troops in garrison were fired on the occasion.

Sir Alured Clark will have a Levee at his house at Chowringhee every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, until further notice.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 3rd April 1798.

The Acting Governor General in Council having adverted to the great depreciation of the public securities which has invariably followed any extraordinary demand on the resources of Bengal, and deeming it of essential importance to the interests both of the public and individuals, that such measures should be taken for upholding the value of these securities in future as can be adopted consistently with the existing engagements of Government to their creditors to appropriate the surplus resources

of this Presidency, whenever there may be any such surplus, to the discharge of the register debt according to priority of date, he has passed the following resolutions:—

1*st.*—A fund shall be established in Bengal for the redemption of the existing and future debts of the Company in India to be provided by bills to be drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors quarterly, and to consist of no less a proportion of the principal of the debts for the time being than two per cent. per annum, to be applied invariably towards the redemption of the debt of this Presidency, together with the interest that may from time to time accrue upon all securities that may be so redeemed, as soon as may be conveniently practicable after it shall have been received, and the General Treasury shall be opened accordingly for the receipt of cash for each quarterly appropriation, for which bills upon the Honorable Court of Directors will be prepared by the Deputy Accountant General, as usual, in any sum that may be required.

2*nd.*—The monies that may be so received by the Sub-Treasurer shall be placed to an account to be raised in the Cash Account of the General Treasury, and upon the general books of this Presidency under the head of "The account of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council for applying certain sums of money annually in Bengal, towards the reduction of the debts of the Company in India," and all other monies that may be received for interest and for the principal of the securities that may have been bought up, when they shall come in course of payment according to the prescribed order, shall be placed to the said account and applied, in like manner, by the Commissioners towards the redemption of the debt.

3*rd.*—The Commissioners shall apply all monies that may be so placed to their account, to the purchase of Government securities, whether the same may be at above or below par, as may appear to them most advisable at the time being, adverting to their respective rates of interest and current price.

4*th.*—The Commissioners shall lay out the whole of the monies, to be disposed of by them, in as equal weekly portions as may be conveniently practicable, and shall have two fixed days in each week for determining upon the offers that may be made to them by individuals of Government securities for sale; but they shall be empowered to determine in circulation any proposal that may be made to them in the intermediate days.

5*th.*—The Commissioners shall accept of the lowest tender, and in case of their receiving more than one tender upon the same terms, they shall accept as equal a proportion of each of such tenders as may be practicable with convenience to the parties.

6*th.*—The Commissioners shall be at liberty to subscribe any part of the monies, to be placed to their account, towards any public loan that is now open, or may be hereafter opened, in case they should not be able to apply the whole of the funds in their possession to the purchase of Government securities in the market, and it should appear to them to be beneficial to the interests of the fund to subscribe to such loan.

7*th.*—All the securities that may be purchased shall be transferred by endorsement at the time of purchase, to "The Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council for the reduction of the debts of the Company in India." The terms of purchase and the consideration to be given shall be then stated upon each of those securities, and attested by three or more of the Commissioners, as a voucher to the Sub-Treasurer for the issue of the amount.

8*th.*—The Commissioners shall take precedence according to their rank in the service of the Company, and, in case a difference of opinion should arise at any meeting that may be held by them, and they should be equally divided, the senior Commissioner present shall be allowed a casting voice. All their proceedings at such meetings shall be entered in proper books to be kept for that purpose, and a copy of such proceedings be transmitted to the Governor General in Council within seven days after the expiration of each month.

9*th.*—A list of the securities which may have been bought up in each month, shall be transmitted by the Commissioner, within seven days after the expiration of such month, to the Secretary to the Government.

10*th.*—The original securities shall be transmitted by the Sub-Treasurer, within seven days after the expiration of each month, to the Secretary to the Government, to be cancelled in the presence of the Governor General in Council, after having been compared with the list received from the Commissioners.

11*th.*—This list shall be then attested by the Governor General and other Members of Government, and returned to the Sub-Treasurer as a voucher for the securities therein mentioned having been redeemed, and as a future authority to him to transfer the amount that may be payable on account of such securities for interest and principal as each shall respectively become due, to the credit of the account of the Commissioners.

12*th.*—An account shall be made up to the 30th of April in every year by the Accountant General, of all sums paid into the Treasury, and placed to the account of the Commissioners, and also of all Government securities which shall have been redeemed previous to the day on which

the said account is to be closed, to be laid before the Governor General in Council, immediately after the close of the general books for the year, and to be published in the *Gazette*, in order that the public may be constantly advised of the progress that has been made towards the redemption of the debt.

13*th*.—The Commissioners to be appointed for carrying the plan into execution shall not be less than five in number, and they shall be sworn to execute the duties to be reposed in them faithfully and impartially to the best of their judgment.

14*th*.—The Acting President of the Board of Revenue and of the Board of Trade, the Secretary to the Government, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treasurer shall be Ex-officio Commissioners for the management of the fund.

Published by order of the Acting Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST MAY 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General will have a Levee at the Government House, on Monday next, the 4th June, at 10 o'clock, in Honor of His Majesty's birth-day.

A weekly Levee will be held every Tuesday at the same hour, the first to take place on the 12th June.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

Minutes of Council in the Public Department, Fort William, 30th July 1798.

The Governor General has the satisfaction to communicate to the Board a letter from Major General Sir James Craig, K. B., containing the account of the laudable zeal manifested by the Corps under his command, in their early subscription to the voluntary contribution for the aid of the public service.

The Governor General informs the Board that it is his intention to forward the loyal and dutiful address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the Ship *Eurydice*, with a request that the Chairman will present it to His Majesty whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to receive it.

By the same opportunity the Governor General proposes to forward to the Honorable the Court of Directors the resolutions of the Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and the list of the subscribers to the voluntary contribution as well at Calcutta as in other parts of these provinces. He further proposes that the names of all persons who shall hereafter subscribe to the voluntary contribution, be regularly transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the earliest opportunity.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER; *The 30th July* 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 1st August 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into effect the resolutions for promoting voluntary contributions in Bengal for the public service, presented to the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 24th ultimo, by a Committee of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, the following orders of His Lordship in Council passed for that purpose, are published for general information and for the guidance of the several public Officers therein mentioned:—

1*st.*—That the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of revenue in the several zillahs, and the Military Pay Masters and their deputies at the several stations of the Army, be authorized to open Books for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and to receive into their respective Treasuries the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2*ndly.*—That the several public Officers above mentioned be directed to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in their respective books, and also a weekly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions, and to enter in their respective cash accounts the whole of the monies that they may have so received under the general head of "Fort William Presidency" with the subordinate head of "Voluntary contributions."

3*rdly*.—That the Accountant General be directed to make up an account, at the end of each month, of all contributions that may have been paid into the several Treasuries under this Presidency, in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date.

4*thly*.—That bills to be drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, as well as the bills that may be drawn by individuals upon their correspondents in England in payment of their contributions, be made payable as follows:—"To the Secretaries for the time being, to the "Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or their order on "account of the (or my) voluntary contributions (or contribution) en- "tered into in Bengal to be applied to the public service, in such manner "as the wisdom of Parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall "continue in state of war, or whether peace shall have been re-estab- "lished."

5*thly*.—That the Accountant General be further directed to take charge of all such bills as may be tendered to him by individuals in payment of their contributions, and to forward such bills and also the bills to be drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors, together with a regular register thereof, by the public packets, addressed to the Secretaries for the time being, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1798.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, 31*st August* 1798.

A body of sepoys being required to proceed by sea to the Northern Circars, it is the wish of Government to collect Volunteers from the whole Native Army, in order that every Corps may have the opportunity of manifesting its zeal and attachment to the service, which, the Commander-in-Chief is confident, will not be less conspicuous on that than on several former occasions, wherein the Native troops on the Bengal establishment acquired a just and lasting renown for courage and fidelity.

A bounty of one month's pay and full batta will be given to each man who shall be employed as a Volunteer prior to his embarkation, and every possible attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of the Volunteers whilst on board of ship, and the greatest care taken in laying in their water and provisions, under the inspection of some of themselves who may be selected for the purpose.

After the service shall be over, they will be permitted to return to the Battalions from which they were received.

The season of the year in which they will embark will be favorable for an expeditious passage, and the duration of the voyage will not probably be more than eight or ten days.

The whole of the foregoing is to be clearly explained to the several Native Regiments and Battalions.

The Commander-in-Chief is sensible that the spirit and alacrity of the sepoys are capable of being much promoted and conciliated by the European Officers, and bespeaks their zealous exertions in forwarding the views of Government by using every argument calculated to inspire confidence and promote emulation; and he assures them that they cannot better fulfil their duty to their country, or render a more acceptable service to Government than by a cordial assistance on the present occasion.

The Major Generals commanding Stations will exert their influence in such manner as shall appear to them most likely to ensure success.

The Volunteers will be formed into Companies, and the Companies into Battalions, with the usual proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and, for the sake of greater encouragement, Jemadars will be promoted to the rank of Subadars, Havildars to the rank of Jemadars, Naiks to the rank of Havildars, and Sepoys to the rank of Naiks.

Commanding Officers of stations will form the Companies and select for promotion the men who have been the most diligent and the most disposed to the service.

An European Officer will be appointed to each Company, and the choice is left to the Commanding Officers of stations.

A drummer and a fifer to be attached to each Company.

The Volunteers collected at Futtyghur, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Chunar, Dinapore, Kishengunge, Gyah, Burragong, Dacca, and Chittagong are to be sent immediately to Barrackpore by water, on boats to be provided for the purpose.

They are to bring with them their clothing, now in wear, but not their arms or accoutrements, which will be furnished from the Arsenal in Fort William.

As soon as the Companies are formed, returns are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General, specifying the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

The Officers in charge of the Companies are to be careful to bring with them certificates of the periods to which the men have been paid.

The whole are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps, and their places to be filled up by recruits.

The Officers Commanding at Berhampore at the Presidency and Midnapore will report, as soon as possible, the number of Volunteers at their respective stations, when subsequent orders will be given.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER 1798.

Notice is hereby given that there will be no Levee at the Government House on Tuesday next, and that on Thursday the 25th being the Anniversary of His Majesty's accession, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General will have a Levee to commence at 10 o'clock.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 15TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 5th November 1798.

Whereas the sale of fire-arms or other warlike stores to or for the use of the country Powers or private persons, without express authority for that purpose, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of Government, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having reason to believe that attempts have been made to evade the said prohibition, His Lordship in Council hereby declares that the said trade in fire-arms and warlike stores has been and continues to be entirely forbidden, and that any person or persons who shall be detected in exporting from Calcutta or any other part of the Company's Provinces to any part or parts of the country within their territories, or otherwise, Cannon or Guns of any other description, or any arms or warlike stores of whatever denomination, without a Pass sealed with the seal of the Company and signed by the Secretary to this Government, will be considered as having forfeited the protection of the Company and will be sent to Europe.

It is further hereby notified and declared that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Collectors and Officers of the Customs within the Company's Provinces, including the Zemindary of Benares, and the Magistrates of the several districts, have been directed to take due care that the strictest attention be paid to this order, and to seize within their respective jurisdictions any property attempted to be passed in violation of this order, declaring the said property to be confiscated, one-half to the use and benefit of the Honorable Company, and the other half to the benefit of the informer, who shall be entitled to the same upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

Fort William, Public Department, 17th November 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer is authorized to receive all the Spanish Dollars which may be tendered to him in payment of subscriptions to the 12 per cent. loan on or before the 20th instant, at the rate of Sicca Rs. 210 per 100 Dollars.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

Regimental Orders, Calcutta, 20th November 1798.

The uniform of the Corps to be a short jacket, scarlet faced with yellow, yellow buttons with the Honorable Company's crest, waist-coat and pantaloons white, with half-boots, black stocks, and round hats with a Fox Tail and Black feather. Muster of the jacket, hat, and accoutrements will be shown at the Serjeant Major's Quarters in the old Fort on Wednesday morning next, where they will remain for inspection until the clothing, &c., of the Corps is completed.

All persons who have been this day mustered, and who have not the means of providing themselves with uniform clothing, are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant without delay, in conformity with the above Minutes of Council.

The Regulating Officer, Captain Griffiths, will take the necessary measures for clearing and rolling the ground in the neighbourhood of the Great Tank, heretofore appropriated to a Militia Parade.

Militia Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, 21st November 1798.

The Armenian inhabitants who have enrolled themselves to serve in the Calcutta Militia, are required to parade on Friday morning next, at sunrise, on the Respondentia Walk, for the purpose of being mustered.

Militia Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, 22nd November 1798.

The Portuguese inhabitants who have enrolled themselves to serve in the Calcutta Militia, are required to parade on Monday morning next, at break of day, on the Respondentia Walk, for the purpose of being mustered.

(Sd.) M. SHAWE, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant, Calcutta Militia.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

The 9th November 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Whereas it has been represented to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that several places in the vicinity of Calcutta and elsewhere within these Provinces are become the ordinary resort of disorderly persons from the Foreign Settlements on the Sabbath day: And that at such places of public resort, horse races are frequented and the pernicious practice of gaming prevails to the scandal of the British Government and to the prejudice of those who are entitled to its protection: And whereas the profanation of the day set apart for the solemn observance of public worship is a practice destructive of the good order and morals of society, and contrary to the duties and ordinances of the Protestant Religion, His Lordship in Council hereby orders and directs all Magistrates and Officers Commanding at Military Stations, to prohibit horse races and all other meetings for the purpose of gaming on the Sabbath day within the limits of their respective jurisdiction or commands; And if any person or persons shall be guilty of disobedience

to such prohibition, the Magistrates and Officers of the district or station in which such offence shall be committed, are hereby strictly commanded to report the name or names of any person or persons so offending to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council; And His Lordship in Council hereby declares that the person or persons so offending shall be liable to forfeit the protection of the Honorable the East India Company, and to be sent to Europe.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT, CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 26th November 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Calcutta Militia :—

2nd Lieut. Colonel W. A. Brooke.
1st Major J. Bebb.
2nd „ J. Belli.
Captain F. Gladwin.
„ R. Bathurst.
„ F. Mure.
„ J. Buller.
„ C. H. Barlow.
„ T. Myers.
„ R. Birch.
„ W. Fairlie.
„ W. Burroughs.
„ Hon'ble H. Wellesley.
Lieutenant H. Buller.
„ C. Benezet.
„ J. H. Harington.
„ J. Cotton.
„ T. Dashwood.
„ R. W. Cox.
„ G. Dowdeswell.

Lieutenant H. Trail.
„ J. Vanzandt.
„ J. Dickens.
„ L. Ball.
„ A. Colvin.
„ J. Shaw.
„ G. U. Lawtie.
„ F. Horsley.
„ T. Gowan.
„ J. Palmer.
„ W. Egerton.
„ R. Parry.
„ C. Rottiman.
„ Allan Gilmore.

CAVALRY.

1st Captain and Commandant W. Farquharson.
2nd „ „ C. Cockerell.
Lieutenant Hon'ble F. Fitzroy.
„ Jos. T. Brown.
„ F. Macnaghten to act as Adjutant to the Cavalry.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Armenian Gentlemen to be Officers in the Militia as follows:—

1st Captain and Commandant Moses Arackiel.
2nd „ „ „ Johanes Sarkies.
1st Lieutenant Aratoon Petruse.
2nd „ Issac Malchus.
1st Ensign Narciss Johanes.
2nd „ and Adjutant John Stephen Mirza.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

L. HOOK,
Sub-Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT, CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

The following Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 25th of May 1798, is published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Secretary.

"*Para.* 105.—You will have observed by our despatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragemeut of Indian Literature. We understand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental Manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country, these remaining in private hands, and being likely in a course of time to pass into others, in which probably no use can be made of them. They are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great measure lost to Europe as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend that since the decline of the Mogul Empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased; that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that few copies of books of established character are now made, so that there being by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock, Hindoostan may at length be much thinned of its literary stores without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the Institution of a Public Repository in this country for Oriental writings would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind is still a bibliothecal desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the Company should go into any considerable expense in forming a collection of Eastern books, but we think the India House might with particular propriety be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature; and conceiving also that gentlemen might choose to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved and become useful to the public, we therefore desire it to be made known that we are willing to allot a suitable apartment for the purpose of an Oriental Repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall Street; and that all Eastern Manuscripts transmitted to that Repository will be carefully preserved and registered there.

"106. By such a collection the literature of Persia and Mahomedan India may be preserved in this country, after perhaps it shall, from further changes and the further declension of taste for it, be partly lost in its original seats.

"107. Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian Manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindoos to a foreign Government, from the discouragements their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly; we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient Dialects of the Hindoos, might, through the industry of individuals, at length be placed in safety in this Island, and form a part of the proposed collection."

(A true Extract)

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed Monday, the 17th instant, for the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, there will be a Ball and Supper at the Theatre on the occasion, at which His Lordship desires the favor of the company of all the Gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military service of His Majesty, and of the Hon'ble the East India Company.

(Sd.) R. DAVIES,

Aide-de-Camp.

December 6th, 1798.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1798.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 6th June 1776.

114. We shall conclude with some remarks on the very extraordinary conduct of several of our Officers, in their address to you on the new arrangement of the 8th January 1796.

115. When we consider the liberal principles of that arrangement, framed as it was in concert with His Majesty's Ministers, and who united with us in endeavoring to remove every reasonable cause of complaint; when we recollect that in many instances indulgences were granted by it which had not been asked, and which could not have been expected; when we advert to the pecuniary sacrifice made by the Company to promote the comfort and happiness of the whole of our Indian Army· We

must repeat in the terms of the concluding part of our separate letter of the 8th January 1796, that we had the most sanguine expectations that all discontent would be done away; that our Military servants would feel duly impressed with a sense of the protection extended to them, and the great regard shown to their interest; and that they would consider with candour the important duration made in the service in general, in credit, emoluments, and respectability, however some few individuals might not feel their perfect situations exactly what they wished.

116. To these sentiments on the most mature deliberation we adhered, and we are convinced every ingenuous, every reasonable mind will concur in them. What, therefore, must have been our surprise and indignation to find these our well founded expectations disappointed, and to learn that some of our Officers, instead of receiving the material benefits and advantage held out to them by the new Army Regulations, with gratitude and respect, had presumed to arraign those regulations in a style of disrespect and intemperance highly unbecoming the situation in which they stand to those who had prescribed them; that some had even dared to insinuate that we had been actuated by unworthy motives in forming some part of the regulations, and that other parts, the most beneficial to their happiness and interest, had been treated with contempt or indifference; in short, in their unfounded animadversions they have totally lost sight of subordination and submission, and even betrayed symptoms of disaffection to our service!

117. When we examine the situation of those who thus, forgetful of their duty, have annexed their signature to addresses of this complexion, we are concerned to find amongst them several whose immediate advantage must follow the carrying into effect the arrangement determined; and while, on the other hand, young men who had just entered the service have presumed to call in question the principles of regulations, which it was scarcely possible they could comprehend.

118. It is, nevertheless, some consolation to us to observe, that the number of Officers to whom these remarks immediately apply is comparatively small, and we are still willing to persuade ourselves, that on more mature reflection, impressed with a conviction of the substantial benefits of the new arrangements, even those few will see the impropriety of their conduct and return to a just sense of their duty; so to adopt the language of the Governor General in his Minutes of Council of the 25th June 1796, we doubt not that experience will prove to the Officers of the Bengal Army, that their collective interests have been more consulted in the arrangements, than they appear at present to understand.

119. From these considerations we are induced to draw a veil over the past conduct of those Officers whose addresses have been the subject of the foregoing animadversions; but, necessary as it is for us to preserve that respect and subordination which is so much our due from them in every view, and to deter our Military servants from such proceedings in future, we hereby direct that if any of our Officers hereafter presume to address themselves to our Government in an offensive, intemperate, or disrespectful style, upon the subject of orders received from us, such Officers, whatever be their rank and service, will be immediately dismissed from our employ and sent to England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 20TH DECEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 12th December 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the supra cargoes at Canton have been authorized to receive fifteen lakhs of Rupees into their treasury in specie, and to grant Bills upon the Governor General in Council for the amount payable in Bengal, in cash, upon the following terms, *viz.*:—

The first 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 39 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable thirty days after sight.

The second 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 40 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable forty-five days after sight.

The third 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 41 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable sixty days after sight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 20TH DECEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 13th December 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has thought proper to authorize the Mint Master to receive, until further notice, all the Gold Bullion which may be tendered to him, and to grant certificates for the net amount thereof, after deducting the established duties, as soon as its value shall have been ascertained by Assay, which certificates will be payable at the General Treasury in cash

thirty days after date, or at the option of the proprietors, receivable at par, in payment of opium advertised for sale on the 20th instant, whenever they may be tendered for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 27TH DECEMBER 1898.

Fort William, Public Department, 25th December 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having determined to proceed to Fort St. George, His Lordship has been pleased to nominate His Excellency the Hon'ble the Lieutenant General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B., Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William.

Published by order of the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1799.

MILITIA ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, Fort William, December 21st, 1798.

The Governor General has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the zeal and alacrity with which all ranks of the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, have applied themselves to learn the use of arms, since the re-establishment of the Corps of European Militia.

The regular and assiduous attention of the Infantry and Cavalry comprising this respectable Corps, will soon render it an important addition to the Military Force of this Presidency, and will contribute essentially to the security of the seat of the Supreme Government of the British possessions in India.

The Governor General, being on the eve of his departure for Fort St. George, takes this opportunity of declaring his public approbation of exertions so honorable to the character of this Settlement, and so conformable to that spirit which now secures the British Empire in Europe against the combined efforts of all its enemies.

All the Officers bearing commissions in the Militia having, without exception, manifested every possible degree of activity and diligence in the formation and discipline of their respective Companies and Troops, the Governor General will not attempt to discriminate between the merits of individuals belonging to the Corps. But it is his duty to express a particular sense of the service rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, in forming the Corps of Militia Cavalry, which has derived great advantage from the valuable instructions of that respectable Officer.

The Governor General is persuaded that no incitement is necessary to sustain the zeal which now animates the whole Settlement; but he cannot withhold from the gentlemen who have exerted themselves on this occasion, the accompanying testimony of the value of their services, contained in a letter from the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas, which did not reach Fort William until some weeks after the re-establishment of the Calcutta European Militia had taken place:—

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated the 16th June 1798.

"In consequence of the menaces and arrogant language of our enemy, threatening, by an invasion of our own Island, at once to strike at the whole vitals of our strength and power, a spiri

of zeal, ardent loyalty, and national pride has been excited to a degree unequalled at any period of our history; and the consequence of it is, that all ranks and degrees of men are coming forward to be trained in arms,—determined to repel every attempt to insult our Coasts, or to disturb the internal peace and prosperity of the country. We are, in truth, become an armed nation; and, in addition to all our other advantages, have formed a bulwark of internal security, founded upon the voluntary zeal, loyalty, and valour of the country. I wish earnestly to urge your Lordship to take this statement under your consideration, as applicable to the situation of India. If it be true that a successful invasion of this country would prove fatal to us, in every one interest worthy to bestow a thought upon, it is still more peculiarly true with regard to His Majesty's subjects settled in India. A successful attack upon our possessions in India, and the overthrow of the British interests there, would be a death's wound to every prospect which any Civil Servant of the Company can entertain. Why then are not they, so far as is consistent with their other avocations and duties, learning to devote some leisure hours in each week, in order to learn the use of arms, and to form themselves into Corps, under the authority of the Government, for the purpose of adding to your European strength in India, and preparing themselves, in case of the last extremity, to sacrifice their lives in defence of those interests upon which every thing essential in life must depend? This is an advantage which, in the day of difficulty, no other European nation but ourselves have the means of resorting to."

THE 3RD JANUARY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 21st December 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, considering that the due administration of the internal Government and affairs of the Company in Bengal requires that no Civil Servant should be nominated to certain offices of trust and responsibility until it shall have been ascertained that he is sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council, and the several languages, the knowledge of which is requisite for the due discharge of the respective functions of such offices: His Lordship in Council hereby apprizes the Civil Servants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1st January 1801, no servant will be deemed eligible to any of the offices hereinafter mentioned, until he shall have passed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined) in the laws

and regulations, and in the languages, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indispensable qualification for such respective office.

The languages, a knowledge of which will be considered requisite in the several offices in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, are:—

For the office of Judge or Register of any Court of Justice, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, or Benares—the Hindoostanee and the Persian languages.

For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Salt Agent, in the Provinces of Bengal or Orissa—the Bengali language.

For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Agent for the provision of Opium, in the Provinces of Behar or Benares—the Hindoostanee language.

With regard to the laws and regulations, the examination will take place with respect to those laws and regulations which may relate to the duties or the conduct of the business of the respective offices already enumerated.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has given this previous intimation to the Civil Servants of this Establishment, in order that every servant whose views may be directed to the succession to any of the situations above mentioned, may have sufficient time to qualify himself for passing the prescribed examination whenever he may be called upon for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd January 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the Collectors of Revenue in the several Zillahs, to receive, until further orders, all Bills of Exchange that shall have been accepted under the authority of Government, in payment of subscriptions to the Decennial Loan, at par, deducting interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum for the time that the bills may have to run before they will become due.

Notice is further given that the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue, and the Paymasters of the Civil, Military, and

Marine Departments have been authorized to receive subscriptions to the Decennial Loan, for any even sum of not less than Sicca Rs. 4,000, and to transfer all arrears of pay and salary (whether the same shall have been advertised for payment in the *Gazette* or not), and also of commission and all other public demands that may be due from their respective departments, in payment of such subscriptions either wholly or in part, upon application being made for that purpose, previously to the close of the Loan on the 20th of February next.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1799.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, 16th February 1799.

The Review of the Artillery this morning at Dum-Dum was highly to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

The appearance of the Corps was soldier-like; the men were quick and expert in the exercise of the guns, and the practice at the Batteries was uncommonly correct. But the Commander-in-Chief observed with peculiar pleasure the forward state of the Golundaaz: the manner in which they are set up, together with the progress they have made in acquiring a knowledge of their duty as Artillerymen in so short a space of time, whilst it manifests the unremitting and zealous attention of Colonel Greene and the other Officers, affords the well-grounded confidence, that the expectation formed of the utility of the establishment will, with the same exertions at other stations as have been shown at the Head-Quarters of the Corps, be ultimately realized to the fullest extent.

The report made by the Commanding Officer of the assistance which he has received from Adjutant Johnston in training the Golundaaz, does great credit to the abilities and assiduity of that Officer.

Extra provisions to be served to the Artillery to-day.

THE 14TH MARCH 1799.

Advertisement.

His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, observing that Pariah Dogs are become exceedingly numerous, and apprehensive that accidents may happen from some of them being mad, request that all persons will keep their Dogs within doors, from the last day of this month of March to the first day of June.

The Justices have, for the public safety, thought proper to order that all Pariah Dogs which shall be found in the streets from the last day of this month to the first of June, be killed; and that a reward of two annas be paid for each head which shall be brought to the Scavengers during the months of April and May.

By order of the Justices,

JOHN MILLER,
First Clerk.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES,
9th March 1799.

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the stone quarries in the Province of Benares, which has been hitherto under the immediate control of the Officers of Government, have been laid open for the use of the Public on condition of the individuals, who may be desirous of supplying themselves with this article, paying a specified tax, according to the size of the stones that may be so quarried; the rates of which will hereafter be published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secretary.

The 9th April 1799.

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 10th April 1799.

Notice is hereby given that all letters, whether Public or Private, for the Grand Army in the Field, are in future to be limited to a small slip of paper not exceeding the one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$th) of a sheet of quarto-post, rolled (not folded up), which restriction will continue until further notice.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 25TH APRIL 1799.

Minutes of Council of the 17th April 1799.

The Vice-President in Council having accepted of the proposals offered by Mr. W. Fairlie for supplying and feeding elephants and camels for the service of the Army under this Presidency for three years

from the 1st of May next, the following is an abstract of the terms of this contract:—

The elephants and camels kept under the present existing contract (in number 200 elephants and 90 camels) are, after being surveyed as prescribed by the public advertisement of the 7th of last month, to be delivered over to the new contractor, and whatever in number of elephants and camels shall be delivered short of the above number, from whatever cause such deficiency may have arisen, or whatever elephants or camels shall be required to complete the establishment of 200 elephants and 90 camels, the new contractor is to furnish, in such manner as it is specified, all deficiencies that were to be supplied under former contracts, in consideration of which, he will be entitled to receive from the former contractor, on the first of May next, or within ten days next succeeding the several surveys, the sum of Sicca Rs. 750 for each deficient elephant, and Sicca Rs. 150 for each deficient camel. Should Government hereafter think fit to increase the number of elephants and camels beyond what is now proposed, the contractor is to engage to supply the number required in the same manner as to times, and subject to the same conditions, as are specified in a former contract, which was entered into with Mr. J. Becher.

The following are the rates per month in Sonaut Rupees payable in cash, at which Mr. Fairlie has engaged to feed and keep whatever may be the establishment of elephants and camels, constantly completed and supplied with attendants, pads, saddles, ropes, and all other usual gear, taking upon himself the risk of all casualties, whether in peace or war, wheresoever there may be occasion for their services with any part of the Bengal army, as is laid down in the contract concluded with Mr. Becher, and subjecting himself to all the checks, terms, and conditions expressed therein:—

For every elephant attached to troops under this Presidency, and serving in the Hon'ble Company's Provinces, or the Vizier's dominions, comprehending Rohilcund and all the other districts of His Excellency's dominions, Sonaut Rs. 34 per month.

For every camel attached to troops serving as above, Sonaut Rs. 11 per month.

For every elephant attached to troops serving beyond the Company's and Vizier's dominions, as above defined, Sonaut Rs. 40 per month.

For every camel attached to troops serving beyond the Company's and Vizier's dominions, as above defined, Sonaut Rs. 13 per month.

Whatever camels may be required either to complete the establishment or to replace such casualties as may hereafter arise, are to be at

the expense of the contractor, until they shall arrive at the stations where the deficiency may happen to be, and until they shall be surveyed and approved of by the Commanding Officers.

No new elephants, either to supply the present deficiencies or to replace casualties, will be received into the service, except such as are from Chittagong, or the country to the southward of that province.

All elephants and camels which shall be retained in the service from the existing present contract, and all such as shall hereafter be received into the service, are, as soon as surveyed and approved of, to be marked in such a manner as Government or the Commander-in-Chief may direct, and the contractor is to be held responsible to the full amount of his contract penalty that he does not sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any such elephant or camel, until the same shall be condemned or regularly discharged the service.

Messrs. Bernard M'Callum and Archibald Kelso are Mr. Fairlie's sureties, and are to be bound jointly and separately with him for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of his contract.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 1ST MAY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 29th April 1799.

The following plan of a Loan, having received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is published by order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council:—

Notice is hereby given

First.—That Subscription Books shall be opened on the 1st of May next, to be closed on or before the 30th of June following, by the Sub-Treasurer, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue, the Commercial Residents and Salt Agents, for a loan for any sum in even hundreds of not less than Sicca Rs. 4,000, on obligations irredeemable for ten years from and after the 1st of January 1800, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and upon the following terms:—

Secondly.—That the interest shall be paid annually at the option of the lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in cash at the Presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at the exchange of two shillings and six pence the Sicca Rupee, and payable fifteen months after date.

Thirdly.—That the principal shall be paid at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of ten years at the option of the lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in cash at the Presidency, or

by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at the same rate of exchange of two shillings and six pence the Sicca Rupee, payable fifteen months after date; but reserving to the Hon'ble Court an option of postponing payment of the bills so to be drawn for the principal for one or two years longer, upon paying interest thereon half-yearly, to be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from and after the term of the expiration of fifteen months from the date of the bills to the day of payment; provided that persons who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal in Bengal, shall signify such desire in writing to the Accountant General, twelve months previous to the expiration of the term of the loan; and provided also, that the Governor General in Council shall in this latter case have an option of postponing the payment of the principal for one or two years after the expiration of the term of the loan, upon paying interest thereon annually, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to the day of payment.

Fourthly.—That the subscriptions shall be payable by monthly instalments in sums of not less than Sicca Rs. 400 at a time, and in the proportion of not less than—

15	per cent.	in or for the month of May.
15	„	in June.
15	„	in July.
15	„	in August.
10	„	in September.
10	„	in October.
10	„	in November.
10	„	in December.
100		

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 17TH MAY 1799.

Minutes of Council, Fort William, 17th May 1799.

Advices having been received of the capture of Seringapatam by assault, on the 4th instant, by the army under the Command of General Harris; resolved, that the following copy of a letter published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, announcing this brilliant and important conquest, be published in General Orders, and that a Royal Salute be fired on the glorious event from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the other stations of the Army.

Resolved further, that three vollies of small arms be fired this evening by the European Troops in Fort William.

"My Lord,

"I have the pleasure to inform you that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam, and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tippoo Sultan fell in the assault; two of his sons, the Sultan Padshaw and Moyen-ood-deen, are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling; our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship details hereafter.

(Sd.) GEORGE HARRIS."

Published by order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 30TH MAY 1799.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 18th May 1799.]

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having this day received from the Commander-in-Chief of the allied army in the field the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army, which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favor of Providence, the justice of our cause and the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised

the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the Military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, in restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies an increasing source of her prosperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. WEBBE,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 27TH JUNE 1799.

Garrison Orders, Fort St. George, 3rd June 1799.

His Majesty's 10th and 51st Regiments and the Madras Militia to be under arms at half past four to-morrow morning, and to form a square on the General Parade for the purpose of receiving the standard of the late Tippoo Sultan taken on the 4th May in the Fort of Seringapatam, and also the colours of the French Republic taken on the same day from the French Corps, in the service of that Prince, and arrived at this Presidency under charge of Lieutenant Harris, of His Majesty's 74th Regiment.

The Flank Companies of His Majesty's 10th Regiment will meet Lieutenant Harris before five o'clock at the bridge leading to the Wallajah gate, and after the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has passed into the Fort, they will escort the Standard and Colours to the centre of the Parade, where they will be received with presented arms.

The Standard and Colours having been presented to the Governor General, His Lordship will proceed with them to the Church, and after they have been deposited at the altar, the Flank Companies will return and take up their stations on the parade.

Prayers being over, a royal salute will be fired from the walls of the garrison, answered by the ships in the roads and followed by three vollies from the troops.

The Governor General having passed out of the fort, the troops are to return to their barracks, and two days' batta will be distributed to all the Non-Commissioned and Privates in garrison.

Major Taswell will continue the Madras Militia under arms to-morrow morning, and their new colours will be presented to them by the Right Hon'ble Lady Clive.

The troops having paraded in conformity to the above orders, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, attended by the Body Guard, alighted from his carriage upon the Parade at ten minutes past five o'clock. Lord and Lady Clive, Mrs. Harris and family, arrived a few minutes after, and the whole of the Civil and Military Officers were now assembled, either upon the Parade or in the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses, which with the ramparts, streets, and all the avenues leading to the Fort, were crowded with innumerable spectators, Natives and Europeans.

The Standard of Tippoo Sultan borne by Lieutenant Harris, and the Colours of the French Republic carried by Majors Beatson and Allan, followed by the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 10th Regiment, having now entered the square, were received with presented arms and the different bands, playing a solemn march. On Lieutenant Harris approaching within a few paces of the Governor General, he addressed His Lordship in the following words:—"This Standard and these Colours taken from the enemy, under the consummate wisdom of your Lordship's Councils, by the brave army commanded by Lieutenant General Harris, His Excellency has honored me by committing to my charge and directing that I should lay them at your Lordship's feet." His Lordship instantly embraced Lieutenant Harris, and in an impressive manner which excited the liveliest emotions of joy and gratitude in the spectators delivered his sentiments to the following effect:—

"The zeal, perseverance, and manly fortitude of your father, and the matchless conduct of that gallant army which under his command has relieved these possessions from the peril of foreign invasion and restored us to a state of security and repose, have already received my cordial acknowledgments and obtained the just tribute of public gratitude and admiration. It remains for us to turn our hearts to the author

of all these signal blessings, and at the feet of the altar to offer up our humble thanksgivings to the Giver of Victory and the Guardian of the cause of Justice, Virtue, and Faith."

The Governor General then proceeded to the Church, where the Standard and the Colours were deposited at the altar. Solemn thanks having been offered to Almighty God for having crowned our arms with such signal success, His Lordship returned to the Parade, when Major Allan unexpectedly addressed him in these words—

"I have particular satisfaction on this memorable occasion in having it in my power to present your Lordship with a sword, worn by Tippoo Sultan, a token which I trust your Lordship will regard as a mark of my personal respect, as well as a memorial of that glorious achievement which the army has accomplished under your Lordship's auspices."

His Lordship, as nearly as we can recollect, made this reply—

"The gift is peculiarly acceptable from an Officer distinguished throughout the whole campaign by the most meritorious exertions of activity and valour, and particularly at the close of it by the most generous efforts of humanity and compassion; I shall always remember with pleasure the personal kindness of such a character towards myself, and I am happy to take this public opportunity of expressing my sense of those manly and amiable qualities which have appeared with such lustre, not only in the moment of difficulty and danger, but in that of Victory and Conquest."

The 12th September 1799.

[From the Madras Newspapers, 21st and 24th August 1799.]

Garrison Orders, Fort St. George, 20th August 1799.

The troops in garrison to be under arms to-morrow morning at half past five o'clock to receive His Excellency Meer Allum Bahaudur, Ambassador from His Highness the Subadar of the Deccan.

His Excellency will enter at the St. George's Gate, and be received with presented arms by His Majesty's 51st Regiment, which will form a street leading from the gate to the General Parade.

The 2nd Division, 1st European Regiment, will fall in on the left of the 51st, and the Madras Militia under Major Taswell will form a continuation of the street to the front of the Admiralty House.

The Madras Battalion will march in at the Wallajah Gate, and form a street round by the front of the Arsenal to the Admiralty House.

A salute of seventeen guns to be fired on His Excellency's entering the Fort, and the troops to continue under arms until he passes out, when he will again be saluted with the same number of guns.

The troops having been drawn out in conformity to the above orders, and William Petrie, Esq., and E. Fallowfield, Esq., Members of the Council, having proceeded with an escort of the Body Guard to conduct His Excellency Meer Allum from his house to the fort, His Excellency, together with his son Meer Dawran, and with a numerous train of attendants, entered at St. George's Gate about seven o'clock, and was immediately saluted with seventeen guns; and, on his arrival at the Admiralty House, was met in the verandah by the Governor General, Lord Clive, Vice Admiral Rainier, Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Brathwaite; the whole of the Naval and Military Officers and gentlemen of the Civil Service at the Presidency having previously taken their seats in the great hall. His Excellency and Meer Dawran having received the usual compliments on their introduction, were conducted by the Governor General, Lord Clive, and Vice-Admiral Rainier to the upper end of the hall, and placed in a chair under a pavillion erected for the occasion, and, in compliment to the Nizam, covered with yellow velvet, being the colour appropriated at the Court of Hyderabad to His Highness the Nizam.

His Excellency remained in conversation with the Governor General for more than half an hour, when His Lordship presented him and Meer Dawran utter of roses and beetle-nut, upon which His Excellency took his leave with the same ceremonies and compliments as at his entrance.

Previously to the visit of His Excellency the Ambassador from the Subadar of the Deccan, the Governor General held a levee, at which all the gentlemen of the Settlement attended.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

Fort William, 15th September 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General arrived this morning at Fort William.

His Lordship attended by his suite embarked from Fort St. George on the 5th instant on the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Earl Howe*, and arrived on the 12th instant at Kedgeree, from whence His Lordship proceeded to Fort William in one of the Hon'ble Company's Schooners, which had been prepared for his accommodation.

The *Earl Howe* was accompanied to the Sandheads by His Majesty's Ship *La Sybille.*

His Lordship was attended by His Body Guard from the Gardens where he landed, and on the borders of the Esplanade he was met by the Corps of Calcutta Cavalry.

His Lordship escorted by those Corps proceeded to Fort William, and was met at the gates of the fort by His Excellency Sir Alured Clarke, Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, and by Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Officers of the Staff attended His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice President and Deputy Governor.

On His Lordship's arrival in the Fort the usual salute was fired from the ramparts. All the troops in garrison were drawn up in a street, through which His Lordship passed.

From the Fort His Lordship proceeded towards the Government House, in the front of which the Calcutta Militia were drawn up in a street, through which His Lordship passed to the Government House.

On His Lordship's arrival at the Government House, he received the compliments of the Members of the Supreme Council and many of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement.

THE 3RD OCTOBER 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th September 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the letter addressed to His Lordship on the 28th instant by the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta at the meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, and the possible inconvenience to which some of the subscribers of last year might be subject, in consequence of the unexpected change of circumstances which has since taken place, has thought proper, with a view of providing for the receipt and remittance of all voluntary contributions in the current year for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and of affording an easy means of relief from the operation of the late tax on income to all persons who may think proper to avail themselves of it, to publish for general information a copy of His Lordship's late correspondence with the Committee, together with the following Resolutions of His Lordship in Council, similar to those which were passed on the same occasion last year.

To the Right Hon'ble Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General, Fort William.

My Lord,—We, the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta at the public meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, adverting to the Resolutions then entered into for the purpose of promoting voluntary contributions in this country for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and to the consideration that several gentlemen have subscribed certain sums for that purpose to be paid annually during the war, beg leave to request that your Lordship will give such directions as may appear most proper to provide for the receipt and remittance of those subscriptions, as well as of such other voluntary contributions as may be entered into for the same purpose in the current year.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful Servants,

(Sd.) Thos. Graham.
„ C. W. Blunt.
„ W. N. Cameron.
„ J. P. Gardiner.
„ W. Burroughs.
„ C. F. Martyn.
„ Thos. Myers.
„ Charles Cockerell.
„ G. Hatch.

Calcutta,
The 28th September 1799.

To the Committee appointed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the Public Meeting held at the Theatre on the 7th July 1798.

Gentlemen,—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having communicated to the Board your letter addressed to His Lordship under date the 28th instant, I am directed by His Lordship in Council to signify to you that he highly approves of the measure which you have suggested, and that he will accordingly give the necessary orders to the proper Officers under this Presidency.

2. I am further directed by His Lordship in Council to inform you that, adverting to the consideration that some of the subscribers who entered into annual contributions last year may have been regulated in regard to the extent of their subscriptions by a view of the whole of their respective means, while the late Statute imposing a tax of ten per cent. on such part of their income as may be derived from funds in England could not have been at that time within their contemplation, and being desirous to do everything in his power to guard against the possibility of a proceeding so honorable to the loyalty, public spirit, and wisdom of the British inhabitants of this Settlement being attended with unexpected pressure or inconvenience to any subscriber, His Lordship proposes to advise the Right Hon'ble the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, of the circumstances under which the subscriptions were made, and to request that orders may be given to the proper Officers in England to consider the voluntary contributions of the subscribers at this Presidency as applicable in the first instance to cover the tax upon income to which they may be respectively liable in England; provided that each respective subscriber who may think proper to avail himself of this mode of being indemnified from the operation of that tax, shall signify a desire to that effect in writing at the time of payment of his subscription, in case it shall be paid in cash in Bengal; or in case of its being discharged by Bills on England, by a clause in the body, or note on the back of such Bills.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
The 28th September 1799.

THE 17TH OCTOBER 1799.

Police Office, 11th October 1799.

A Dawk Peon, who was discharged for misconduct from the Post Office some time in the month of January 1799, having this day been

apprehended, charged with having secreted and destroyed several Europe letters prior and subsequent to August 1798, and stealing from out of a letter or a small packet a very highly finished miniature picture of a lady which it is supposed has been forwarded from England to some person in Bengal, it is requested that any lady or gentleman who may have expected to receive such a miniature prior to January 1799, will either attend or give information at this Office, where the picture is at present deposited.

THE 24TH OCTOBER 1799.

Notice is hereby given that His Majesty's Justices of the Peace will receive proposals of contract which must be delivered sealed to their first Clerk, Mr. John Miller, within one week from this date, for levelling, dressing, and making in puckah, within the least possible time, the road forming the eastern boundary of the town, commonly called the Bytaconnah Road, and commencing from the Russapugla Road, at the corner of Chowringhee, and terminating at Chitpore Bridge.

The whole of the road to be raised where it may require it, and levelled and dressed with earth, and the ditches on both sides throughout to be excavated and properly sloped. The centre part of the road to be 32 feet in breadth and to be composed of two bricks laid flat and covered with three inches of well burnt koah; the road to have a gentle declivity from the centre to the ditches.

The proposals to state at what rate the work will be done per 1,000 feet, and to specify the names of two respectable and sufficient securities, who will become bound for the performance of the contract.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Police Office.

By order of the Justices,

JOHN MILLER,
First Clerk.

POLICE OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 23rd October 1799.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 24TH OCTOBER 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons who were made prisoners of war by the French, and from whom paroles were taken, have been exchanged, and will be furnished with the requisite certificates on application to the Secretary to the Government:—

NAME.	DATE OF PAROLE.	RANK OR SITUATION.
Robert Fergusson ...	Port North West, Isle of France, 20th May 1799.	Officer of *Endeavour.*
Benjamin Brown ...	8th Nivose, 6th year, French Republic at Batavia.	Commander of *Greenwich.*
Martin Bolam ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st Officer of *Greenwich.*
J. H. Lawrence ...	Ditto ditto, answering to 29th December 1797.	Commander of *Brisk.*
William Garden ...	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant of *Brisk.*
Kenneth McQueen ...	On Board Luni, the 3rd Germinal, 7th year French Republic.	Officer of *Princess of Wales.*
George Foote ...	Ditto ditto	Lieutenant, 2nd Battery, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Madras Establishment, taken on *Princess of Wales.*
Robert Sadler ...	Ditto ditto	Officer of *Princess of Wales.*
Robert Holl ...	Soosoo Roads, 27th February 1799 ...	Unknown.
John Taylor ...	Ditto 18th February 1799 ...	Ditto.
Nathaniel Shepherdson --	Ditto 19th February 1799 ...	Ditto.

Notice is further given that the three persons under-mentioned, who left the French Islands by the permission of General Malartie, and also the several British subjects captured by the French National Frigate La Forte off the Sandheads in the ships *Yarmouth, Chance,* and *Recovery,* and subsequently landed from the Recovery at Caringa and Fort St. George, have also been exchanged, and will be furnished with the requisite certificates on application to the Secretary to the Government:—

Jeremiah Rinsie, Officer of the Yarmouth.

John Thompson, Officer of the Khoda Buksh.

John Roberts, Officer of the Anna Maria.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

Minutes of Council in the Public Department, under date Fort William, the 9th October 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the present Establishment of the Office of the Secretary to the Government, has been pleased to order that instead of a Secretary to the Government and four Sub-Secretaries, the Establishment shall in future consist of a Chief Secretary to the Government and of four Secretaries, *viz.*, one Secretary for the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department; one Secretary for the Public Department; one Secretary for the Judicial and Revenue Department; and one Secretary for the Military Department.

Letters and applications of the description of those heretofore addressed to the Secretary to the Government, or to the Sub-Secretaries of the respective departments, are in future to be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government, or to the Secretary to the Department to which the business may belong. Answers will be returned by the Chief Secretary to the Government, or by the Secretary to the Department, to which the letters or applications may be addressed.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. H. Barlow, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Secretary to the Government, in the Public Department.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker, Secretary to the Government, in the Judicial and Revenue Department.

Lieutenant L. Hook, Secretary to the Government, in the Military Department.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th October 1799.

All Public Officers who are authorized to receive subscriptions to the Eight per cent. Loan to be opened on the first of November, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly register of subscriptions at their respective treasuries; and also a weekly register of receipts granted by them respectively for payments made on account of that loan.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 4TH DECEMBER 1799.

The following Extracts of a Despatch from the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated the 13th of November 1799, and received this morning, are published by His Lordship's directions.

(Sd.) W. KIRKPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. in the Political Dept.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Alexander Davidson, Prize Master of the Corvette La Surprise, to the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., dated Bombay, the 12th November 1799.

I have, agreeably to my instructions from Captain Alexander of His Majesty's Ship *Brave,* to inform you of my arrival here, in charge of the French Republican *Corvette La Surprise,* prize to the Brave.

This Corvette was proceeding from the Isle of France towards Europe, with General DeBrie, and two Mahomedan Ambassadors from the late Tippoo Sultan to the French Republic, who sailed from Tranquebar some months ago, as you no doubt are well informed of.

There is great reason to believe that there was and perhaps still may be presents to a considerable amount in charge of these Ambassadors for the French Directory.

I enclose a list of the passengers on board the *Surprise* at the time of her capture, with those who are still on board, and request you would order the proper Officers to take charge of them.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 4TH DECEMBER 1799.

Declaration of Aga Mahomed Beh Barry, Bombay, 12th November 1799.

(Enclosed in the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan's Letter to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.)

In pursuance of instructions from the Hon'ble the Governor, I went this day in company with Mr. Lovett on board the French Ship *La Surprise,* captured by His Majesty's Ship *Brave,* to make certain enquiries of two Ambassadors (now prisoners on board) from the late Tippoo Sultan, to the Directory of France. Their names are Mohummud Bismillah and Abdurraheem.

Mohummud Bismillah I first conferred with, and gave the account of the expedition in his own words. We are, says he, or were, servants of Tippoo Sultan, by whose directions we were proceeding to France in charge of some presents of jewels, but put into the Island of Seychelles in distress. Shortly after, an English Frigate called the *Brave,* Captain Alexander, arrived at the same place to water, and after a few shots, took possession of the French *Corvette.* We were then seized on shore by the captors, who enquired what object we had in view in going to France; we answered that we were servants of Tippoo Sultan, and that we were proceeding by his orders to bring back twenty-seven mechanics and artisans. They next made enquiries about letters and jewels. We answered that we had burnt them.

I here interrupted the speaker by observing, that the Governor had received secret intelligence of the embassy from the very day on which it set out, together with the names of the Ambassadors, and a list of presents valued at two crores of Rupees. The value, he said, they were themselves unacquainted with, but their description was as follows:—Five Sirpeaches, five Jeegahs, five Necklaces, and five Rings.

I answered, this evasive kind of talking was of no use; that Tippoo was gone and the Company become his inheritors; his dominions and possessions of all kinds had passed into their hands; that as to burning the jewels that was impossible; that they would find their own interest the most effectually secured by an unreserved confession of the facts, and entire surrender of the property; that it was the best advice I could give them; that in no one instance had the English given any of that late Sultan's adherents cause to repent of their having relied upon their honor and justice, or of having behaved as became them in their new relations, but that such as had rendered the most unconditional submissions had not failed to meet with distinctions and rewards.

The only reply he gave to this was, that he had thrown the jewels into the sea.

I here remonstrated with him upon the duplicity he betrayed, and the unbecoming inconsistency of his own accounts, to say in one moment that he had destroyed them by fire, and in the next that he had thrown them into the sea. To cut the matter short, said I, I shall tell you what your best friend would advise you. Give up the jewels without further prevarication, and hope for everything from the consideration and munificence of the Governor, indulge not the chimerical idea of being able to retain this property, provoke not the power which has your fortunes at its disposal, from whose resentment you have only to expect ignominy and disgrace; and recollect that the measures which your blind obstinacy now urges, and which a timely confession will fully avert, must infallibly lead to both.

At these words he called to his colleague, who was in the cabin below, and begged I would repeat what I had said to him, but several gentlemen being present, they only came to the determination of consulting together this night on what was best to be done, and desired me to come on board next day, when they promised to give me a final answer, and relate the case in every respect as it really stood. Mr. Lovett was present during the whole of this conference.

(True translation)

(Sd.) J. H. LOVETT,

Department P. T. to Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 12TH DECEMBER 1799.

This day despatches have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Collins, resident at the Court of Dowlut Roy Scindia, dated Camp near Kanouth, 2nd December, containing the intelligence that on that morning Vizier Ally had been delivered into the custody of Lieutenant Colonel Collins, and placed under strict confinement.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER 1799.

His Majesty's Ship *La Sybille* is arrived off the Sandheads of the River Hooghly for the protection of the trade of this port.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1800.

A Proclamation by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for a general Thanksgiving for the late signal and important successes obtained by the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty and of His Allies, and for the ultimate and happy establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British Possessions in India.

We, the Governor General in Council, entertaining a deep and devout sense of the happy deliverance of His Majesty's dominions in Europe, as well as of the British Possessions in India, from the destructive designs of the enemy; and taking into our most serious consideration the indispensable duty which we owe to Almighty God for the signal interposition of His Good Providence, manifested by the blessing recently bestowed on the energy and valour of the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty and of His Allies in various parts of the Globe; as well as by the prosperous issue of the late just and necessary war in Mysore, by the conclusion and settlement of peace in the Peninsula of India; and by the ultimate establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British Possessions subject to our superintendence, direction, and control; have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation; hereby appointing and ordering that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His mercies, be observed on the sixth day of February next, throughout all such of the British Possessions in India as these our orders shall have reached previous to the said day, and in such of the British Possessions as these our orders may not have reached previous to the sixth day of February next, on such day as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said Thanksgiving, by the Governor in Council, or by the Principal Magistrate, or Civil Officer, or, at Military Stations, by the Commanding Officer, respectively exercising the chief authority therein; and we do hereby order and direct the several and respective Governments and Presidencies in India, and all the Officers and Servants, Civil and Military, in the service of His Majesty, and of the East Indian Company, and all British subjects residing or being within the territories and dominions subject to our general powers of superintendence, direction and control, to observe the said Thanksgiving in the most public, solemn, and religious manner.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1800.

Minutes of Council, 11th February 1800.

Ordered that the thanks of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be given to the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, for the excellent sermon by him preached before His Lordship at the New Church of Calcutta on the 6th day of February, the day of general Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that Mr. Buchanan be desired to print the said sermon.

Ordered that the Chief Secretary do communicate the said order to Mr. Buchanan.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 6TH MARCH 1800.

Military Intelligence, General Orders, 15th February 1800.

The Commander-in-Chief received much satisfaction from the Review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum this morning; the appearance of the Corps was soldier-like, and having in recollection that a large proportion of recruits has lately been incorporated with the European part of it, and the small number of Officers present for training them, their expertness in gun exercise, particularly in the well-directed fire of the curtain and moving targets, and the correctness of the practice at the batteries, far surpassed his expectation.

The Commander-in-Chief had occasion to express his approbation of the 1st Division of Golandaz last year, and, he observes with particular pleasure, the great improvement they have made since, and the forward state of discipline which the 2nd Division has attained in so short a time, are circumstances highly creditable to Colonel Green and the rest of the Artillery Officers, affording at the same time strong proofs of their professional abilities, and of their zealous and constant attention to their duty.

THE 27TH MARCH 1800.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 8th March 1800.]

The Address of the British Inhabitants of Ceylon, to the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., *Governor General, &c., &c., &c.*

MY LORD,—We, the British inhabitants of Columbo, beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on your return to the ordinary seat of your Government, and on the happy termination of that series of rapid and brilliant success, which, directed by the wise and vigorous counsels of your Lordship, has consolidated and confirmed the British power in India.

Particularly dependant, as this Island is, on the general strength and stability of the Empire, we could not but feel a peculiar interest in the great cause of our country; nor could we view, without singular satisfaction, the result of that masterly conduct which secured to us the effective alliance of the Nizam, and brought into field with unparalleled celerity an army whose heroic achievements have surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

We are happy in reflecting that the unexampled prosperity with which Divine Providence has blessed the exertions of the army, has been no less the reward of justice, moderation, and forbearance, than of wisdom, promptitude, and valour; and that those resources which your Lordship called forth with so much energy were employed in the just punishment of unequivocal, though insidious aggression.

We sincerely trust that your Lordship will enjoy, during the remainder of your Government, a continuance of that prosperous and splendid career which has hitherto distinguished it; that you will receive, in the veneration and attachment of those you govern, the just return for the many advantages you have procured for them; and that your example will prove to all those who may be entrusted with the interests of Britain in India an efficacious lesson of rectitude, vigilance, and ability.

We have the honor to be, with most profound respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servant,

(*Signed by the British Inhabitants.*)

COLUMBO,
The 4th November 1799.

To the British Inhabitants of Columbo.

GENTLEMEN,—Your congratulations on my return to this Presidency, and your public declarations of personal good will towards me, demand my most cordial acknowledgments.

Your zealous participation in the glorious triumph of the allied arms in Mysore, confirms my confidence in your loyalty and public spirit, and affords the most satisfactory assurance of your active assistance in any service which may require your co-operation in the common cause of the British Empire and of the civilized world.

The progress of our victories in various parts of the globe, combined with the moderation and equity of our views, have opened the happy prospect of general and permanent security against the destructive projects of the enemy.

Whatever may be the issue of the present crisis, I am satisfied that His Majesty may rely with safety on the ability, firmness and integrity of those hands in which he has placed the immediate Government of the valuable Island of Ceylon.

It will be a constant object of my care to co-operate in every measure which can tend to secure your tranquillity, or to promote your interests.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th January 1800.

(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

THE 2ND APRIL 1800.

Notice is hereby given that the Collectors of Revenue, the Commercial Residents, and Salt Agents, are directed to close their subscription books for the eight per cent. loan immediately on the arrival of this Notification at their respective stations, and to transmit without delay to the Accountant General registers of the subscriptions which may have been entered in such books subsequent to the transmission of the last registers.

The Sub-Treasurer has been directed to close the subscription book at the General Treasury.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

The following extract of Minutes of Council under date the 4th January 1788, and copy of the General Orders of the 14th of the same month, are ordered to be republished for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Extract Minutes of Council, Fort William, 4th January 1788.

Resolved that after the 1st of March next, no persons in the Civil or Military service of the Company shall be allowed to proceed from the Company's Provinces beyond Buxar without the Governor's Pass, to be produced to the Commanding Officer at that Post, unless such persons are under orders, which appear either in the *Gazette*, or by an official signature, to proceed to the stations beyond that place, or unless they should be returning to their stations after the expiration of leave of absence.

The same order respects Europeans in general, who are not in the service.

General Orders issued by EARL CORNWALLIS, *14th January* 1788.

All Officers, Military Surgeons, and other persons belonging to the army, proceeding from the Presidency to stations beyond Buxar, in consequence of the Minutes of Council of the 4th instant, are to apply to the Adjutant General for an authenticated copy of the orders on which they proceed; and when, from one of the intermediate stations, to the Commanding Officer thereof.

(True copies)

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 3RD APRIL 1800.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received any day previous to the 15th of May next by the Chief Secretary to the Government from any person or persons, European or Native, who will undertake to deliver at Chandpaul Ghaut or Sand Ghaut, near Fort William,

on account of the Hon'ble Company, three lakhs of maunds of coarse gravel from Beerbhoom and Midnapore, or any proportion of that quantity not less than three thousand maunds. The delivery of the quantity specified in the proposals, to be completed on or before the 1st of December next.

For every one hundred maunds of eighty sicca weight to the seer of Beerbhoom gravel delivered at either of the before-mentioned ghauts, the person so delivering it will receive from the Acting Executive Officer of Fort William a certificate, which will be countersigned by the Chief Engineer entitling him to the immediate receipt of fifteen sicca rupees, and in like manner for the same delivery of every one hundred maunds of Midnapore gravel, thirteen sicca rupees, payable at the Office of the Military Paymaster General.

No proposal will be received after the said 15th May, nor any gravel after the 1st of December next.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Advertisement.

Conformably to the Notification contained in the *Gazette* of the 18th of April 1799, the following rates of duty payable on stones which may be excavated from the quarries in the Province of Benares are published for general information :—

On the under-mentioned eight descriptions of stones, at whichever quarry excavated, the duty to be as follows :—

Description of Stones.	Rates of Duty. Rs.	A.
Dhoka, or small stones of various dimensions, usually sold by the hundred maunds, per 100 maunds ...	2	4
Kalhoo, or Sugarcane Mill Stones.		
1st sort, called Burheea, per stone	8	0
2nd „ „ Surkee, „	7	0
3rd „ „ Kolhoobindra Ghul, per stone ...	5	0
Janta, a species of hand mill stones, per 100 pieces	12	0
Chuckee, per 100 pieces	6	4
Sil „ „	4	14
Sil 2nd sort, less than a foot in breadth, per piece ...	3	4

On all other descriptions of stones, the duty to be regulated by their solid contents in length, breadth, and thickness, as follows :—

	A.	P.
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore, and not exceeding in their solid contents four cubic feet, at per cubic foot	2	8
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore above four and not exceeding five cubic feet, at per cubic foot	4	0
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore exceeding five cubic feet, at per cubic foot	5	0
Stones quarried at Mirzapore, of whatever dimensions, at per cubic feet	2	6

Published by order of the Board of Revenue,

The 18th April 1800. (Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secretary.

THE 24TH APRIL 1800.

This morning despatches were received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from His Excellency Sir William Sidney Smith, dated the 1st February 1800, from the Ottoman Camp at El Arish, announcing that a convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French Army under the command of General Kleber had been concluded by Commissioners appointed on the part of His Highness the Grand Vizier and General Kleber; and that on the 31st of January, the ratification of the convention was exchanged between His Highness the Vizier, and the Commissioners on the part of General Kleber in the presence of Sir William Sidney Smith.

By this convention it was stipulated that the French General should withdraw his garrisons from the several cities and fortresses in the interior of Egypt to the Ports of Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, from whence the troops were to be transported to France.

Published by command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy to the Govt.

THE 1ST MAY 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed Monday the 5th of May for the celebration of the Anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam, His Lordship requests the favor of the company of all the gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military service of His Majesty, and of the East India Company, at Breakfast at the Theatre on that morning at half past six o'clock.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *The 30th April* 1800. } (Sd.) M. SHAWE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

THE 22ND MAY 1800.

Police Office, 19th May 1800.

All Frenchmen and other Natives of countries at war with Great Britain, or in alliance with France, and now residing in Calcutta or its vicinity, who have not already reported themselves, are hereby directed to attend in person and deliver in their names, &c., at the Police Office without delay.

Persons entertaining Foreigners of this description in their service are required to report the same and to give notice when such persons quit, or are dismissed from their service.

No Frenchmen, or other Natives of countries at war with Great Britain, or in alliance with France, and now residing in this town, will be allowed on any account to leave or pass the limits of Calcutta, without the permission of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for which application is to be made through the Magistrates at the Police Office.

All Frenchmen and other Foreigners of the above description coming from any of the Foreign Settlements to Calcutta, are required to produce at this Office a written permission for their being absent from such Settlement; and are hereby informed that, in the event of their entering the town without such permission, they will be immediately taken into custody.

By order of the Magistrate,

(Sd.) JOHN MILLER,
First Clerk.

THE 17TH APRIL 1800.

Previous to Lieutenant General Stuart's taking his final departure for Europe, he was pleased to issue the following General Order:—

General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Woodford off Anjengo, 16th February 1800.

"On proceeding to Europe and relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant General Stuart resumes, for the last time, the pleasure of addressing them:—

"The great reputation of the troops under this Presidency has been long on record, and from frequent trials of their courage and discipline, General Stuart has much reason to speak highly of both. In paying the tribute which is due to His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's troops serving on the western side of India, the Commander-in-Chief has to repeat his perfect approbation of their conduct in every instance in which he has had occasion to employ them.

"The zealous and ardent exertion of that part of the army which accompanied the Commander-in-Chief into the field on the late memorable service, is particularly deserving his praise, and he cannot too strongly express the high opinion he entertains of their merit, nor too decidedly declare the obligations which they have, by their good conduct, deserved. These are the sentiments which General Stuart has frequently had the happiness to deliver to this gallant army, and they will never be effaced from his memory. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to assure the army at large, that he will continue to feel a peculiar degree of pleasure in every circumstance that leads to their prosperity, and they may rest satisfied that he has in no case been neglectful of their true interest, but on the contrary his uniform efforts have been directed, since he has had the honor of commanding them, to promote what was really for their advantage, and he has no less strenuously and consciously endeavoured to suppress or reform whatever had a contrary tendency.

"General Stuart wishing earnestly that honor and good fortune may constantly attend the Bombay army, is convinced they will continue by an assiduous discharge of their duty to support the distinction which they have so justly acquired, and despising partial motives for action be ready on all occasions to maintain a full proportion of the British interests in India which they have heretofore shown in so conspicuous a manner.

(Sd.) JAMES STUART.

THE 29TH MAY 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General requests the favor of the company of all the gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military Service of His Majesty and of the Hon'ble the East India Company, at Breakfast, at the Theatre at half past six o'clock on Wednesday the 4th of June, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *The 28th May* 1870. } (Sd.) M. SHAWE, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Fort William, Public Department, 29th May 1800.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to prohibit the establishment of any Lotteries the prizes in which are to be made payable in money, without the express permission of His Lordship in Council.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 22nd May 1800.

The Post Master General having represented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council that both Europeans and Natives frequently refuse to receive and pay the postage of letters regularly addressed to them, under various pretences, notice is hereby given that in the event of any persons hereafter refusing to pay the postage on letters or packets addressed to them, measures will be immediately taken to compel them to discharge the amount.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 19TH JUNE 1800.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The 10th Regiment of Native Infantry having arrived at Cawnpore, after an absence from this Presidency of more than three years and a half, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has

great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of this distinguished Regiment in the several arduous and important services on which it has been employed in the Peninsula of India during its long absence from these Provinces.

His Lordship in Council is happy to bear this public testimony to the merits of the European Officers under whose command this corps has attained so high a state of discipline, regularity, and order; and he entertains a just sense of the fidelity and attachment to the service manifested by the Native Officers and Private Soldiers of the Regiment throughout the whole period of their laborious duties at Hyderabad, in Mysore, and during their long march from the Deccan to the Province of Oude.

The conduct of the Artillery and Lascars who have been attached to the Regiment during the time of its absence from these Provinces, is equally entitled to commendation.

To perpetuate the memory of the services of the 10th Regiment, to distinguish the individuals who have served in the corps, and to recommend their laudable example to the emulation of the whole native service, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that Honorary Medals be conferred on all the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 10th Regiment, and also on the Lascars belonging to the Artillery attached to that Regiment during the time of its absence from these Provinces.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 26TH JUNE 1800.

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 26th May 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has deemed himself fortunate in discovering the near connexions of Commandant Syed Ibrahim, who have survived the long captivity and death of that faithful, honorable, and distinguished Officer.

It will be in the recollection of the army that Syed Ibrahim commanded the Tanjore Cavalry in the year 1781, was made prisoner during that year, was repeatedly invited by the late Tippoo Sultan to accept service in Mysore, under the most brilliant promises, and under repeated recommendation of his fellow-prisoners, the British Officers, until their

release in the year 1784; that after the release of the British Officers, Sy Ibrahim Commandant was removed to the Fort of Cowley Droog, whe he suffered the hardships of a rigorous confinement and unwholeson food, intended to have produced that acquiescence which the Sultan invitation had failed to procure.

His Lordship therefore experiences the most cordial gratification pointing out to the Native troops of this Establishment, the memorab example of attachment and fortitude exhibited by Syed Ibrahim, in resis ing the earnest solicitations, in supporting the oppressive cruelty of t late Sultan, and in finally *laying down his life as a sacrifice to the duti of fidelity and honor.*

In order to manifest his respect for the long services, the exempla virtue, and the impregnable fidelity of Syed Ibrahim, the Governor i Council is pleased to order and direct that the amount of *his pay as* Commandant of Cavalry, being fifty-two Pagodas and twenty-one Fanams per month, shall be conferred as a pension for life on his sister, who left her home in the Carnatic to share his misfortunes in captivity, and who was subsequently wounded in the storm of Seringapatam.

In order also to perpetuate His Lorpship's sense of Syed's truth and attachment to the Company's service, the Governor in Council has ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory at Cowley Droog, with an establishment of two lamps and a Fakir, for the service of the tomb, according to the rites of his religion.

THE 3RD JULY 1800.

Proclamation by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 2nd July 1800.

Whereas several persons transported as convicts from the British Dominions in Europe to New South Wales, have repaired from New South Wales to Bengal, and have clandestinely established themselves at Calcutta and at other places within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal; such of the said persons who arrived in Bengal previous to the first day of June last are hereby required to leave India before the first day of March 1801, under pain of being apprehended and sent to England in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament with regard to persons resorting to India without license.

All persons having been transported as convicts to New South Wales, and who may be on board of any Ship which may hereafter

touch at any Port or Place within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal, are prohibited from landing in Bengal; any such persons who shall disobey this prohibition shall be forthwith apprehended and sent to England in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament, with regard to persons resorting to India without license.

Convicts escaping from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been transported, and who may be found within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal, are to be apprehended and detained in custody until opportunity shall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the several Magistrates and Officers of Police are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect according to its tenor, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 28th instant, the following quantities of grain, &c., will be disposed of by public sale at the Hon'ble Company's granary, in Fort William. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

	Mds.	srs.	chts.
Rice, Patcherry	857	35	0
„ Ballam	6,109	5	0
„ Raree	1,230	0	0
Dhol, Urrur	10,110	31	0
Tobacco, dried	1,265	35	0
Turmeric	562	12	9
Wheat, Jemally	6,750	0	0
Barley	4,500	0	0
Chillies	562	38	12
Oil	562	0	0
Ghee	1,503	18	0

Sundry other articles.

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The grain will be put up in lots, of 500 maunds each lot.

2*nd.*—The purchasers will be at liberty to inspect the grain in the store rooms previous to the commencement of the sale.

3*rd.*—One Rupee on each lot to be paid down at the time of sale to bind the bargain.

4*th*.—The lots to be cleared out within fifteen days from the day of sale, otherwise to be re-sold at the risk and charges of the first purchasers, who are to make good any deficiency on the re-sale, and to forfeit any advantage arising therefrom.

5*th*.—Any other conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of sale.

A. GREENE,
First Assistant, M. B.

THE 7TH AUGUST 1800.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, the 6th August 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the Notification of the arrival within these Provinces of the three Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, feels a peculiar satisfaction in publishing to the army His Lordship's most cordial approbation of the distinguished services rendered to the British Empire in India by the European and Native Officers and Privates of those gallant and meritorious Corps during the late arduous crisis of public affairs.

His Lordship remarked with the warmest sentiments of gratitude the alacrity and zeal manifested by the Native Officers and Privates in their voluntary embarkation for the Coast of Coromandel at the eve of the late glorious war. After the commencement of the war the exemplary discipline, valour, and steadiness of the Bengal Volunteers were eminently conspicuous on various important occasions; and the Official reports which His Lordship repeatedly received from the Field during his residence at Fort St. George justify him in attributing to the Bengal Volunteers a considerable portion of the glory and honor acquired by the British arms during the brilliant and memorable Campaign in Mysore.

After the reduction of Seringapatam, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was happy to observe the laudable and unabated exertions of the Bengal Volunteers in accompanying the rapid movements of the army upon the Northern Frontiers of the Dominions of the Rajah of Mysore.

When the service in Mysore had been brought to a conclusion, the conduct of the Bengal Volunteer Battalions in the Northern Circars was

such as to receive the most honorable testimony of approbation from the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

In addition to these circumstances which have fallen under the immediate observation of the Governor General in Council, the favorable reports which His Lordship has received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the uniform fidelity, attachment, dutiful subordination, and determined courage manifested by these valuable Corps on every emergency, require that His Lordship in Council should confer a mark of honorary distinction on the Bengal Volunteers, for the purpose of commemorating their services and of recommending their example to the imitation of their fellow-soldiers.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to order that Honorary Medals be conferred on all the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the three Battalions of Bengal Volunteers recently returned from the Coast of Coromandel.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy. to the Govt., Mily. Dept.

THE 21ST AUGUST 1800.

Minutes of Council, Fort William, Public Department, 17th August 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Report be published:—

Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages by the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in those languages.

To the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., *Governor General in Council.*

MY LORD,—Agreeably to the commands of your Lordship in Council, we assembled on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, for the purpose of examining the Junior Civil Servants of the Company who were ordered by your Lordship to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language.

2. We also examined such of the Civil Servants as had studied the Persian language under Mr. Gilchrist, and expressed a desire to be examined with respect to their progress in that language, under the option given by your Lordship for the present to the students of the Persian language of undergoing or declining examination.

3. The Civil Servants who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language were arranged as follows :—

1*st*.—The students who regularly attended Mr. Gilchrist and were attached by him to particular classes.

2*nd*.—The students who, from indisposition or other causes, had not attended Mr. Gilchrist with sufficient regularity to admit of their being attached progressively to the established classes, but who appeared before the Committee to undergo an examination.

3*rd*.—The Civil Servants who have not undergone an examination.

4. The students of the first description consisted of four classes. The students composing these classes had been progressively attached to them at different periods by Mr. Gilchrist, according to the proficiency which they had made in the language.

5. A separate form of examination was prepared for each class, and the students in each class were examined according to that form.

6. The accompanying Report marked No. 1 contains a Statement of the comparative proficiency of the several students in each of the four classes, agreeably to the opinion of the Committee.

7. The Report also specifies the periods during which the gentlemen included in each class were respectively engaged in the study of the language under Mr. Gilchrist, with such other circumstances as appeared to us necessary to enable your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several students.

8. The gentlemen who compose the second description of students, being in general under different circumstances, no uniform mode of examination could be observed with respect to them. These gentlemen were examined partly in general questions of Grammar, and partly (under a consideration of their respective cases) according to the forms of examination prescribed for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes of the first description of students.

9. The Report No. 2 shows the comparative proficiency of these gentlemen in the Hindoostanee language, according to the opinion of the Committee. This Report also contains a detail of such circum-

stances as it appears to us necessary to state, with a view of enabling your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several gentlemen who compose this description of students.

10. The Report No. 3 exhibits the names of the gentlemen comprised under the third description of the Civil Servants required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, and contains such information as has come before us regarding the cause of their not attending to be examined, with other particulars respecting them which appeared to us to require your Lordship's notice.

11. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, were the only gentlemen who requested to undergo an examination in the Persian language. The Report No. 4 will show their comparative proficiency according to the opinion of the Committee.

12. Your Lordship having directed it to be intimated to the Committee that not only the gentlemen on whom you might deem it proper to confer prizes or rewards, but also all the students who might appear to the Committee to have made an adequate progress in the Hindoostanee language, should receive the usual allowance for a Moonshee, we have noticed in our Reports the students who appear to us to be entitled to that allowance under the principle prescribed by your Lordship.

13. Having submitted to your Lordship our opinion as to the comparative progress made in the languages by the several gentlemen who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, it remains to state our sentiments as to the degree of that progress.

14. The Institution superintended by Mr. Gilchrist did not commence its operation until February 1799.

15. Our duty has compelled us to arrange the students in the First Class in the order in which we have placed them. But we have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that all the gentlemen in this class, without exception, manifested a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language which greatly surpassed our expectations as to its extent and its correctness both with respect to Grammar and Pronunciation.

16. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, the three gentlemen in the First Class who underwent an examination in the Persian language, appear to us entitled to particular notice, for having, while engaged in the study of the Hindoostanee language, made a very considerable progress in the Persian language.

17. The preceding observations with respect to the progress made by the First Class in the Hindoostanee language are applicable (with

due allowance for the period of study) to a great proportion of the second, third, and fourth classes, particularly to Mr. Trant, who stands first in our Report on the second class, although he did not commence his studies until October last.

18. Several of the gentlemen who compose the second description of students have also made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language. We are concerned, however, that there are others whose names are specified in the Report, respecting whom we are not able to express the same favorable sentiments.

19. From the Report your Lordship will observe that several of the gentlemen have been prevented from pursuing their studies by indisposition; but there are others who are noticed in the Report, who might have prosecuted their studies uninterruptedly, whose progress is very inconsiderable compared with the proficiency of the students in the regular classes of correspondent standing in the service. The inadequate progress made by these gentlemen is, we are persuaded, to be attributed partly to a supposition that they would not be called upon to undergo an examination, but more particularly to their having preferred the desultory unmethodical plan of teaching usually pursued by the Native Moonshees to the regular system of instruction adopted by Mr. Gilchrist. The result of the present examination has removed these erroneous impressions, and we have the most satisfactory grounds for believing that the utmost exertions will be made by the gentlemen in general of whose progress in the language we have not been able to express a favorable opinion to establish a claim to distinction at the next examination which your Lordship may appoint.

20. We are happy to acquaint your Lordship that the gentlemen who were examined by us are entitled to our fullest approbation for their conduct during their examination; we noticed with much satisfaction the existence of the strongest spirit of emulation amongst the students in general to distinguish themselves at the examination; and we are confident that the same laudable spirit, as well as a sense of duty, will continue to animate their exertions (particularly when these shall have been distinguished and rewarded in the manner in the contemplation of your Lordship) and afford an example to all the junior servants which cannot fail to be productive of great public benefit.

21. We cannot conclude this Report without expressing our sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist. That gentleman has been assiduously employed for several years in forming a Grammar and Dictionary of

the Hindoostanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India, and therefore of the most general utility. From the want of a Grammar of this language and the difficulty of its construction, it has been hitherto spoken very imperfectly by Europeans. The literary labors and talents of Mr. Gilchrist have furnished the means of acquiring a knowledge of this language with facility and correctness.

22. With regard to the conduct of Mr. Gilchrist since he was appointed by your Lordship to instruct the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the Hindoostanee language, his proceedings and the information before your Lordship evince that for the last eighteen months (with the exception of a vacation of a fortnight during the Christmas Holidays) he has been employed with the most unremitting assiduity in the prosecution of the duty which your Lordship assigned to him. The great progress in the Hindoostanee language made by the gentlemen who have availed themselves of the benefit of his instruction, in the short period during which he has held his present charge, affords the strongest testimony of Mr. Gilchrist's knowledge of that language, and of his zeal for the diffusion of that knowledge, at the same time that it furnishes ample ground for estimating the great advantages which will result to the Junior Servants from the regular and systematic education in every branch of knowledge connected with their public duties, which they will now receive in the College lately founded by your Lordship at Fort William.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.
„ J. H. HARINGTON.
„ W. KIRKPATRICK.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.
„ W. C. BLAQUIERE.

Council Chamber, 29th July 1800.

In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the following prizes on the under-mentioned gentlemen, as public marks of distinction for the progress which they have respectively made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages:—

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

First Class.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,600.

Charles Lloyd, Esq. The Second Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,500.

A Third Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,300, adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., deceased since the date of the Report.

Second Class.

William Henry Trant, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,400.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,200.

Gordon Forbes, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,000.

Third Class.

John Monckton, Esq. The First Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,100.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 900.

James Hunter, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 700.

Fourth Class.

William Morton, Esq. The First Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 800.

David Morrison, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 600.

William Byam Martin, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 500.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,600.

Charles Lloyd, Esq. The Second Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,500.

A third Medal and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,300 adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., deceased since the date of the Report.

The prize allotted by the Governor General in Council for the gentleman whose proficiency should entitle him to be placed the third on the list of the first class of the students of the Hindoostanee language, and the prize allotted for the gentleman who should be placed the third on the list of the students of the Persian language, were adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie, according to the Report of the Committee.

The Governor General in Council has learnt with the greatest concern the melancholy event of Mr. Mackenzie's premature decease. His Lordship is pleased to direct that the prizes adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie be delivered to his representatives, as a testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor General in Council of the talents and merits of Mr. Mackenzie, which promised to render his future services useful to the public and honorable to his own character.

The Governor General in Council further directs that the usual allowance for a Moonshee be paid, conformably to the established rules, to the gentlemen to whom prizes have been adjudged, and also to the undermentioned gentlemen who were examined by the Committee, and whose progress in the Hindoostanee language has been reported by the Committee to be such as to entitle them to that allowance, conformably to the principles prescribed by His Lordship in Council :—

First Class.

Francis Fauquier.
John Walter Sherer.

Second Class.

William Blunt.
Charles Patterson.
Henry Hodgson.

Third Class.

Richard Chicheley Plowden.
Richard Turner.

Fourth Class.

Paul William Pechell.
Henry Dumbleton.

Not attached to any class.

David Campbell.
Gilbert Coventry Master, and James Kinloch, Esqs.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels the greatest satisfaction in conferring these public marks of distinction on the several gentlemen to whom they have been adjudged. The merits of Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, the late Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Trant, merit his Lordship's particular notice, and he is happy to express his approbation

of the diligence of those gentlemen whose progress has entitled them to a sum equal to the allowance fixed for the Moonshees which they have entertained.

It is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to record the names of those gentlemen of whose progress in the language the Committee were unable to make any favorable report. His Lordship is willing on the present occasion to ascribe the inconsiderable progress which those gentlemen have made to the causes assigned by the Committee. The operation of those causes has ceased, and the Governor General in Council is persuaded that he shall hereafter be enabled to recommend to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the merits of many gentlemen whose names he has not been justified on the present occasion in recording among those who have merited his approbation.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist in having formed a valuable Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindoostanee language, and having thereby facilitated the acquisition of the language most generally used throughout Hindoostan. Mr. Gilchrist is also entitled to the particular notice and approbation of His Lordship in Council for the zeal, ability, and diligence with which he has discharged the duty committed to him of instructing the Junior Civil Servants who were directed to attend him for the purpose of acquiring the Hindoostanee and the Persian language.

The propriety of conduct generally manifested by the gentlemen examined merits the particular applause of the Governor General in Council, as being connected with that sense of public duty which has produced in many the most laudable efforts, and which he trusts will ultimately animate the exertions of all, under the Collegiate Institution founded by Regulation IX, A. D. 1800.

The primary objects of that Institution are to facilitate and reward the progress of the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the acquisition of every branch of useful knowledge requisite for the due discharge of their respective public stations; and it will be the constant and unremitting care of the Governor General in Council to encourage and distinguish the industry and talents of those gentlemen who shall evince a sincere desire to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded to them by that Institution under His Lordship's immediate superintendence and control.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 28TH AUGUST 1800.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 8th September next will be sold by Public Auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Export Warehouse in the Old Fort, sundry assortments of stained, damaged, and torn piece goods, damaged raw silk, dirty cotton, Berar copass, and old salt petre bags, *viz.* :—

Piece Goods.

Dacca: slightly stained tanjebs, terrindams, nyansooks, cossaes, hummums, seerbetties, mulmulls, allaballies, dooreas, seerbundconnaes, jamdannies, abroabs, sublums, buddencoss, handkerchiefs, and sircarallies	1,732	0	0				
Large stains, principally water marks, tanjebs, terrindams, nyansooks, cossaes, hummums, seerbetties, mulmulls, allaballies, dooreas, seerbundconnaes, jamdannies, abroabs, sablums, buddencoss, handkerchiefs, sircarallies, raings, and neckcloths	857	0	0				
Torn tanjebs, terrindans, nyansooks, seerbetties, seerbunds, mulmulls, and dooreas	27	0	0				
				2,616	0	0	
Malda cossaes, mulmulls, and tanjebs				132	0	0	
Luckipore baftaes, cossaes, hummums, and wrappers				1,184	0	0	
Patna baftaes, emmerties, mamoodies, and wrappers				1,572	0	0	
Cossimbazar taffaties, silk lungee, romals, new mugga romals, bandannoes, and striped tassaties				292	0	0	
onamooky: cattannies				3	0	0	
Golagore: soot romals				74	0	0	
Benares: cossaes				32	0	0	
Rungpore: baftaes				22	0	0	
Wrappers, gurrahs	64	0	0				
Do. sheets	54	0	0	118	0	0	
	Pieces ...			6,333	0	0	

Raw Silk.

	Srs.	Chs.
Jungypore filature	10	0
Rungpore Bengal wound	15	4

A quantity of dirty cotton, Berar copass, an old saltpetre gunny bag.

The goods may be seen at the Export Warehouse, until the day of sale.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount of the purchases to be made at the time of sale, which will be forfeited if the whole of the goods are not cleared within fifteen days. Any loss on the resale, to be also made good by the first purchaser.

By order of the Board of Trade,

EXPORT WARE HOUSE,
August 1800.

(Sd.) W. SWINTON,
Head Assistant, E. W. H.

THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1800.

Calcutta Police Office, the 9th September 1800.

The attention of the Police having been called to the dangers resulting from persons discharging fire-arms in the Town of Calcutta, the Magistrates think it their duty to caution the inhabitants against the continuance of a practice which in a late instance had nearly been attended with the most fatal consequences.

By order of the Magistrate,

(Sd.) JOHN MILLER,
Chief Clerk.

THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1800.

Fort William, the 30th September 1800.

Advices received this day overland from Europe contain the intelligence that on the 15th of May last an atrocious and treasonable attempt was made to assassinate His Majesty; under the protection of Divine Providence the life of our Most Gracious Sovereign, so justly dear to all his subjects, was preserved, and His Majesty's person sustained no injury. The assassin who had made this wicked attempt was in custody, and had been committed to take his trial for high treason under circumstances which led to a general opinion that insanity had prompted this horrible and desperate act.

Dutiful and loyal addresses had been presented on this occasion to His Majesty from all parts of the British Empire in Europe, and the danger from which his sacred person had so providentially escaped, had produced additional testimonies of the affection, attachment, and veneration of all ranks and descriptions of his grateful people.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1800.

Having been requested by several very respectable gentlemen in Calcutta to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of considering of an address to His Majesty on his late happy and providential escape from assassination, it is therefore requested that all the inhabitants of Calcutta do meet at the Theatre on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose above mentioned.

(Sd.) J. BRICE,
Sheriff.

The 4th October 1800.

THE 9TH OCTOBER 1800.

Fort William, Public Department, the 8th October 1800.

The following Abstract Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Fund between the 1st May 1799 and the 30th April 1800, and estimate of the appropriation to be made towards the redemption of the Public Debt in the current year 1800-01, are published by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council for the information of the public.

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secretary to Government.

Abstract Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Fund between the 1st of May 1798 *and 30th of April* 1800, *showing the progress that has been made towards the redemption of the public debts at the latter period.*

Principal of Government Securities redeemed, on which interest will be transferable to the Sinking Fund annually :—

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.	
8 per cents.	26,38,272	10	4	
6 ditto	702,925	6	8	
Total principal ...	33,41,198	1	0	
ADD—				
Interest on the principal at the time of purchase	117,364	10	8	
				34,58,562 11 8
DEDUCT—				
Amount applied to the purchase of Securities on account of the appropriation	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.	
for the year 1798	12,97,465	8	6	
For the year 1799	15,04,702	15	7	
ADD—				
Annual Interest which became due on Securities redeemed	2,37,420	10	6	
				30,39,589
Increase of Capital to the Fund, Sicca Rs.				4,18,973 9 1

E. E.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCTT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 7th October 1800.

(Sd.) R. W. COX,
Acctt. Genl.

Estimate of the Amount to be appropriated towards the redemption of the Public Debt in 1800-1801.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Appropriation for 1799 should have been Sicca Rupees	15,39,000	0	0
Two per cent. upon Increase of Debt in 1799	3,76,600	0	0
Interest on Securities redeemed, and to be redeemed	2,84,400	0	0
Total appropriation for 1800, Sicca Rupees	22,00,000	0	0

E. E.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCTT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 7th October 1800.

(Sd.) R. W. COX,
Accott. Genl.

THE 16TH OCTOBER 1800.

Fort William, 15th October 1800.

Despatches have been this day received by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council from Constantinople, of which the following Extracts are published by His Lordship's command:—

(Sd.) W. KIRKPATRICK,
Secy. to Govt.,
for *Secy. Poll. Dept.*

"A general action took place on the 14th of June 1800, between the Austrian and French Armies in Italy, the issue of which was decisively in favor of the latter.

"No details of this battle, which was fought near Alexandria, have been yet received. It is certain, however, that General Melas was reduced to the necessity of executing a convention with General Bonaparte, by which he agreed to surrender to the French the citadels of Tortona, Alexandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, D'Arona, Plaisance; the Castles of Cevi, Ceva, and Savona; and the city of Genoa, which had been recently reduced by the Austrian Force.

"The Austrian Army was to retire by the 26th of June to Mantua.

"A suspension of arms had taken place between the armies in Italy, and it was agreed that neither party should detach, during the existence of the suspension, any reinforcements to Germany.

"Hostilities were not to be renewed until after ten days' previous notice."

THE 23RD OCTOBER 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General will give audience this day from 10 until 12 o'clock.

(Sd.) H. V. WHITE,
Aide-de-Camp.

BOMBAY MILITIA.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL, 2ND OCTOBER 1800.

The attendance of the Bombay Armed Association being again required, the Hon'ble the Governor, as Colonel of the Corps, will give the necessary orders for perfecting their discipline and exercise, and respecting such duties and services as may eventually be required of them.

All European British subjects, inhabitants at the Presidency, not being in the service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, and not hitherto enrolled in the Association Corps, to send their names, occupations, and places of abode without delay to Major Woodington, Town Major, with a view to their becoming Members of the Association when they will be furnished with arms and accoutrements.

(A True Extract)

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT,
Sub-Secretary to Government.

THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1800.

Militia Infantry Orders by Lieut. Colonel Booke, 12th November 1800.

In obedience to the orders of the 24th of October last by the Most Noble the Governor General, the Calcutta European and Armenian Militia Infantry will parade on the road leading to the Calcutta Gate of Fort William on Saturday morning next, at six o'clock.

THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1800.

College at Fort William.

Lectures will commence from Monday, the 24th of November, and will be continued to the end of the year, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee Languages, *viz* :—

ARABIC.

On Monday and Thursday, at eleven o'clock.
First Lecture on Monday, the 24th.

PERSIAN.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock.
First Lecture on Tuesday, the 25th.

HINDOOSTANEE.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, at nine o'clock.
First Lecture on Wednesday, the 26th.

The Public Table will be opened for the use of the Students on Monday, the 24th.

Students who have subscribed their names in the Lecture Book are exempted by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council from all public duties.

The Public Library being now founded, the names of any persons who may think fit to make donations of Books to the College will be recorded in a Register to be kept of the names of the Benefactors to the Institution.

PROVOST CHAMBERS;
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
The 15th November 1800.

(Sd.) DAVID BROWN,
Provost.

THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1800.

Fort William, November 26th, 1800.

The following Despatch was this day received from the Acting Post Master at Kedgeree :—

To G. H. BARLOW, ESQ.,
Chief Secretary to Government, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you of the arrival of the Brig *L'Adele,* French Privateer, captured by His Majesty's Brig *Albatross*

Captain Walter, on the 13th instant, about 30 leagues to the southward of the Sandheads; the *L'Adele* had made eight captures, four of which she suffered to proceed on their voyage after plundering them of what she thought necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. H. HUET,

Acting Post Master.

KEDGEREE POST OFFICE,
The 25th November 1800.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 18TH DECEMBER 1800.

Proceedings of Vestry relating to the establishment of a Charitable Fund for the relief of distressed Europeans and others, dated 13th and 26th June 1800.

Resolved 1st.—That a permanent Fund be formed for the relief of distressed Europeans and others out of the collections made on the three Festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and that this be effected by the gradual accumulation of a certain portion of those collections to be vested in Public Paper properly secured to the Managers of the Fund.

Resolved 2ndly.—That the Fund be managed by the Vestry, to whom all applications for relief shall be made through the Vestry Clerk.

Resolved 3rdly.—That a meeting of the Vestry be held on the first Monday of every month, to examine the applications for relief which may have been made during the preceding month, to determine on the sum to be applied to each particular case, to make such disbursements as may be agreed upon, and to transact all other business relative to the charity.

Resolved 4thly.—That all questions relative to the Fund be determined by a majority of the Members present at the Vestry.

Resolved 5thly.—That two Members shall be competent to transact business, one of them being a Chaplain of the Presidency.

Resolved 6*thly*.—That no money be issued but under the signature of the Members present at the monthly meeting.

Resolved 7*thly*.—That the Bank of Hindoostan be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved 8*thly*.—That the public be informed, by advertisement in the *Gazette*, of the existence of this Fund, and also be solicited to contribute to its support, by voluntary subscriptions to be received at the Bank.

Resolved 9*thly*.—That the patronage of the Most Noble the Governor General be solicited to the plan before it be submitted to the public.

Additional Resolution on the 26*th June* 1800.

Resolved 10*thly*.—That this Institution shall not countenance, or by any means encourage, unauthorized persons to continue in the country; and that persons of this description shall not receive any succour, except to enable such as are in real distress to subsist, till they can remove.

The above proposal having obtained the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, is now submitted to the public.

The object of this Institution is to administer relief to those of our own countrymen who may be suffering from poverty in this foreign land. The public are not aware of the number of persons of this description in this Settlement. Some are thrown into jail for small debts, and others, who were formerly in good circumstances, are ashamed to make their distress known, and are in danger of perishing for want. And there are many who are able to support themselves, but being destitute of friends, they languish in obscurity without employment.

At the same time that this Institution will give effectual relief to real distress, it will tend to put a stop to those numerous subscriptions and applications for charity which are constantly circulated through the Settlement, and which are often impositions on the humanity of the public. It will be the business of the Managers to search out objects of distress and to inquire carefully into the cases of those who apply for relief, so that the subscribers will have the satisfaction of knowing that their benefactions are well applied.

Published by order of the Vestry,

CALCUTTA, *December* 18*th*, 1800. (Sd.) W. BARNFIELD, *Clerk of the Vestry.*

Fort William, Public Department, 18th December 1800.

The Post Master General having represented to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that on the 26th of October last, a peon in charge of the Post Boat belonging to the Post Master at Kedgeree, was interrupted in the discharge of his duty, and ill-treated by some person or persons, on board of the Ship *Mermaid*, George Hiram Garden, Commander, His Lordship in Council deems it necessary to give public notice, that the most effectual measures will be taken to punish any person or persons who may in any respect interrupt or impede the discharge of the respective duties of such Officers or Servants as may be employed under the orders of the Post Master at Kedgeree, or under the Master Attendant in the Boat Department.

His Lordship in Council likewise deems it expedient to give public notice, that Pilots and other Officers on the Pilot Establishment, who may be entrusted with the charge of ships, have been directed not to conduct any ship to sea on board of which any person may have been guilty of an offence of the nature above stated, until full satisfaction shall have been made for the same; and that all ships under such circumstances will be detained, until the nature of the offence shall have been fully investigated.

Public notice is also further given, that no Port Clearance will be granted for any ship, the conduct of the Commander of which, for the time being, shall have previously subjected him to the displeasure of His Lordship in Council, by any interference, directly or indirectly, with the persons employed under the Post Master at Kedgeree, or under the Master Attendant.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 18TH JANUARY 1801.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Bombay Council, under date the 20th December 1800.

The Governor in Council, while he sincerely regrets the loss of so valuable an Officer as Captain Hall, who fell in the late action of the *Intrepid* with an Enemy's Privateer in the Gulph of Persia, pays but a just tribute to the memory of this gallant Commander, in declaring his entire approbation of the brave defence made by Captain Hall against the daring attacks of the enemy who with superior numbers twice attempted, but failed, to board the Company's Cruizer.

Lieutenants Smee and Best, with the other Officers and men of the *Intrepid,* are also entitled to the praise and thanks of the Governor in Council, for the whole of their conduct during this action; Lieutenant Smee, in particular, for continuing the unequal conflict, after the fall of his gallant Commander, finally repulsing the enemy, and obliging him to seek refuge in retreat.

The Governor in Council, to mark his sense of this laudable conduct, directs the Superintendent of Marine to cause four months' pay to the petty Officers and European Seamen, and three months' pay to the sepoys and lascars, to be immediately advanced them, as a gratuity for their exertions on this occasion; Lieutenant Smee will receive the pay of a Junior Captain in the Marine from the day of his gallant repulse of the enemy, viz., the 22nd November 1800, until he shall be regularly promoted in the line; the Superintendent being also directed to employ the intermediate services of Lieutenant Smee in as distinguished situations as his Marine rank will admit of.

The Superintendent is also desired to report whether Captain Hall has left in this Settlement any family or connections, on whom the Governor in Council could bestow some recompense for their late loss; it being to him a subject of sincere concern that this Officer has not survived to enjoy in person the just reward of his bravery and meritorious exertions.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1801.

Extract from the General Letter of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of June 1800.

We have resolved that the same rates of freight be paid this season, on goods shipped by individuals, under the Act of the 33rd of His present Majesty, as were communicated to you in our letter of the 11th December 1793; being £7-10 per ton outward, and £22-10 per ton homeward.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, *January 13th*, 1801. (Sd.) JOHN N. SEALY, *Acting Secretary.*

Fort William, Public Department, 9th April 1801.

The Post Master General having represented to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that doubts had arisen on the proper construction of the 10th Article of the Post Office Regulations, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July 1798, His Excellency has been pleased to direct the republication of that Article, with such explanatory additions as the Governor General in Council has deemed necessary.

Article 10th.—"That where a Public Officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with individuals not on the public service, but on the more immediate business of the individual, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any other description of Government Securities, &c., &c.; the Public Officer forwarding the letters, shall, in such cases, superscribe on the envelope, with his official signature, the words "Bearing Postage" when letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office, without postage being then paid; and the Post Master of the Station, to which the letter goes, shall collect the amount from the party to whom it may be addressed and delivered, and from whom the postage shall be received; and when, *vice versâ*, such letters are addressed by an individual to a public Officer of Government, the postage shall be received from the person delivering the letter at the Post Office."

The correspondence of all Military Officers with Paymasters, or other Public Officers of Government, on the subject of their individual allowances, or on any other subject of a personal nature, is to be subject to postage, in the manner prescribed by the 10th Article of the Post Office Regulations under date the 9th July 1798.

The correspondence of Commanding Officers, Brigade Majors, and other Public Officers of Government, with Executors or Administrators, is to be considered as private and subject to postage, payable by the parties with whom such correspondence may be found necessary, in like manner, as above directed.

The correspondence of Collectors with individuals, on subjects relating to money transactions, whether applicable to Government Securities or not, is in like manner to be subject to postage.

The correspondence of Collectors of Government Customs with Merchants and others on the subject of duties paid, or to be paid, is, in like manner, to be subject to postage.

The correspondence of all the Officers of Government who are authorized to send and receive letters "on the service," with individuals, on the immediate concerns of the individuals, is liable to the established rates of postage, although addressed on the service in the usual form; and the Public Officers are hereby directed not to omit the words "Bearing Postage" on the envelope of all letters, which do not immediately appertain to the business of Government, that the several Post Masters and Collectors may be enabled to collect the amount of postage which may be due on such letters.

The Public Officers at the Presidency are further directed to forward the envelopes of letters which may be addressed to them and which ought to bear postage, to the General Post Office, inscribing thereon the names of the persons by whom the letters have been sent, to enable the Post Master General to levy the established rates of postage. And the Public Officers in the intermediate districts will, in like manner, transmit the envelopes of all letters of the above descriptions to the Post Office nearest to the station at which they may reside.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 18TH JUNE 1801.

Fort William, Public Department.

The following copy of a letter from the Chairman appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers in Lord Nelson's Victory, is published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, London, 16th April 1800.

SIR,—As Chairman of the Committee appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers in Lord Nelson's Victory, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th November last, enclosing a remittance of £1,074-10 on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the amount so laudably subscribed at your Presidency in aid of the Fund raised for the relief of the wounded seamen and marines, and the families of those who were killed in the ever glorious engagement of the 1st of August 1798, off the mouth of the Nile.

I am desired to express the thanks of the Committee to the subscribers for their liberal and humane conduct towards the gallant defenders of their country, and I take the liberty to add my own acknowledgments on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Sd.) JOHN JULIUS AUGUSTIN.

To R. W. COX, ESQ., &c., &c., &c.,

Fort William.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 14TH MAY 1801.

Bhaugulpore Foujdary Adawlut, 30th April 1801.

Whereas a person of the name Buxshoo, calling himself a Khidmutgar, was apprehended in this district, in the month of January last, in consequence of his having in his possession the articles undermentioned, and of his giving contradictory and unsatisfactory accounts of the manner in which he obtained them, thereby causing strong grounds for suspecting that he must have stolen them: this is, therefore, to give notice, that the said Buxshoo will be detained in custody for two months from this date, that the owner of the property may either take the necessary measures for prosecuting him, or give the Magistrate such

information as may justify him in discharging the said Buxshoo. If, however, no communication shall be made to the Magistrate in consequence of this advertisement before the expiration of the time above mentioned, the prisoner will be set at liberty, and the property kept in deposit until regularly claimed:—

Six Miniature paintings on ivory, in cases. Three of the cases are red, one green, and one black.
Two small leather cases, one red and one black.
A Miniature, three quarters length, in a square wooden frame.
Six Miniatures, without either cases or frames.
Three glasses for Miniature settings.
A magnifying glass, a pallet, brushes, &c., sundry articles required for Miniature paintings.
The prisoner represents that he came last from Berhampore.
The Miniatures are mostly of persons on this side of India.

JOHN FOMBELLE,
Magistrate.

THE 28TH MAY 1801.

MADRAS MILITARY.

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 15th April 1801.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received, with much regret, a report of the death of Subadar Sheik Ibrahim, of His Lordship's body-guard, in a gallant and successful charge, led by Lieutenant James Grant, against the rebels of Tinnevelly on the 30th of last month.

A rare combination of military talents has rendered the character of Sheik Ibrahim familiar to the Officers of the Army. To cool, decisive, and daring valor, he added that sober judgment and those honorable sentiments which raised him far above the level of his rank in life; an exploit of uncommon energy and personal exertion terminated his career, and the last effort of his voice breathed honor, attachment, and fidelity.

The Governor in Council, being desirous of marking to the Army His Lordship's sense of the virtues and attainments which have rendered the death of this Native Officer a severe loss to the service, has been pleased to confer on his family a pension equal to the pay of a Subadar

of the body-guard, being thirty pagodas per month; and His Lordship has further directed that a certificate to this effect, translated into Persian and Hindoostance, may be presented to the family as a record of the gift and a tribute to the memory of the brave Subadar Sheik Ibrahim.

THE 16TH JULY 1801.

Fort William, Public Department, 15th July 1081.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the several Collectors of the Land Revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand) which may be tendered on loan to the Hon'ble Company, for a period of two years, on which interest will be allowed, payable annually at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. * * * * *

[NOTE.—Here follow further details and provisions of the Loan, which it is unnecessary to print.]

THE 23RD JULY 1801.

Orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 16th July 1801.

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowder on board while lying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ships lying off the town might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent by ship's saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions: His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a continuance of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules:—

1*st*.—The Commanders of all vessels, bound to the port of Calcutta and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta or to any other part of the river above Atcheepore, are required, in or before their arrival off Atcheepore, to land at the Magazine which has been erected at that place all the gunpowder which they may have on board (whether contained in barrels,

or made up into ammunition), exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress. Officers appointed by Government will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Atcheepore, and will deposit it in the Magazine; Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the Officer in charge of the Magazine.

2*nd*.—In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, Commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Atcheepore, to point a flag at the foretop mast head, whereupon the Officer in charge of the Magazine will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3*rd*.—Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the Magazine between sunset and sunrise.

4*th*.—The Commanders of vessels outward bound, which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Atcheepore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds for the purpose before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel when inward bound, and deposited in the Magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the Commander of the vessel to the Officer in charge of the Magazine (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the Magazine), be conveyed to the river side and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5*th*.—In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Atcheepore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purpose before mentioned; the Collector of the Government Customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe, that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The Collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel in opposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder

so seized shall be liable to confiscation: the Collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the Magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstances of the case to the Board of Trade. The Collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessels from which gunpowder shall have been so seized without the express authority of the Governor General in Council.

6*th*.—One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the Collector of the Customs and his Deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer and to the Officer assisting in making the seizure.

7*th*.—The Commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Atcheepore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the Magazine at Atcheepore.

8*th*.—Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th Article of these Regulations, the Commanders of all vessels now lying in the Port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required by the 31st day of July 1801, to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or at any place on shore, to the Magazine at Atcheepore. If the Commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th Article.

9*th*.—The Commanders of all vessels lying off the Town of Calcutta, or in any part of the river between the Town and Kedgeree, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals, in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the Justices of the Peace, the Commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shotted.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1801.

Fort William, 7th October 1801.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Bills of this Government, which may be issued after Monday, the 2nd November next, will bear interest at the rate of 9·125 (or 9 Rupees 2 annas) per cent. per annum, as under-mentioned.

With a view to the convenience of individuals, and in order to facilitate business at the public offices, the bills will be issued in sums which will give a daily interest without fractions, as follows:—

250	at	1	anna	per day.
500	„	2	„	ditto.
750	„	3	„	ditto.
1,000	„	4	„	ditto.
1,250	„	5	„	ditto.
1,500	„	6	„	ditto.
1,750	„	7	„	ditto.
2,000	„	8	„	ditto.
2,250	„	9	„	ditto.
2,500	„	10	„	ditto.
2,750	„	11	„	ditto.
3,000	„	12	„	ditto.
3,250	„	13	„	ditto.
3,500	„	14	„	ditto.
3,750	„	15	„	ditto.
4,000	„	1	Rupee	ditto; and so on in the same

proportion for larger sums, if they should be required.

Where the payment cannot be made in any of the above sums, the difference or excess will be paid in cash; for instance in making a payment of Rs. 600, Rs. 500 will be paid in notes, and 100 in cash. In all other respects, the bills will be issued and received at the public treasuries under the same regulations as heretofore, as notified in the advertisement of the 7th November.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1801.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd September 1801.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund will grant bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per Sicca Rupee, payable three months after sight, for the principal and interest of any promissory notes of this Government, bearing an interest of twelve per cent. per annum, which may be tendered to them in exchange for such bills.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1801.

General Post Office, 19th October 1801.

The public is hereby informed that the Hon'ble Company's bearers on the new road to Patna and Benares will be stationed on the road from the first of the ensuing month (November).

C. W. BLUNT,
Post Master General.

THE 17TH DECEMBER 1801.

Police Office, 15th December 1801.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received at this office on or before the 28th instant, for providing eighty-five pairs of strong serviceable bullocks, with the proportional number of drivers, for the use of the carts employed under the scavengers, for clearing the streets and drains within the Town of Calcutta, for the ensuing year; proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof, the proposals to specify the number of bullocks, and the charge for each pair together with the drivers per month.

Sealed proposals will also be received on or before the 28th instant, for keeping in repair ninety-seven carts employed for cleaning the streets and

drains within the Town of Calcutta, for the ensuing year; the proposals to specify the terms on which each cart will be repaired by the month. The carts will be delivered to the contractor in good order.

Sealed proposals of contract will likewise be received on or before the 28th instant for furnishing fifty hackeries, with bullocks and drivers, to be employed under the Superintendent of Roads, for the ensuing year. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof.

The above proposal to contain the names of two responsible persons, inhabitants of Calcutta, as securities for the performance of the contract.

By order of the Magistrate,

A. H. SMITH,

Acting First Clerk.

THE 14TH JANUARY 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, of 19th December 1801.]

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor in Council.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the *Harriet*, armed boat, belonging to this Station, commanded by William Worthey, Gunner of Artillery, fell in with three Pirate boats, belonging to the port of Rajapoor, in the Cooley country, who engaged her from eight o'clock at night of the 16th instant till four the next morning, and after ineffectually boarding the *Harriet* three different times, with matchlocks, pikes, and swords, the Gunner and part of the crew boarded in return, and captured one boat, armed with eight matchlocks, thirteen swords, several pikes, and one iron gun; the two others, observing the situation of their companion, set sail and escaped; only one sepoy is wounded by a ball in the thigh, in our *Pettamar*. On board the Pirate, four men were killed, seven dangerously and two slightly wounded; the number who jumped into the water and were drowned cannot be ascertained; the wounded men I have sent to the hospital at Tannah; the remainder, four in number, are confined in this Fort. I request to be favored with your orders respecting the boat and prisoners.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
HON'BLE SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

VERSOVAH, *December* 18*th*, 1801.

(Sd.) WILLIAM SIMPSON,
Collector of Salsette.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 21ST JANUARY 1802.

Notice is hereby given that proposals of contract will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the eleventh day of February next, for supplying Indigo, of the manufacture of the Company's Provinces, including Benares, for the Company's investment for the year 1802, under the stipulatious following, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the Indigo intended to be provided: such sample to consist of not less than four seers, and to be as nearly as possible of one quality; the sample will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, and will be kept for a standard of appraisement of the deliveries.

2nd.—The Indigo contracted for must be delivered as nearly as possible of one quality in a chest. It will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, but none accepted which may be estimated at less than Sicca Rupees seventy per factory maund; the appraisement will be made within thirty days from the day of delivery; and in default thereof, the Indigo will be taken and paid for at the rate of the muster. Should a contractor be dissatisfied with the appraisement of the Company's Inspector, the Indigo shall be referred for re-valuation to two persons to be chosen, one by the Board of Trade on behalf of the Company, the other by the contractor; and the decision of such two persons, or in the event of their disagreement, the decision of a third person to be nominated by them, shall be conclusive; timely notice being given to the contractor, or to his Agent in Calcutta, of the intended examination by the Company's Inspector. Should not the contractor, or some person on his part, attend, he shall not afterwards be entitled to appear from the Inspector's valuation.

3rd.—Advances will be made to the amount of the Indigo contracted for, at the rate of Sicca Rupees eighty per factory maund in Treasury bills, as described in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1801, or in cash, as the state of the public treasury may admit at the periods, and in the proportions following, *viz.* :—

On the execution of the necessary deeds ...	$\frac{2}{6}$ths
On 1st March 1802	$\frac{1}{6}$th
On 1st June 1802	$\frac{3}{6}$ths

The deliveries being completed, one-fourth part of the value will be deducted as a reserve, and the accounts to be adjusted upon the remaining three-fourths, and the balance paid on either side according to circumstances. Should the three-fourths not equal the advances received, the difference shall be returned in treasury bills, or in cash, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of the contractor's receipt of the amount, in the proportions in which the advances have been issued.

4th.—No Indigo will be received before the 16th December 1802; after that date the contractors may deliver as shall suit their convenience, save that the following proportions of the quantity contracted for must be delivered by the periods annexed, *viz.* :—

By the 31st December 1802	$\frac{1}{2}$
By the 31st January 1803	$\frac{1}{2}$

Should any Indigo be tendered after the 31st January, the Company reserve to themselves the option of receiving or rejecting it. Any

contractor failing to deliver the quantity engaged for, shall be subject to a penalty of thirty per cent. on the deficient quantity, estimated at the rate of the advances, *viz.*, Sicca Rupees eighty per maund.

5th.—Each cake of Indigo must be stamped with the following mark:—

E. IN.

and under it, with the initials of the contractor's name or with those of the Firm, if a partnership.

6th.—On Indigo subject to the Patna Import Duty and Benares, such duties shall be paid by the contractor.

7th.—The Indigo will be laden on the Company's ships, partly, or wholly, at the Company's risk, as may be settled according to the 10th Article, and be sold at their sales in England at the risk of the contractors.

8th.—From the proceeds of the sales shall, in the first instance, be defrayed the freight, at such rate as may be payable by the Company on the ships on which the Indigo may be laden, with a proportion of the demurrage, and of the charge for kentledge, if the Company shall be liable to the payment of either for the ships, also the public duties and Company's charges, except that the contractors shall not be subject to any charge for demurrage beyond the ordinary time of departure in the season in which the ships may arrive. The Company's charges to be rated generally at two per cent. on the sales: and from the remainder of the proceeds the Company shall be repaid the advances as follows:—

At the rate of two shillings and nine pence per Sicca Rupee, on the advance of eighty Sicca Rupees per factory maund, or on so much of the amount as in pursuance of the 3rd Article the contractor shall have been entitled to retain, and also on the packing and shipping charges.

At the rate of two shillings and six pence farthing per Sicca Rupee for the further payment made to the contractor on account of his deliveries exceeding in value the amount necessary for recovering the advance of eighty Sicca Rupees per maund.

Should the remainder of the proceeds not suffice for these payments, a return of advances must be made in Bengal, as in the 3rd Article.

9th.—Should authentic advices of a Peace arrive before the despatch of a ship on which any Indigo may be laden, the exchange on the value of such Indigo will be reduced as follows:—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Where it is now	2	9	to	2	8
	2	6¼		2	5¼
	2	5		2	4

10*th*.—Whatever the Indigo shall produce beyond the amount necessary for the purposes mentioned in the 8th Article, will be paid to the contractors, either in Bengal or in England, at their option. If in Bengal, it will be paid in cash or in promissory notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, at the rate of two shillings and five pence per Sicca Rupee, with an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the last delivery as soon as may be, after the Governor General in Council shall have received the account sales. If in England, payment will be made as soon as may be, after the Indigo shall have been cleared from the Company's Warehouse. In the former case, the Company will stand to the risks of the voyage on the whole consignment on each ship; in the latter, to the risks on only three-fourths of the Invoice value, and the proposals must specify which of these alternatives is made choice of.

11*th*.—Two securities will be required for the performance of the engagements severally (a partnership being considered as one security), and the proposals must be accompanied by declarations from the persons named as securities of their consent to be so bound. Proposals from agents must be accompanied by the authorities from their principals for making them. Any proposal deficient in either of these respects, or not containing the specifications required in the 10th Article respecting the place for receipt of the surplus proceeds, will be rejected without consideration.

12*th*.—The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal, without assigning any reason for so doing.

13*th*.—Every proposal must specify the place at which the Indigo is intended to be manufactured, and the proposer must satisfy the Board of Trade, if required so to do, that his manufactory is actually capable of working off the quantity of Indigo proposed for. The Board of Trade will further require that the contractors shall, if called upon, produce evidence of the Indigo delivered by them, being *bonâ fide*, the produce of the places of manufacture which they may have specified in their proposals.

14*th*.—The Board of Trade think it proper to declare that, in the event of a contractor failing wholly or partially in his engagements, they will require to be satisfied that the advances were duly applied to the purposes for which they were taken up, and no more Indigo was made by him, proper for the Company's investment than what he shall have delivered.

In illustration of that part of the 8th Article which respects the exchange, a sketch of an account is given as follows:—

DR. *Indigo Contract for the Investment*, 1802. CR.

To advance on a contract for 100 maunds, at Sicca Rupees 80 per maund, the same to be repaid in England, from the proceeds at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Sicca Rupee, making £1,100 ... Sicca Rs.	8,000	By deliveries appraised by the Inspector, on the	Mds.
		31st December 1802 ...	50
		On the 31st January 1803	50
		Maunds ...	100
		Suppose at different prices from Sicca Rs. 100 to 170 per maund, average 140 Sicca Rs. per Maund	Mds. 14,000
February 16*th*, 1803.			
To balance paid, the same to be repaid at 2*s* 6½*d.* per Sicca Rupee, making £315-2-1*d.* ... Sicca Rs.	2,500	Deduct ¼th reverse ...	3,500
Sicca Rs. ...	10,500	Sicca Rs. ...	10,500

The Invoice charges to be repaid at 2*s.* 9*d.* per Sicca Rupees.

The proposers are advised that for the greater safety against the enemy, it is intended to lade the contract Indigo upon the Company's regular full and armed ships, but the Board do not make this a positive condition of the contract.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, *January* 19*th*, 1802. (Sd.) J. N. SEALY, *Acting Secretary.*

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1802.

Fort William, the 1*st February* 1802.

Despatches have this day been received by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council from the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated the 12th ultimo, conveying advices received from England *vid* Bussorah, announcing that preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Republic were signed on the 1st of October last, by the Right Hon'ble Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of His Majesty, and M. Otto on the part of the French Government.

The following is a copy of the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, published on the 2nd of October :—

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, October 2*nd*, 1801.

Downing Street, 2nd October, 1801.

Preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Republic were signed last night, at Lord Hawkesbury's Office, in Downing

Street, by the Right Hon'ble Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of His Majesty, and by M. Otto on the part of the French Government.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1802.

Madras Revenue Appointments.

Mr. William Cook to be an Assistant under the Collector of Government Customs.

Mr. B. C. Torin to be an Assistant to the Manager for the supply of beetle, and the Collector of the revenue derived from the sale of arrack, toddy, and other spirituous liquors.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1802.

Militia Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President, dated Fort William, 19th February 1802.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has experienced the highest degree of satisfaction at the general performance of the corps at the review of the Calcutta Infantry Militia, on the morning of the 17th instant.

The state of discipline which the Corps has attained reflects the greatest credit on the zeal and public spirit of Lieutenant Colonel Brooke and of the Officers and men under his command who have attended the duties of the parade during the present season. It will afford to the Hon'ble the Vice-President the greatest pleasure to report the merits of the Corps to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has been pleased to direct that the parades be discontinued until further orders.

(Sd.) D. T. RICHARDSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

THE 4TH MARCH 1802.

Presidency Order by the Hon'ble the Vice-President and Deputy Governor, dated 13th February 1802.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has derived great satisfaction from the Review of the Regiment of Artillery under the command of Colonel Greene at the camp of Dum-Dum this morning, and he requests that Major General Popham will convey to Colonel Greene and to the Officers under his command, the Hon'ble the Vice-President's entire approbation of the appearance of the Corps, and of their correctness and skill in their movements, and in the different parts of the Manual and Gun exercise.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President further deems it to be proper particularly to notice, that as nearly the whole of the European proportion of the Corps consists of men lately drafted from the Infantry, or of recruits recently arrived from England, the highest degree of praise is due to Colonel Greene, and to the Officers under his command, for their ability and zealous exertions in having, in so short a period, trained these men to the state of perfection manifested by them this morning in the different branches of their practice. The Hon'ble the Vice-President also considers it an act of justice to remark the degree of perfection which the Horse Artillery have attained, and to express his sense of the merits of Lieutenant Brooke, and the men under his immediate command.

Extra batta to be served out to the European Artillery at Dum-Dum this day.

(Sd.) D. T. RICHARDSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 6TH MARCH 1802.

Fort William, 4th March 1802.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to Government before the 29th of April next, or on that day, provided they reach the Secretary's Office by 12 o'clock at noon, for providing the clothing of the Hon'ble Company's Army, including the invalids, under this Presidency, for one, two, three, or five years, under the following stipulations:—

1*st.*—That the contractor shall undertake to complete the clothing which he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared for being despatched from, or delivered at, the Presidency, for all troops at and above the station

of Dinapore for the first year by the 15th of August next, and on or before the 1st of August of each succeeding year, according to a list which will be furnished to him on application to the Adjutant General, and the clothing for the rest of the Army to be delivered on or before the 15th of September every year, according to a list which will be furnished to him at the same time.

2nd.—That he shall prepare the clothing for the Corps at the different stations of the Army in such order of priority as shall be prescribed to him through the Adjutant General, reporting to that Officer whenever he shall have completed the clothing of any Battalion of European Artillery with the Golandauze attached to it, or of any Regiment of European or Native Cavalry or Infantry.

3rd.—That he shall be regulated by the Indents of the Quarter Masters, countersigned by the Commanding Officers of Corps as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, these Indents as soon as received from the different Corps will be separately transmitted to the contractor through the Office of the Adjutant General, who will record the dates of transmission, but the Contractor will be authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, signified through the Adjutant General, to commence making up part of the clothing immediately upon the acceptance of his proposals, the first year, and on the 1st of May the ensuing years, without waiting for the receipt of the indents.

4th.—The clothing of Europeans and of the Drummers and Fifers both of European and Native Corps, is to consist of one coat according to musters; and that of the Native Troops also of one coat.

5th.—The musters of each article of clothing are to be seen at the Military Board Office, with the office seal affixed to them, and the contractor is to attend particularly to the three distinct sizes of which the muster coats are prepared, and to furnish each Corps with an equal proportion of coats of the different sizes; and such of the European Corps as may be at the Presidency, are to be allowed to send any men they have of an extraordinary size, and whom the largest muster coat could not be made to fit, to the contractor's tailor, to be measured for their clothing.

The Quarter Masters of European Corps at the upper stations will be directed to furnish the contractor with the measures for the clothing of any men belonging to such Corps, not of the ordinary size, and he is to prepare the clothing accordingly; as the names of the men will be written on each measure, the contractor is to distinguish each

extra sized coat by putting a label upon it, mentioning the person for whom it is intended.

Spare cloth to be left at the seams in the same manner and to the same extent as in the muster coats.

6th.—The qualities of the cloths of which the coats of the several ranks are to be made, shall be as follows:—

For the Regulars.

For Subadars of Cavalry, the best superfine broad or town cloth.

For Jemadars of Cavalry, the same cloth as for the Subadars.

For Havildars of Cavalry, fine scarlet cloth.

For Naicks and Troopers, Aurora.

For Trumpeters and Farriers, cloth the colour of the facings of the Corps, and faced with Aurora.

The twist, cord, lace, and trimmings, with every other mark distinguishing the different ranks, on the musters, to be carefully observed by the contractor, and the clothing to be prepared in every respect equal in size, and the materials to be equal in quality to the musters.

For Serjeant Majors, Drum and Fife Majors, and Subadars of Infantry, best superfine broad cloth.

For Infantry Serjeants, Artillery Serjeants and Corporals, and for Jemadars, middling cloth.

For Drummers and Fifers of Artillery and Infantry, including the Native Corps, whose coats are to be red, Aurora.

For the Drummers of Infantry Corps, whose coats are to be the colour of the facings, coarse cloth.

For Gunners and Metrosses of Artillery, blue coarse cloth, and Aurora cuffs and facings.

For Jemadars and Havildars of Golandauze, middling blue cloth, with facings of middling red cloth.

For Naicks and Private Golandauze, coarse or ordinary blue cloth, with Aurora facings.

For European Infantry Corporals and Privates, Native Infantry Havildars and Naicks, Aurora cloth.

For Privates of Native Infantry, Lacca cloth.

For Serangs, Tindals, Cossaubs, and Lascars, whether of Artillery or Infantry, ordinary Perpets.

For the Invalids.

For Serjeant Majors, superfine broad cloth.
For Subadars, middling cloth.
For Jemadars, Aurora cloth.
For Havildars, ditto.
For Naicks, Lacca cloth.
For Sepoys, ditto.
For Drummers, ordinary blue cloth.
For Fifers, ditto.
The trimmings of all the clothing to be the same as the musters.

7th.—Whatever quantity of cloth is required for preparing the clothing each year, shall be delivered to the contractor, upon indent, from the Hon'ble Company's Warehouse, if in store there at the following prices, and be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts, which are to be inspected and settled by the Committee of Officers annually assembled at Fort William, for the distribution and adjustment of the off-reckoning Fund, when the balance of the contractor's account will be paid to him.

The contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any cloth otherwise than from the Company's stores, which can be supplied from thence; but should there not be a sufficient quantity of cloth in the Company's Warehouse, the contractor in that case shall bind himself to purchase at his own expense cloth of equal quality, but with the previous approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, or Commanding Officer of the Forces; and it shall be no excuse for the contractor that he could not be provided with the cloth from the Company's Warehouse, but he shall forfeit the penalty hereafter stipulated, in case of his failing to furnish the clothing by the times herein expressed.

He shall, on the recommendation of the Military Board, be allowed to draw from Government the amount of his charge for cloth to be purchased in the market, at the rates of the Company's cloths as an additional advance on account, exclusive of the stipulated advances hereafter mentioned, but as part of the rates to be paid for the clothing.

8th.—If any alteration shall be made in the clothing at the expiration of the first, second, or third years, the difference of expense shall be settled by arbitration. One arbitrator to be appointed by the Military Board, one by the contractor, and a third to be chosen by both; and the difference so adjusted shall be brought to the debit or credit of the contractor as the case may require.

9th.—The following is the list of rates at which the different kinds of cloths are charged, of which a sufficient quantity for the whole clothing, if in store, will be issued to the contractor from the Import Warehouse:—

	Per piece. Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Broad Cloth, Superfine, Town, Scarlet	405	15	8
Scarlet	132	15	5
Blue	121	7	3
Black	119	0	9
White	117	4	2
Embroidered Green	121	5	0
Yellow	119	14	10
Brown	118	15	0
Buff	115	1	5
Broad Cloth, fine, Scarlet	88	7	9
Blue	70	4	2
Green	70	5	9
Yellow	71	2	10
Buff	68	11	1
White	66	1	8
Black	66	11	4
Broad Cloth, ordinary, Lacca	74	4	2
Blue	75	5	6
Green	75	1	8
Yellow	75	13	4
Buff	75	4	9
Black	74	4	7
White	75	12	3
Broad Cloth, Aurora	97	2	6
Broad Perpets, fine	66	3	1
Broad Perpets, ordinary, Blue	48	6	3
Green	46	0	0
Yellow	47	8	6
Lacca	46	7	8
Perpets, fine	33	3	11
Perpets, ordinary, Lacca	21	12	2
Blue	22	5	3
Green	22	3	0
Yellow	22	5	10
White	20	13	2
Black	22	6	9
Buff	21	14	1

The cloth of colours not imported by the Company or not procurable from their warehouse, the contractor must either purchase from the bazar, or be at the expense of dying, with the approbation mentioned in the 7th Article.

The breadth and average length of the several kinds of cloths and Perpets herein specified, may be learnt on enquiry from the Import Warehouse-keeper.

10*th*.—If, however, the price of cloth should fall, the contractor will be debited, and the off-reckoning fund credited for the difference between the prices of cloth stated in the present advertisement, and the prices at which the same cloths may hereafter be charged; but, on the contrary, if the prices should rise above those stated in this advertisement, the off-reckoning Fund will be debited for the difference, without affecting the contract.

The proposals are to specify the rates, in current Rupees, at which the proposers will undertake to furnish the complete clothing of the several ranks, with buttons, but without hats, distinguishing the Artillery from the Infantry.

The clothing is to be tendered in the Garrison of Fort William, free of any additional expense whatever, previous to its being inspected; after having undergone inspection in the Garrison of Fort William, as aforesaid, by a Committee of Officers, their certificate, of the goodness, and due correspondence of the clothing with the musters, both in quality and workmanship, will be necessary; the vouchers of its being approved and accepted must accompany the delivery of the clothing to the Agent for packing and transporting it to the different Stations of the Army; or to such other persons as shall be appointed by Government to receive it.

In case the clothing, or any part of it, shall be rejected by the Committee, the contractor or contractors may require the inspection of such part of the clothing by three members of the Military Board, whose determination shall be final, and, if against the contractor, he shall be then subject to the penalty of a breach of contract.

The clothing, after having been surveyed and approved, and until it be packed to be sent to the Army, shall be lodged in Fort William under two keys, one of which shall remain with the Fort Major, the other with the agent for packing and transporting.

The sole responsibility for the clothing shall rest on the contractor or contractors, until it shall have been approved as above mentioned, and delivered over to such persons as shall be appointed to receive it immediately after such inspection.

11*th*.—Any proposer may offer his terms, either for supplying the whole Army, the Artillery, or European Infantry, separately; or a proportion of the Native Infantry, not less than six Regiments; or three Regiments of Cavalry; or the Invalids.

12*th*.—Advances shall be made in cash to the contractor or contractors, in the following proportions, to enable him or them to prepare the clothing, *viz.*:—

For European clothing, fifteen per cent. on the contract value of the computed number of suits of clothing engaged to be furnished, to be advanced for the first year on the execution of the contract, and on every succeeding year, on the 15th of April, and ten per cent. on the 15th of July each year.

For the Native clothing, including the Invalids, ten per cent. to be advanced for the first year, on the execution of the contract, and on every succeeding year, on the 15th of April, and ten per cent. on the 15th of July each year.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General from the Returns in the Adjutant General's Office, dated 1st of January, annually.

Lastly, each proposal shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the contractor or contractors, for the amount of all advances made by the Company, including the amount of such quantities of cloths as he or they shall receive from the Warehouse, and for the due performance of the contract, both with respect to the proper executions of every part of it, and the punctual delivery of the clothing by the periods stipulated on a penalty of twenty per cent. on the amount of each respective contract; independent of which, and in order to guard against the consequences of disappointment to the troops by not receiving their clothing, a deposit of Company's paper will be required to the amount of Sicca Rupees ten thousand, to be lodged in the Treasury, and it is to be clearly understood that it is the determination of Government to enforce against the securities, the forfeiture of the penalty, if the contractor shall fail in any part of his engagements.

The proposals shall be superscribed on the outward cover, "proposal for Clothing the Bengal Army," and if the names of the securities should not be mentioned in the proposals, or if these should not be made in the form prescribed by the present advertisement, they will be rejected in *toto*.

The contractor to be at the charge for postage on all his letters.

At the same time, separate and distinct proposals of contract will be received, from the proposers for furnishing the clothing, or from others, for packing, transporting, and insuring the clothing of the Army to the several principal Military stations, as well as to the Corps detached to out-stations; the terms are to specify, separately, the rates of packing, of transporting, and of insuring each of the under-mentioned packages, *viz.*:—

A bale of European clothing, consisting of the coats for one Company.

A bale of clothing for Native Troops, consisting of 117 coats.

A bale of lascar clothing, consisting of 225 to 240 coats.

A box containing the proportion of Hats for the Non-Commissioned Staff, Drummers and Fifers, of a Native Regiment.

A box containing 240 Hats, for European Troops.

Advances will be made to the contractor upon each despatch of clothing, equal to the whole of the contract amount of insurance, and to two-thirds of the contract amount of packing and transportation; and the remainder will be paid on certificates of the delivery of the whole of the clothing.

Each proposal shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the contractor, for the amount of the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the contract in all its parts.

The contractor to defray the expense of postage on all his letters.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 18TH MARCH 1802.

Whereas Anund Chund Mokerjea, a Native of Santipore in the Province of Bengal, stands charged on suspicion of having forged and altered a Promissory Note from the sum of one thousand to that of six thousand Rupees, issued from the Treasury of the Hon'ble the United East India Company, and with altering the same knowing it to be forged and altered.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of five hundred Sicca Rupees will be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Anund Chund Mokerjea, and deliver him into the custody of any of the Magistrates throughout the country, or who shall furnish such information regarding the said Anund Chund Mokerjea as may enable the Officers of Police to apprehend him.

The said Anund Chund was lately in the service of Gunga Narain Sircar; he is a man of very fair complexion, a little marked with the Small-pox, bushy hair, about five feet and a half high, thirty years of age, and has scarcely any beard or whiskers.

POLICE OFFICE,
Calcutta, 17th March 1802.

(Sd.) E. THORNTON,
Magistrate.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, 19TH APRIL 1802.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General will proceed to Calcutta on Tuesday morning. He will enter the Government House by Old Court House Street, towards which the Troops off duty will be formed in a street, from the gate of the present Government House.

A salute to be fired from the Fort when His Excellency reaches the Government House, and the Flag hoisted.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General will have a Levee at the Government House, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at nine o'clock, after which His Excellency will give audience to such gentlemen as may require it.

(Sd.) W. GRIFFITH,
Aide-de-Camp.

19th April 1802.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH APRIL 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, 29th April 1802.

The public is hereby informed that the following twelve per cent. Promissory Notes issued on the 2nd November 1801 were fraudulently obtained under the fictitious name of Meerja Mahomed Bauker, and that it is supposed they may have been endorsed with that name and negotiated, *viz.*:—

	Sa. Rs.
General Register No. 2008 in favor of Meerja Mahomed Bauker for	1,000
„ „ „ 2009 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2010 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2011 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2012 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2013 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2014 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2015 „ „ „ „	1,000
„ „ „ 2016 „ „ „ „	1,000

The two following twelve per cent. Promissory Notes were likewise fraudulently obtained and issued in the name of Thomas Shouldham on the same date :—

	Sa. Rs.
General Register No. 1962 for	1,000
„ „ „ 1963 „	1,000

It is hereby notified to the public that although these Notes have been fraudulently obtained in the first instance, Government will still consider them as good Notes, provided the holders of them can show they came to the possession of them for a good and valuable consideration, and that upon the same being brought to the Accountant General's Office by such *bonâ fide* holders, the same will be cancelled, and new Notes issued in lieu thereof.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 29TH APRIL 1802.

Advertisement.

The Eastern Entrance from Old Court House Street to the New Government House only, will be open to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, for the admission of carriages and palanqueens. Carriages

104405

after setting down at the southern front door will pass out of the enclosure by the western gate, and draw up on the semi-circular road in front of the new Government House. Palanqueens will remain within the enclosure in front of the house.

In departing, carriages will return through the eastern entrance, and carriages and palanqueens will pass out by the western gate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT WILLIAM, 11TH AUGUST 1802.

In consequence of the afflicting intelligence which His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has received of the death of Hadjee Khuleel Khan, the Ambassador to the British Government from His Majesty the King of Persia, His Excellency has been pleased to postpone the Levee which was appointed to be holden to-morrow, until next Thursday Se'ennight night.

(Sd.) BURGES CAMAC,
Aide-de-Camp.

THE 19TH AUGUST 1802.

Fort William, 18th August 1802.

Public notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces to authorize two Fairs to be annually holden in the months of April and November of each year, in that part of Rohilcund which has been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Excellency the Nawab Vizier. The place which has been chosen for the establishment of the Fairs is situated on the Eastern Bank of the Ganges about three miles below Hurdwar; the village of Hurdwar is resorted to, in the months of November and April, by a large concourse of merchants, and others from every part of India, as well for religious purposes as for the purchase of various articles of merchandize at the Fairs established at that place by the Maharatta Government, and as full protection will be afforded to the Trade, in its passage to the Fairs about to be established in Rohilcund, and the duties to be levied at the Fair will be reasonable and moderate; it is to be presumed that those merchants, whether European or Native, who may think proper to send their merchandize to Rohilcund for the purpose of being exposed to sale at these Fairs, will find a ready and favorable market.

An establishment of boats will, be maintained for the accommodation of foreign merchants and dealers from the westward, who may resort to the Fairs in Rohilcund, and such merchants as shall be unable to dispose of their goods in Rohilcund, will always find a ready market by passing them across the river, and by submitting to the payment of the duties levied at Hurdwar by the Maharatta Government.

The following list of articles in demand at the Fair of Hurdwar is published for general information :—

List of Articles in demand at the Hurdwar Fair.

Indigo Sugar Tobacco Coarse Cotton Cloths Chintz—Soosees Coarse Turbands	Of the produce of Rohilcund.
Goostah and Kannaries Tashes or cloth of gold and silver. Dooputtas. Mushroos and Goolbudduns.	Benares manufactory.
Sihun (shirt cloth) from Mow.	
Soossees from Boglipore.	
Ballowchies and Putteny Choolies. Raw and twisted silk.	Cossimbazar.
Silks of different kinds from Radanogore.	
Muslins from Dacca.	
Shields from Sylhet.	
Pepper, Mace, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c.	
Cheap Broad Cloths of bright colours.	
Cheap Scissors, Knives, &c. &c.	
Cheap Spying Glasses, Spectacles, &c. &c.	

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 26TH AUGUST 1802.

Declaration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, &c. &c. &c., addressed to the surviving relations and attendants of the deceased Hadjee Khulleel Khan, late Ambassador from His Persian Majesty to the Governor General in Council.

The solicitude of the British Government of India to strengthen and improve the relations of amity and honorable alliance with His Majesty the King of Persia, has been manifested by the most signal acts of systematic policy, and has been publicly acknowledged by all the States of Asia. The peculiar splendour of the Embassy, which conveyed the testimonies of my respect and attachment to His Majesty's presence; the extraordinary honors with which His Majesty's Ambassador was received under my express orders, on His Excellency's arrival in the British territories; the zeal and assiduity displayed by the Government of Bombay, and by all ranks of British subjects at that Settlement, to conciliate the good will of the Persian Ambassador, and the public preparations conducted under my immediate and personal direction, for His Excellency's reception with the most distinguished solemnity and honor at the seat of the Supreme British Authority in India, have afforded sufficient demonstrations to the world of my high consideration for the dignity of the Persian Monarch, and of my uniform intention to evince that unalterable sentiment towards the accredited representatives of His Royal Person.

Reviewing these incontrovertible testimonies of my anxiety to establish a friendly and honorable alliance with the Power of Persia on the most solid foundations, His Majesty and all the States of Asia will anticipate the deep affliction and anguish of mind with which I have witnessed the sudden interruption of our bright and happy prospects by a disaster, which as far eluded the scope of human prudence and foresight as it surpassed the ordinary extent of human calamity, and the common vissicitudes of fortune. To this awful dispensation of Providence, I submit with resignation, but not without hope.

In the most painful moments of my disappointment and grief, I have derived consolation from the reflection, that as I have hitherto assiduously employed every possible effort to cultivate a lasting friendship and harmony of interests between His Persian Majesty and the British Government, my amicable sentiments have been uniformly returned with equal cordiality by the auspicious disposition of that Illustrious Sovereign.

A dreadful, unforeseen, and uncontrolable calamity has intervened to afflict both States with mutual sorrow and consternation, and to retard the completion of their reciprocal wishes; but not to suspend their established friendship by groundless jealousy and unjust suspicion; not to frustrate the natural and propitious results of their united counsels; not to destroy the fruits of their mature wisdom and justice, not to dissolve those sacred engagements by which they had cemented the foundations of durable concord, secured the channels of free intercourse and beneficial communication, and enlarged the sources of their common safety, prosperity, and glory.

Entertaining a due sense of the value and importance of those engagements to both States, I shall pursue, with unabated confidence and perseverance, the policy on which the subsisting treaties are founded, and the amicable and earnest exertions by which they were obtained. The pursuit of this course cannot ultimately fail to attain success. The calamity which we have suffered is a just subject of lamentation; but its consequences are not irretrievable. From the reciprocal condolence of the two States may arise new motives of combined interest and additional securities of amity and alliance. A zealous interchange of the offices of humanity, a concurrent sense of common sorrow, and the conscious certainty of mutual sincerity and good faith, may lead to a more intimate union of sentiments and views, and the temporary suspension of this important Embassy may tend to ensure and improve the benefits of our actual connection.

Supported by these hopes and relying on the justice and integrity of the principles and motives which have actuated the British Government, I trust that the progress of our renewed intercourse with your Illustrious Sovereign will gradually obliterate the remembrance of this fatal and unparalleled disaster, and will amply compensate to my mind for its actual distress by the final accomplishment of the same salutary plans of policy which had rendered a personal interview with your lamented master the object of my most cordial wishes and of my most anxious expectation.

To repair the severe loss sustained by his untimely decease, to demonstrate my sincere respect for his memory, and my unfeigned regret that he should have fallen by a violent death within the British dominions, and in the immediate exercise of functions which the laws and usages of all civilised nations have rendered sacred, it is my primary duty to administer to his surviving relations and attendants every

office of humanity and friendly compassion, every attainable comfort and alleviation of their just grief, and every possible compensation for the injuries which they have suffered.

In endeavoring to discharge this duty, I have selected an Officer who was recently vested with the honorable character of Envoy from this Government to the Court of Persia, and who now occupies the most confidential station in my family.

That Officer is directed to proceed immediately to Bombay, and to afford to you, in my name, such effectual aid and assistance, and such testimonies of affectionate commiseration, as may tend to mitigate your sufferings, and to console your affliction.

With the same views, I have provided the most speedy means of offering to your Royal Sovereign the respectful expressions of my sincere condolence on this disastrous event, and of concerting with His Majesty such measures as may conduct the Embassy to its original purpose, accelerate the favorable issue of every depending question, and confirm the subsisting relations between the two States, in the conciliatory spirit of the recent negotiations, and on the basis of the treaties already concluded.

FORT WILLIAM,
17*th August* 1802. } (Sd.) WELLESLEY.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to Govt., Sec., Pol., and For. Depts.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, the 10*th September* 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

This is to give notice to the Beoparees of the Almorah and Comaoun Hills, who have been in the practice of bringing goods from their countries into the Provinces now in possession of the British Government, from Afzoolgurh to Khyragurh, and of purchasing goods the produce of the low countries, that as the British Government is anxious to encourage and promote the commercial intercourse subsisting between

the inhabitants of these Provinces and the people of the hills, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with the view of protecting the Beoparees and merchants, has resolved to establish periods for holding Fairs near the Ghauts, and to send Troops for the protection of merchants at those Fairs, in order that the merchants may resort thither for the purpose of traffic at the appointed periods without molestation, and that there may be a constant and free intercourse of trade between the two countries. It has therefore been settled, that in the month of Aughun (beginning with the 9th November 1802, and ending with the 8th December) a Fair shall be held at Chilkeah Ghaut, in Pergunnah Casheepoor, for that month. After an interval of one month, in the month of Maugh (beginning with the 7th January, and ending with the 5th of February), another Fair shall be held for that month at Belharry Ghaut, opposite to Pilleebeet. At both these places during the time specified, the Company's Troops shall be sent for the protection of the traders, that no person may suffer injury or oppression. The merchants therefore of both countries may resort to the above-mentioned places at the specified times with all confidence, mutually to traffic in their respective commodities.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1802.

Fort William, 9th September 1802.

Notice is hereby given that the Horse Fair, established last year at Hadjeepore, opposite to the city of Patna, at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the Great Gunduck and Ganges, will this year be held at the same place, on the day of the full moon, in the month of Cartick 1210, corresponding with the 9th November 1802, E. S.

Government being desirous of affording every encouragement to the Native Horse Dealers and Breeders resorting to the above market, has this season resolved to purchase all approved horses fit for immediate admittance into the Cavalry which may be procurable at moderate prices, and also colts bred from zemindary mares which had been covered by the Stallions belonging to Government. Captain William Frazer, the

Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud, has beenaccordingly directed to attend at the Fair for the above-mentioned purposes. In conformity to the foregoing orders, the Magistrates and the Collectors have been directed to afford every protection and encouragement to the Horse Merchants in their progress to and from the Fair.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Stud Dept.

THE 21ST OCTOBER 1802.

Calcutta General Post Office, 31st October 1802.

The following extracts from the Post Office Regulations are republished in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information of the public:—

Extract.

The hours for the General Post Office to be opened to the public shall be as follows:—

From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. for both the receipt and delivery of letters to persons enquiring for or bringing letters to the Office; and from 3 to 6 P. M. for the receipt of letters only.

REGULATIONS FOR DAWK BANGY.

Extract.

That the hour for the receipt of packages at the General Post Office and Subordinates, shall be from 10 to 1 in the morning only. The foregoing Regulations will in future be most scrupulously observed.

(Sd.) J. BATTYE,
Acting Post Master General.

Notice is hereby given that gentlemen wishing to proceed by Dawk to Benares, Patna, or Moorshedabad, may be accommodated with Bearers, on making official application at the General Post Office and giving three days' previous notice.

CALCUTTA
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
27th October 1802.

(Sd.) J. BATTYE,
Acting Post Master General.

THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, 18th November 1802.

The following Regulation passed this day by the Governor General in Council, is hereby published for general information :—

A Regulation for the exemption of certain Articles imported into Bengal by Sea from the payment of any Duties or Customs, on their transportation to places in the interior of the country.

Whereas, with a view of promoting the import trade to Bengal by sea, and also of enabling the Civil and Military servants of His Majesty and of the Hon'ble the East India Company, serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and also all British subjects permitted to reside in the territories subject to the immediate Government of the said Presidency, to obtain articles of necessary consumption so imported at a fair and moderate price, it was enacted by Clause 1st, Section 10, Regulation XI, 1801, that goods imported into Bengal by sea, after having paid the Government Customs at the Custom Houses at Calcutta, Hooghly, or Chittagong, shall not be subjected to any further duty on their being exported into the interior of the country, during the period for which the rowannahs under which they were exported are declared to be current. And whereas by Clause 2nd of the aforesaid Section and Regulation, it is further enacted that goods of the above-mentioned description, and under the circumstances above stated, which shall be cleared out from either of the afore-mentioned Custom Houses, for the purpose of being exported through the interior of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar or the part of Orissa subject to the dominion of the Company, shall be entitled to a rowannah exempting them from the payment of any duty in their passage through the interior of the said Provinces, and also on their exportation therefrom, provided the goods shall be exported within the period for which the rowannahs are declared to be current, and whereas, notwithstanding the said provisions, representations have been received by the Governor General in Council stating the enhanced charge to which the Civil and Military Officers, and other Europeans, stationed or residing in the Province of Benares, and in the territories ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the Vizier, are subjected on the purchases of articles of necessary consumption imported into Bengal by sea, by reason of the duties levied on such articles in the Province of Benares, and in the said territories; the Governor General in Council, with a view of affording relief to all such persons, and also of

incouraging the importation of such articles into Bengal, has enacted as follows:—

2. The under-mentioned articles, after having paid the established Customs at the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Hooghly, or Chittagong, on their importation into Bengal by sea, shall not be subject to any further duty whatsoever, either on their transit to, or importation at, any place in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or in that part of Orissa which is under the dominion of the Hon'ble Company, or in the Province of Benares, or on their exportation to the territories ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble Company, or to His Excellency's reserved territories. And upon any of the said articles being exported into the interior of the country, the Collectors of the Government Customs at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Chittagong respectively shall grant rowannahs free of duty, which shall exempt them from the payment of any further duty accordingly.

Liquors of all kinds.
Cheeses.
Hams.
Grocery.
Confectionary.
Oilman's stores.
Tea.
China and Earthenware.
Glassware.
Tin and Japanned-ware.
Hard-ware.
Cutlery.
Ironmongery.
Hosiery.
Broad Cloth, Superfine, and Kerseymere.
Buttons.
Shoes and Boots.
Hats.
Flannel.
Blankets.
Irish Linen.
Manchester Goods.
Great Coats and Boat Cloaks.
Leather Breeches, Pantaloons, and Gloves.
Millinery.
Nankeen cloth.
Coast Cloths.
Perfumery.
Furniture.
Saddlery.
Books.
Stationery.

3. On every rowannah granted by the Collectors of the Government Customs at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Chittagong, in virtue of this Regulation, they are authorized to levy, for their own benefit respectively, a fee at the rates specified in Clause 3rd, Section 12, Regulation XI, 1801. The fee levied by the Collector of the Government Customs at Calcutta shall be divided between him and his Deputy, in the same proportions as are prescribed by Clause 2nd of the same Section and Regulation, for the division of the Commission.

4. *First.*—This Regulation shall take effect from the time of the receipt of it at the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Hooghly, Chittagong, and Benares respectively.

Second.—Provided, nevertheless, that any of the said articles which may have been cleared out for any place beyond the Province of Behar, prior to the receipt of this Regulation, but which may not have arrived thereat, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Regulation under the rowannahs which may have been granted for them in virtue of Section 10, Regulation XI, 1801.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 2ND DECEMBER 1802.

Fort William, 1st December 1802.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following letter, with its enclosures, addressed by John Fleming, Esquire, first Member of the Medical Board, to His Excellency in Council, be published for general information :—

To His Excellency the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., *Governor General in Council.*

MY LORD,—It is with the highest satisfaction I do myself the honor of acquainting your Excellency, that after repeated disappointments we have at last, through the benevolent attention of Dr. Anderson at Madras, been so fortunate as to obtain the recent matter of the Cow-pox, and that we have thereby been enabled to introduce the pratice of vaccination into this Settlement. I herewith enclose the letter with which I was favored by the Doctor on the subject, together with one which I have received from Captain Anderson, Commander of the Ship *Hunter*, whose assiduous attention to ensure success to the important commission with which he was entrusted, is very meritorious.

John Norton, the boy vaccinated by Captain Anderson on the 12th instant, arrived in Calcutta on the 17th, with such evident and decisive marks on his arm of being infected with the genuine Cow-pox, as left no room for doubt or hesitation. As the matter was already ripe for communicating the infection, three children born of European parents,

belonging to His Majesty's 10th Regiment, were vaccinated by Mr. William Russell on that day, and on the day following, the operation was performed on eight others. Among these were two children of Mr. Barlow, one of Colonel Dyer, one of Mr. Birch, one of Mr. Trail, and one of Mr. Binny, in all of whom, as well as in the three children of the 10th Regiment, I had an opportunity of observing the progress of the infection, and from comparing the symptoms and appearances produced by it with the minute and circumstantial descriptions given by Dr. Jenner, Mr. Atkin, and Dr. DeCarro, and with the colored plates by which their descriptions are illustrated, I am perfectly satisfied that it was the true vaccine disease. Messrs. Russell, Hare, Shoolbred, and other Medical gentlemen, who had an opportunity of seeing the children, are fully impressed with the same conviction. In confirmation of this important fact, I think it proper to mention that three children who were inoculated with the thread sent me by Captain Anderson from Kedgeree, as mentioned in his letter, received the infection and shewed in the progress of the disease the same characteristic symptoms and appearances on the arm as those that were inoculated from Norton. The same satisfactory result was experienced in respect to two children inoculated by Mr. Shoolbred on the 20th, and two others on the 21st, from matter taken from Norton's arm on the 19th, all of whom, he assures me, exhibited in the most unequivocal manner the distinguishing symptoms of the genuine Cow-pox.

The Settlement being now, as I conceive, in complete possession of the benefit derived to mankind from Doctor Jenner's celebrated discovery, I take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency's consideration, my opinion on the best mode of preserving the continuance of so great a blessing, and spreading it as rapidly as possible throughout the Provinces.

For attaining the first of these important objects, I would recommend that a Surgeon of approved skill and assiduity should be appointed to the charge of preserving a constant supply of recent genuine matter for the use of the metropolis and the subordinate stations, and that it should be a part of his duty not only to vaccinate the children of such of the Natives as might apply to him, but also to take every opportunity to instruct the Hindoo and Mahommedan Physicians in the proper mode of performing the operation, and to give them precise and clear information respecting those symptoms and appearances by which the specific genuine Cow-pox may be distinguished from other eruptions.

To faciltate the general adoption of the practice of vaccination by the natives, I beg leave to suggest that a Notification should be published in the Persian, Hindevy, and Bengalese languages, and also in the Sanscrit, giving:—

1*st.*—A succinct history of the discovery, in which the curious, and, to the Hindoos, very interesting circumstance that this wonderful preventive was originally procured from the body of the cow, should be emphatically remarked.

2. An explanation of the important and essential advantages which vaccination possesses over the small-pox inoculation;—and lastly an earnest exhortation to the Natives of these Provinces to lose no time in availing themselves of these inestimable benefit, scarcely inferior to any that ever was communicated by one nation to another.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

CALCUTTA, *The 29th November* 1802. } (Sd.) J. FLEMING, *1st Member of the Medical Board.*

To JOHN FLEMING, ESQ., *Calcutta.*

DEAR SIR,—Not having heard of the Bombay cow-pox matter succeeding in Bengal, I take the opportunity of the Ship *Hunter* sailing, to inoculate two boys born of European parents at Botany Bay (where the small-pox has never appeared) belonging to the ship, by whom Captain Anderson, the Commander, hopes of being able to continue the disease in succession until his arrival at Calcutta.

The matter with which these two boys have been inoculated was taken last night from the arm of a healthy child inoculated at Chingleput on the 1st instant, with threads sent on the 9th ultimo from Trincomallee by Mr. Rogers; the disease appears to all here to be of the genuine kind, and confident of your attention to promote the benefit of this invaluable discovery,

I am, very truly yours,

(Sd.) JAMES ANDERSON.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 11th October* 1802. }

To JOHN FLEMING, ESQ., *Calcutta.*

SIR,—Agreeably to your desire, I have the pleasure of sending you the following memorandums, respecting the persons I inoculated for the cow-pox during my passage from Madras.

John Croswell, a boy born at Port Jackson of European parents, aged about thirteen years, was inoculated at Doctor Anderson's house at Madras, on the 10th of October, from a native child who had arrived that day from Chingleput. As the disease made its appearance rather late, and afterwards advanced very slowly, I did not take matter from him till the 22nd ultimo, when I inoculated M. A. an European child, aged eighteen months. From her I inoculated Harry, a Malay boy, aged about seven years, on the 2nd of November. And on the 12th, Charles Norton, a boy born at Port Jackson of European parents, aged about fifteen years, was inoculated from Harry. The disease having made its appearance in due time, as soon as the ship arrived at Diamond Harbour, I sent him to town, where he arrived on the 19th instant, and was disposed of as you directed.

The cotton threads which I sent you from Kedgeree, were strongly impregnated with vaccine matter taken from the European child and the Malay boy, on the 2nd and 12th instant, as particularly marked on each.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

CALCUTTA, *The 27th November* 1802. (Sd.) WILLIAM ANDERSON.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order:—

1*st.*—That the high approbation of His Excellency in Council is signified to Doctor James Anderson, Physician General and First Member of the Hospital Board upon the Establishment of Fort St. George, for the benevolent attention, assiduity, and skill, manifested by him in promoting the introduction into these Provinces of the benefit of the valuable and important discovery made by Doctor Jenner, and that this order be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being duly signified to Doctor Anderson.

2nd.—That the Chief Secretary do signify to Captain Anderson, Commander of the Ship Hunter, the thanks of the Governor General in Council, for his assiduous attention in insuring the success of the important commission with which he was entrusted.

3rd.—That the Chief Secretary do signify the approbation of the Governor General in Council to John Fleming, Esquire, and to Messrs. Russells, Hare, and Shoolbred, and the other medical gentlemen, employed on this important occasion, for their diligence and ability in promoting at this Presidency the successful introduction of Doctor Jenner's discovery.

4th.—That Mr. William Russell be appointed to superintend the further promotion of the benefits of Doctor Jenner's discovery throughout the Provinces subject to the immediate Government of this Presidency.

5th.—That a Notification be prepared and published in the Persian, Hindevy, Bengalese, and Sanskrit languages, according to the suggestion of Mr. Fleming.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 16TH DECEMBER 1802.

Charitable Fund for the relief of Distressed Europeans and others, established 26th of June 1800.

The Managers of the Charitable Fund have much satisfaction in laying before the public the accompanying statements, by which it will appear that the beneficial effects expected from this Institution have been fully realized.

While the Managers gratefully acknowledge the benevolent spirit with which this Fund has been supported, they would call the attention of the public to the chief object proposed by its establishment; which was, that at the same time that it afforded relief to real distress, it might put a stop to those numerous applications for charity, which are constantly circulated in the Settlement, and which are often impositions on the humanity of the public. To such applications it may be

answered, that a Fund is established for the express purpose of relieving the indigent, and that proper persons are appointed to investigate the cases of those who apply for relief.

A meeting of the Vestry is held on the first Monday of every month, to examine the applications for assistance, to determine on the sum to be granted in each particular case, and to transact the general business of the charity.

All applications for relief are to be made through the Vestry Clerk. Subscriptions for the support of this Institution are received by the Bank of Hindoostan, the Treasurer of the Fund.

By order of the Vestry,

CALCUTTA, *The 16th December* 1802. (Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD, *Clerk of the Vestry.*

Statement of the Fund for the Relief of Distressed Europeans and others.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1801.				Rs.	A.	P.
December 24th.—To Balance this day January 1802 ...				3,199	1	5
His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley...	2,976	0	0			
G. H. Barlow, Esq. ...	1,500	0	0			
H. Trail, Esq.	550	0	0			
W. A. Brooke, Esq. ...	400	0	0			
J. P. Gardiner, Esq. ...	320	0	0			
G. Udny, Esq.	300	0	0			
J Alexander, Esq.... ...	300	0	0			
The Revd. D. Brown ...	300	0	0			
Captain Sandys	280	0	0			
W. A. Edmonstone, Esq. ...	200	0	0			
F. Gladwin, Esq., annually	200	0	0			
H. Ramus, Es.	200	0	0			
				7,526	0	0
Amount collected at the New Church on Christmas day 1801	3,258	12	0			
Ditto ditto ditto ditto on Easter day, 1802 ...	1,640	8	0			
Ditto subscribed at the Bank of Hindoostan	225	0	0			
Interest of Notes	270	6	8			
General Martin's Estate ...	2,000	0	0			
				7,394	10	8
Amount Sacramental collections from January to December				3,443	0	0
Sicca Rupees ...				21,562	12	1

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.			
In January 1802... ...	1,785	1	3			
February	986	8	0			
March	707	0	0			
April	924	0	0			
May	1,135	0	0			
June...	771	0	0			
July...	1,157	0	0			
August	785	0	0			
September	1,054	8	0			
October	991	0	0			
November	1,001	0	0			
December	1,531	0	0			
				12,828	1	3
106 Poor clothed and pensioned on the Church List from January to December both inclusive ...				6,315	12	0
Balance				2,418	14	10
Sicca Rupees ...				21,562	12	1

Register of Persons relieved by this Fund since the 1st January 1802.

		Rs.	A.	P.			
32	Europeans, assisted at different times ...	3,014	1	3			
17	Europeans, pensioned at different dates ...	3,102	0	0			
39	Widows of Europeans, pensioned at different dates	4,108	0	0			
17	Native Portuguese, Hindoos and Mahomedans, pensioned at different dates	1,120	0	0			
41	Descendants of Europeans and Native Portuguese, assisted at different times ...	783	8	0			
106	Native Portuguese, Hindoos and Mahomedans, clothed and pensioned on the Church List, &c.	6,315	12	0			
252	Persons.						
	Distributed in this present year					18,393	3 5
	Advertisements in different papers	340	8	0			
	Two acknowledgments, Nos. 443 and 543 ...	26	0	0			
	Clerk to the Charitable Fund, Stationery, and Sircar, for twelve months...	384	0	0			
	Cash Balance	2,418	14	10			
						3,169	6 10
	Sicca Rupees ...					21,562	12 1

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,
Clerk of the Vestry.

Garrison Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, 25th December 1802.

The Governor General directs that the remains of the deceased Major General Horton Brisco, late a Major General on the Staff of this Presidency, be interred to-morrow morning at sun-rise, with every Military honor due to the rank of that Officer, who, during a long course of faithful and assiduous service in India, maintained for upwards of forty years the honorable character of unremitted zeal, integrity, and diligence.

A funeral party, consisting of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and the Detachment of His Majesty's 10th and 22nd Regiments, to parade to-morrow morning at sun-rise, to attend the interment of the late Major General Brisco; a Detachment from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General's Body Guard, will parade with the funeral party, which is to be commanded by Major General Cameron.

Minute guns to be fired when the procession commences, until the corpse shall be interred, during which time the garrison flag is to be lowered to half Staff.

All Officers off duty to attend.

THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1803.

Minutes of Council, 20th January 1803.

Ordered that the thanks of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council be given to the Reverend Claudius Buchanan for the excellent sermon by him preached before His Lordship at the New Church of Calcutta on the 19th day of January, the day of General Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that Mr. Buchanan be desired to print the said sermon.

Ordered that the Chief Secretary do communicate the above order to Mr. Buchanan.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1803.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following papers submitted to His Excellency in Council by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, be published:—

To the HON'BLE HENRY WELLESLEY, *Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.*

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Hon'ble the East India Company, who have acted under you in the Ceded Provinces, beg leave to express to you our grateful sense of your liberal and unwearied endeavours to give general satisfaction in every respect, both in your public and private character, and to assure you of the sincere regret which we feel at your departure.

Such of us as have had the good fortune to be employed more immediately under you, think it but just to declare that by your indefatigable personal exertions in the arduous task of arranging the business of a newly acquired territory, where everything yet remained to be done, we have been encouraged to persevere with cheerfulness in the discharge of those laborious and important duties which you, Hon'ble Sir, so cheerfully shared with us. In witnessing such ready co-operation in you, the toilsome part of our duty was no longer remembered.

Great and solid as are the advantages in point of Commerce, Revenue, and Political security, which the Hon'ble Company (and eventually Great Britain) must derive from the important acquisition of these

provinces, still, we hesitate not to declare our fullest conviction that their attainment has been greatly accelerated by the judicious exercise of the high discretionary powers of your elevated situation; and our own exertions were the more advantageously directed by the favorable and highly advantageous circumstance of acting under a power in full possession of the confidence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, a confidence essential in every point * * * *

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[*Note.*—Wanting in the original.]

personal knowledge, could not, for obvious reasons, have been so completely bestowed elsewhere.

Strongly impressed with those sentiments of respectful and affectionate attachment which such conduct must naturally inspire, we request your acceptance of our warmest and most heartfelt wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your most obliged and most obedient Servants,

(Signed) M. LESLIE.
„ ARCHIBALD SETON.
„ RICHARD BECHER.
„ J. FOMBELLE.
„ GEO. WEBB.
„ RICHARD SHUBRICK.
„ C. RUSSELL.
„ S. SWINTON.
„ W. LEYCESTER.
„ C. DUMBLETON.
„ R. CUNYNGHAME.
„ J. WEMYSS.
„ J. E. EDMISTON.
„ A. WELLAND.
„ RICHARD AHMUTY.
„ H. CORNISH.
„ J. RICHARDSON.
„ W. ORTON SALMON.
„ W. P. POTTS.
„ T. THORNHILL.
„ J. ROUTLEDGE.
BAREILLY, „ G. D. GUTHRIE.
The 29th December 1802. „ A. ROSS.

To the Gentlemen of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Covenanted Civil Service acting in the Ceded Provinces in Oude.

GENTLEMEN,—The kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my services, and your regret at my departure, in your address of the 29th of December, demand my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

The extensive and salutary improvements which have already been introduced into the Ceded Provinces in Oude, are principally to be ascribed to the zealous and indefatigable exertions of the Civil and Commercial Officers in the discharge of their respective duties. The tranquil conclusion of the triennial Settlement, the confidence expressed by all classes of the inhabitants in the British Government, and the unusual success with which every branch of the public service has been conducted, are satisfactory proofs of the advantageous selection made by the Governor General from the Civil Service of the Hon'ble Company for the introduction of the British system of Government into these provinces.

In the exercise of the extensive powers entrusted to me, my acknowledgments are particularly due to the gentlemen joined with me in the temporary commission for the administration of the Provisional Government. I have derived the most effectual assistance from the aid of their talents, experience, and honorable support, and I am happy, in the public opportunity afforded me by your address, of expressing the high sense which I entertain of their valuable public services.

I shall never cease to retain a lively interest in the welfare of these important possessions, and I now reflect with peculiar satisfaction that the foundation is established for their future affluence and prosperity. These sentiments are rendered still more gratifying by the honorable testimony which your address has afforded me, that in the estimation of so large and respectable a part of the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company, my appointment to the temporary charge of the Ceded Provinces in Oude has been advantageous to the exertion of your respective services, and has facilitated the progress of the public business in your several departments.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

(Sd.) HENRY WELLESLEY.

FORT WILLIAM, *The 10th February* 1803.

THE 3RD MARCH 1803.

Town Major's Office, the 2nd March 1803.

The public is informed that the bridge which has been lately under repair at the Royal Gate of Fort William being now finished, carriages, pallanqueens, &c., may pass and repass by that avenue as usual.

The regulations formerly in force respecting the passing of carriages through the Calcutta Gate, and which have been suspended during the continuance of the repairs at the Royal Gate, will again be observed.

THE 10TH MARCH 1803.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General having reviewed the Artillery at Dum-Dum on Friday, the 4th instant, proceeded early on Saturday morning to Baraset, accompanied by Mr. Barlow, Member of Council, Colonel Green, and the Officers of His Lordship's Staff. Captain Richardson, Commanding the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and Lieutenant Broughton, Adjutant of the Corps, met His Excellency at a distance from the Cantonment, and conducted His Excellency to the Head Quarters of the station, where the Company, under the command of Ensign Oliver, was drawn up to receive His Excellency. Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider had the honor of being selected to mount (the first as Orderly Serjeant, and the latter as sentries) over His Excellency. Breakfast being announced, the Company lodged their arms, and had the honor of breakfasting with His Lordship; immediately after breakfast, the Gentlemen Cadets were assembled for the purpose of being examined in the Hindoostanee language. Messrs. Harington and Colebroke, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Mr. Gilchrist, Hindoostanee Professor at the College of Fort William, were nominated as Examiners; the whole being in readiness, His Excellency entered the Examination-room, accompanied by Mr. Barlow and all the Officers of His Lordship's Staff. His Excellency remained during the examination of the First Class, and on receiving the Report of the Examiners on the progress of each gentleman, His Excellency addressed them individually, and expressed his approbation at their different degrees of proficiency; and on the conclusion of the examination of the First Class, His Excellency expressed his approbation in terms highly flattering to Captain Richardson and to Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider, who composed the First Class.

His Excellency now retired, and until the conclusion of the Examination, Mr. Barlow presided. In the evening His Excellency reviewed the Company. They performed the manual and platoon exercise, marched to the front, then facing outwards, filed in two divisions to the rear, where they piled their arms, and fell in as Officers and Serjeants with the Sepoy Detachment through the remaining part of the review, which being finished, Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider were ordered to the front, and adverting to the Examination Report of these gentlemen's proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and of an equally favorable one by Captain Richardson of their military acquirements in the short period of five months, His Excellency expressed his approbation of their merit, and informed them that they should immediately be ordered to join their Corps in the line, and be recommended to the notice of the Officer in command of the Corps to which they might be nominated, and as a further mark of His Excellency's approbation, and their merit, His Excellency was pleased to order that each of these gentlemen should be presented with a regimental sword and five hundred Rupees.

In the evening His Excellency, the Officers of His Excellency's Staff, the Cadet Company, and a large party of gentlemen were entertained at dinner by Captain Richardson; His Excellency slept that night at Baraset, and proceeded to Barrackpore at an early hour the next morning.

Report on the Examination of the Cadet Company in the Hindoostanee language, holden at the Cantonment of Baraset on 5th day of March 1803, *in the presence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and Mr. Barlow, Member of Council.*

FIRST CLASS.

Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider.—These gentlemen had the honor of being examined in the presence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and manifested a degree of proficiency which obtained them the distinguished honor of His Excellency's highest approbation.

Messrs. Jerrard and Oliver.—These gentlemen manifested a degree of proficiency which entitled them to be advanced from the second to the first class.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Tydd.—On the Bombay establishment, but examined at his own request, and showed a proficiency which entitled him to be placed at the head of the Second Class.

Messrs. Kirchoffer, Gage, Baber, Lyall, and Young.—These gentlemen although inferior to those of the First Class, acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and in a manner which affords a well grounded expectation, that they will distinguish themselves considerably at the next examination.

THIRD CLASS.

Mr. Meyrick.—This gentleman was examined at his own request, and if he had been capable of reading the Persian character, would have been entitled to be advanced to the Second Class.

Mr. Engleheart
„ Woollocombe
„ Barlow
„ Fluker
„ Blott
„ Costley
„ Williamson

} These gentlemen did not express a desire to be examined.

(Sd.) J. H. HARINGTON,
„ H. COLEBROOKE,
„ J. GILCHRIST,
Examiners.

THE 24TH MARCH 1803.

Advertisement.

In order to prevent difficulty and confusion in the arrangements which are become necessary for the public accommodation at the New Government House, the following Regulations are published for general information :—

1. A room on the basement floor is appropriated to the use of the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the New Government House. All persons having business to transact at the Government House will be received by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting between the hours of nine and three.

2. All persons are desired to enter the Government House through the arches under the steps on the north side, excepting on public occasions, when the entrance will be by the great steps leading to the northern portico.

3. One of the Aides-de-Camp will attend at the Government House every day, notwithstanding the temporary absence of the Governor General from Calcutta.

4. On Levee Days, there will be two Aides-de-Camp in waiting (who will be publicly designated) for the express purpose of receiving the cards of strangers, and of presenting strangers to the Governor General.

5. All persons desirous of being presented to the Governor General are requested to write their names and stations on a card, and to deliver the card (previous to the Levee) to one of the Aides-de-Camp in waiting.

6. The Levees at the Government House will in general be holden in the centre room of the upper floor. The Company will assemble on the marble floor, and will be conducted from thence to the Levee Room as soon as the Governor General shall be ready to receive them.

7. The Company will enter the house by the north-east staircase, and return by the north-west stair case.

8. On Levee Days, the Chief Justice, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Council, General Officers, and Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, will be conducted to the Levee Room immediately on their arrival at the Government House.

9. The general entrance into the Government House on all occasions is from the *northward;* but on Levee Days, Public Balls, and entertainments, the southern entrance will be open to the Chief Justice, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Officers, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the suite of the Governor General, and their respective families, if they should choose to enter on that side of the house.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
23*rd March* 1803.

(Sd.) M. SHAWE,
Private Secretary.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH 1803.

In pursuance of authority received by the Board of Trade from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following advertisement, inviting proposals of contract for supplying

indigo for the Company's investment for the year 1803, is published for general information :—

Notice is hereby given that proposals of contract will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 30th of April next, for supplying indigo, of the manufacture of Bengal, Behar, or Benares, for the Company's investment for the year 1803, under the stipulations following :—

1. The indigo contracted for must be delivered as nearly as possible of one quality in a chest. It will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse, but none will be accepted which may be appraised at less than Sicca Rupees 90 per factory maund. The appraisement will be made within thirty days from the day of the delivery of the indigo at the Export Warehouse. Should any contractor be dissatisfied with the appraisement of the Company's Inspector, or other proper Officers of the Export Warehouse, which appraisement is in all instances to be regulated by the value which the indigo, in the judgment of the said Inspector or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse, will produce at the Company's sales in England, the indigo shall be referred for re-valuation to two persons to be chosen, one by the Board of Trade on behalf of the Company, the other by the contractor, and the decision of such two persons, or, in the event of their not agreeing in their valuation, the decision of a third person, to be nominated by them, shall be conclusive. Timely notice will be given to each contractor, or to his Agent in Calcutta, of the intended appraisement of the indigo ; and should any contractor, or some person on his part, after receiving such timely notice, not attend, such contractor shall not afterwards be entitled to appeal from the appraisement of the Company's Inspector or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse.

2. Advances will be made to the amount of the indigo contracted for, at the rate of 80 Sicca Rupees per factory maund, in Treasury Bills, or in cash, as the state of the public treasury may admit, at the periods and in the proportions following, *viz.* :—

On the execution of the necessary deeds, one-half.
On the 1st July, the remaining half.

The deliveries of the indigo contracted for being completed, the accounts will be adjusted ; and if, by reason of any contractor failing to deliver the full quantity of indigo contracted for, the amount of the advances made to him at Sicca Rupees 80 per factory maund should

exceed three-fourths of the appraised value of the indigo delivered by him, the difference shall be returned to the Company, one-half with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum calculated from the date of the contractor's receipt of the first advance, the other half with interest at the same rate from the date of the contractor's receipt of the second advance. No further payment will be made by the Company to any contractor beyond the advance of Sicca Rupees 80 per maund, whatever may be the value of the indigo delivered by him.

3. No indigo will be received before the 16th December 1803. After that date the contractors may deliver as it shall suit their convenience, so that the following proportions of the quantity contracted for by them respectively be delivered by the periods annexed, *viz.*:—

By the 31st December 1803, one-half.
By the 15th February 1804, the remaining half.

Should any indigo be tendered after the 15th February 1804, the Company reserve to themselves the option of receiving or rejecting it. Any contractor failing to deliver the quantity engaged for shall be subject to a penalty of 30 per cent. on the deficient quantity, estimated at the rate of the advances, *viz.*, Sicca Rupees 80 per maund.

4. Each cake of indigo must be stamped with the following mark:—

E. In.

and under it, with the initials of the contractor's name, or with those of the firm, if a partnership.

5. The indigo which may be provided under this advertisement shall be subject to the payment of the duties chargeable on that article by the existing regulations of Government.

6. From the proceeds of the sales shall in the first instance be defrayed the freight, at such rate as may be payable by the Company on the ship on which the indigo may be laden, with a proportion of the demurrage, and of the charge for kentledge (if the Company shall be liable to the payment of either of those charges) also the public duties, and Company's charges; provided always with respect to demurrage, that the contractors shall not be subject to any charge on that account beyond the ordinary time of departure of the ships in the season in which they may arrive. The Company's charges to be rated generally

at 2 per cent. on the amount sales. From the remainder of the proceeds, the Company shall be repaid the advances as follows:—

At the rate of two shillings and nine pence per Sicca Rupee, on the advance of Sicca Rupees 80 per factory maund, and also on the packing and shipping charges. Should the remainder of the proceeds not suffice for the above-mentioned payment, a return of advances must be made to the Company in Bengal, one-half with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum calculated from the date of the contractor's receipt of the first advance, the other half with interest at the same rate, from the date of the contractor's receipt of the second advance.

7. Whatever the indigo shall produce beyond the amount necessary for the purpose mentioned in the preceding Article, will be paid to the contractors, either in Bengal or in England, at their option. If in Bengal, it will be paid in cash, or in Treasury Bills of this Government, as the state of the public Treasury may admit, at the expiration of sixty days after the account sales of the indigo shall have been received by the Governor General in Council at the exchange of two shillings and five pence per Sicca Rupee. If in England, payment will made on the proceeds of the indigo being realized at the India House. In either case the Company will stand to the risks of the voyage to the extent only of the amount advanced by the Company to the contractors, and every proposal must specify whether the contractor chooses to receive the surplus proceeds in England or in India.

8. Two securities will be required for the performance of the engagements to be entered into with the Company by each contractor, a partnership being considered as one security, and every proposal must be accompanied by a declaration from the persons named as securities of their consent to be so bound. Proposals from Agents must be accompanied by the authorities from their principals for making them. Any proposal deficient in either of these respects will be rejected without consideration.

9. The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Every proposal must specify the place at which the indigo is intended to be manufactured, and the proposer must satisfy the Board of Trade, if required so to do, that his manufactory is actually capable of producing the quantity of indigo proposed for. The Board of Trade will

further require that the contractors shall, if called upon, produce evidence of the indigo delivered by them being *bonâ fide*, the produce of the places of manufacture which they may have specified in their proposals.

11. The Board of Trade think it proper to declare that in the event of any contractor failing wholly or partially in his engagements, they will require to be satisfied that the advances were duly applied to the purposes for which they were taken up, and that no more indigo was made by him proper for the Company's investment than what he shall have delivered.

12. The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the option of loading the indigo on the Company's regular or extra ships, as they may judge to be expedient or necessary.

13. The public are hereby informed that no further pecuniary assistance will be afforded by the Governor General in Council to the Indigo-planters after the present year.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 29th March 1803.

(Sd.) C. M. RICKETTS,
Secretary, Board of Trade.

THE 21ST APRIL 1803.

Fort William, 9th April 1803.

Lolla Anunderam, formerly Dewanny Sheristadar in the Adawlut of the Zillah Sylhet, and Kewul Kissen, formerly a Mohurir in the Office of the Collector of Zillah Sylhet, having been convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature of a conspiracy against the late Judge and Magistrate of that Zillah, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare the above-mentioned persons to be incapable of holding any office hereafter in the service of Government.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Judicial Dept.

THE 12TH MAY 1803.

Bearers.

The inconvenience which many persons in Calcutta have of late suffered for want of Bearers, and the hourly applications for assistance to the Police in these cases, induced the Magistrates to make an enquiry into this subject; and it has been ascertained, that within the last ten days, near one thousand Orissa Bearers, availing themselves of the opportunity of several opulent natives proceeding on pilgrimages to *Juggernaut*, have accepted of hire, and taken this mode of returning to their country. So many, therefore, of this description of people being suddenly withdrawn from the public service, is one, among other causes, why there are not a sufficient number at present to answer the frequent calls of the inhabitants.

With respect to Bearers who ply in the highways and streets as *ticca*, and who refuse to serve when the ordinary fare is tendered to them, the public is informed that the *Paramanics* have on this account been summoned to the Police Office. The Regulations into which these men have entered on the part of the Bearers will in a short time be made known; but it is at the same time necessary to observe, that if the Bearers resorting to this place are ever to be brought into a state of complete order, it can only be done by the inhabitants in general co-operating with the Justices, and acquiescing in some necessary rules, which, though they may be found occasionally to intrench on the convenience of individuals and of families, may ultimately tend to redress a very great public grievance.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 18TH JUNE 1803.

Fort William, 16th June 1803.

The public is hereby informed that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the month of July, is Sicca Rupees four lakhs (4,00,000). Of this sum, Sicca Rupees one lakh (1,00,000), will be applied on the purchase of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and the remainder will be

applied to the discharge of the Notes of the General Register, in the order of number and date, as follows :—

	Rs.
On Monday 4th July, from No. 3678 of the General Register of 1792-93 to 3686	47,100
On Thursday 7th July, from No. 3686 to 3692 ...	47,300
On Monday 11th July, from No. 3692 to 3699 ...	39,500
On Thursday 14th July, from No. 3699 to 3704 ...	40,000
On Monday 18th July, from No. 3704 to 3711 ...	46,700
On Thursday 21st July, from No. 3711 to 3715 ...	43,000
On Monday 25th July, from No. 3715 to 3723 ...	45,000
On Thursday 28th July, from No. 3723 to 3729 ...	42,000

The interest will cease on the date on which the Notes are severally ordered for payment.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 30TH JUNE 1803.

BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

Prospectus of a plan for the publication of the Military Memoirs of MR. GEORGE THOMAS,

Who by extraordinary talents and enterprise, rose from an obscure situation to the rank of a General in the service of the Native Powers in the North-West of India.

Through the Work are interspersed Geographical and Statistical accounts of several of the States, composing the interior of the Peninsula, especially the countries of Jypore, Joudpore, and Oudipore, by Geographers denominated Rajpootana, the Seiks of Punjab, the territory of Beykaneer, and the country adjoining the great Desert to the westward of Hurriana.

The Work compiled and arranged from original documents, delivered to the Supreme Government of Bengal by Mr. Thomas, is now published by the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, and Captain General in India, &c. &c. &c., by William Francklin, Captain of Infantry.

The Work will comprehend two distinct periods :—

First.—From Mr. Thomas's arrival in India, until his establishment at Hansi.

Second.—From his establishment at Hansi, until his arrival at the British Frontier in 1802.

An Appendix will be added, containing—

I.—Commercial remarks on the trade of the countries to the North-West of India.

II.—On the celebrated pasture grounds, called the *Lacky Jungle.*

III.—A general Abstract of the Countries mentioned in the Work, exhibiting their respective distances, and relative positions, &c., from Delhi.

With the Work will be given a plan of the City of Jypore, a curious Drawing of the Rajah's Palace, a Map of the Countries North-West of Delhi, and, drawn from life, a Portrait of George Thomas.

The Work will be printed on the best Europe paper, in one volume quarto.

Conditions.

The subscription Fifty Rupees.

Subscription for this Work will be received by Messrs. Gardiner, Alexander, and Co., Agents in Calcutta.

The Work will be put to Press so soon as a sufficient sum shall have been subscribed to defray the expense of Printing.

Prefixed to the Work will be a list of the Subscribers.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June 1803.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 14TH JULY 1803.

Fort William, Public Department, 13th July 1803.

The public is hereby informed that after the present month, the Bills to be granted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on account of the Sinking Fund,

will be drawn, until further notice, at the exchange of two shillings five pence the Sicca Rupee, payable three months after sight, instead of two shillings six pence the Sicca Rupee, the present rate of exchange.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) T. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 4TH AUGUST 1803.

Fort William, Public Department, 3rd August 1803.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Pay Master, will be furnished with cash, to enable them to discharge the salaries and allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for June last, on or after Friday the 12th instant.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) T. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 11TH AUGUST 1803.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract for supplying the Government of Fort St. George with sixty Elephants of the standard and description and under the conditions hereafter mentioned, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st of this month.

Conditions.

1*st.*—The Elephants to be provided for this service are not to be less than 5½ cubits, or 8 feet 3 inches high. They must be from Chittagong or the country to the southward of that Province, and must be competent to carry twenty maunds, exclusive of pad and other necessary gear.

2*nd.*—The sixty Elephants are to be delivered over to any person or Agent of the Madras Government, properly authorized to receive them at Fort St. George, or Ganjam, or at any of the principal stations between Ganjam or Fort St. George, namely :—

Vizagapatam,
Masulipatam,
Rajah Mundry and Nellore.

And at as early a period as may be practicable.

3rd.—Should it happen that, after arriving at the appointed station, any of the Elephants should be found incapable of immediate service, whether from fatigue, length of the journey, or any other cause, one month will be allowed for the recovery of such Elephants, at the expiration of which they will be inspected by proper Officers, and if not then found adequate to the carriage of the prescribed load, they shall be rejected altogether.

4th.—The proposals are to specify the rate in Sonat Rupees, at which the contractor will engage to deliver over each Elephant at any of the before-mentioned principal stations between Ganjam and Fort St. George, taking upon himself the risk of all casualties, from whatever cause they may proceed.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

Fort William, 6th September 1803.

Advices have this day been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Hon'ble Mr. Paget, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, announcing the recall and departure from Paris of His Excellency Lord Whitworth, His Majesty's Ambassador to the French Republic, on the 12th May; and the arrival of General Andreossi (the late Ambassador from the French Republic to His Majesty) at Paris, on the 20th of the same month.

No official information has been received of the actual commencement of hostilities between His Majesty and the French Republic, but it appears that His Majesty's proclamation for granting letters of Marque and Reprisal against the subjects of France had been issued, and it is stated in the French papers that a British Fleet of twelve sail of the line, and six Frigates, had appeared off Brest, and that two small French Vessels had been captured in the Bay of Hodierne by two English Frigates.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, from this day, to prohibit the exportation of grain of every description from Bengal by sea, and to direct that all grain already embarked for exportation on any ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, or in any other part of Bengal, whether belonging to British subjects or others, shall be forthwith relanded.

All grain which may be found on board any ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, after the expiration of fifteen days from this date, and all Grain which may be found on board any ship or vessel in any other Port of Bengal, at the expiration of fifteen days after the promulgation of this Proclamation, is hereby declared to be liable to seizure and confiscation.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1803.

Police Office, 15th September 1803.

All French subjects and other Foreigners now residing in Calcutta, or its vicinity, are hereby directed to attend in person and deliver in their names, &c., at the Police Office without delay.

No French subjects now residing in this Town will be allowed on any account to leave or pass Calcutta without the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, for which application is to be made through the Magistrates at the Police Office.

All subjects of the French Republic coming from any of the Foreign Settlements to Calcutta are required to produce at this Office a written permission for their being absent from such Settlement, and are hereby informed that in the event of their entering the Town without such permission, they will be immediately taken into custody.

By order of the Magistrates,

(Sd.) J. HOLST,
Head Clerk.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Information having been received that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the Provinces of Benares, and in the Provinces ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into those Provinces from the Province of Bengal, has been pleased to direct that a bounty shall be paid on all grain imported at the City of Benares or Allahabad, from the Province of Bengal within three months, and at Cawnpore or Futtaghur within four months from the date of this Proclamation.

The following is the rate of bounty which will be paid on the different kinds of grain at each of the above-mentioned stations.

On all grain, wheat and barley excepted :—

	Per 100 maunds.
At Benares	Rs. 15
„ Allahabad	„ 19
„ Cawnpore	„ 23
„ Futtaghur	„ 27

On wheat and barley—

At Benares	„ 17
„ Allahabad	„ 22
„ Cawnpore	„ 24
„ Futtaghur	„ 31

The bounty to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned places may be entitled agreeably to the tenor of this Proclamation, will be paid at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, by the Collectors of those districts respectively, and at Futtaghur by the Agent to the Governor General at Furruckabad. In order, however, to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the Rowannahs for the grain bearing the seal and signature of one of the Collectors of Customs in the Province of Bengal, and the usual endorsement of the Collectors or Darogahs of the intermediate Custom Houses. The Officers of Government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the Province of Benares, or the ceded Provinces of Bengal in consequence of this Proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price, and in such manner as they may judge proper.

Maafy Rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

THE 20TH OCTOBER 1803.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has received a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, signifying to the Governor General His Majesty's most gracious permission to accept, and to wear, the Honor conferred upon the Governor General by the Grand Seignor, in the Order of the Crescent of the First Rank, together with His Majesty's Commands to the Governor General, to notify the same gracious permission to Major General Baird, and to the other Officers who have received similar honors from the Ottoman Court.

His Majesty has also approved of the Governor General having worn the Insignia of the said Order, and of His Excellency having authorized the Officers above mentioned to wear the respective Badges transmitted to them by the Grand Seignor, until His Majesty's pleasure should be made known to the Governor General.

THE 27TH OCTOBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased from this day to permit the exportation of grain of every description from Bengal to any British Port in India, under the following conditions:—

All persons who may be desirous of exporting grain from Bengal by sea under this Proclamation, are required to make application for that

purpose by letter to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, stating the quantity of grain to be exported, the port to which the grain is to be consigned, and the name of the vessel on which it is to be shipped.

All such applications must also specify the name of one responsible person, an inhabitant of Calcutta, who may be willing to execute a bond jointly with the proprietor or shipper of the grain, engaging under a penalty of ten Sicca Rupees per bag, that the grain shall be delivered at some British Port in India.

Immediate attention will be given to every application which may be made to the Secretary to the Government in conformity to the terms of this Proclamation, and the bonds will be prepared at his Office and executed without any expense to the parties.

The bond shall remain in full force until a certificate shall be produced from the proper public Officer of Government at the port to which the grain may be consigned, that the cargo has been landed at that Port.

The Collectors of Government Customs at Calcutta and Chittagong are strictly enjoined not to permit any grain to be shipped, nor to grant a Port Clearance to any ship or vessel loaded with grain, until they shall receive a certificate from the Secretary to the Government, that the bond required by this Proclamation has been duly executed.

The exportation of grain from Bengal to any Foreign Port, is hereby strictly prohibited.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 8TH JANUARY 1804.

Fort William, the 8th January 1804.

Advices have been received this day by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Government of Fort St. George, announcing the capture of *L'Espiegle*, French Privateer, by His Majesty's Ship *Dedaigneuse*, Captain Heywood, off Cochin, on the 14th of December 1803. The Privateer sailed from the Isle of France about the 8th of November, and had not taken any prizes.

The prisoners captured in *L'Espiegle* stated to Captain Heywood that six other Privateers were nearly ready for sea, and proposed to sail for India soon after the departure of *L'Espiegle* from the Isle of France. Two of these vessels are Brigs and two others are said to carry twenty guns each; it was understood to be the intention of the Commanders to cruize in the Bay of Bengal.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1804.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Officers of the Grand Army to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the reply which His Excellency was pleased to make to the Address:—

To His Excellency General GERARD LAKE, *Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.*

SIR,—We, the Officers of the British Indian Army, who have had the honor of serving under your Excellency's personal command during the present campaign, impressed with sentiments of high respect towards your Excellency and admiration of those exalted talents by which we have been led to a series of brillant victories, confirming the superiority of the British arms in this remote quarter of the globe, and yielding to us a soldier's best reward, the approbation of Government, beg leave to request your Excellency's acceptance of a service of plate of the value of four thousand pounds, in testimony of our attachment and esteem.

Zealously devoted to our king, our country, and the Government under which we have the honor to serve, it only remains for us to express our sincere and ardent hope, that we may long enjoy the advantage of being placed under your Excellency's guidance and command, and

wherever the interests of the State may require our services, inspired by your animating example, and cherished by your applause, we may continue to follow you to victory and renown.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves (on behalf of the Army).

Your Excellency's very faithful, obedient, and devoted Servants,

(Sd.) FREDERICK ST. JOHN, *Major General.*
„ H. FRASER, *Major General.*
„ W. MONSON, *Lieut. Col., 76th Regiment.*
„ J. O. VANDELEUR, *Lieut. Colonel, Comdg., 1st Bde. Cavy.*
„ J. HORSFORD, *Lieut. Col., Artillery.*
„ ST. GEORGE ASHE, *Lieut. Col., Infantry.*
„ R. HALDANE, *Major, Infantry.*
„ L. THOMAS, *Major, 14th Native Regiment.*
„ W. CARDEN, *Major, 29th Light Dragoons.*
„ J. CROCKETT, *Captain, Infantry.*
„ H. WORSLEY, *Capt., 21st N. Regiment.*
„ ALEXANDER KNOX, *Captain, 2nd N. Cavy.*
„ ALEXANDER MORISON, *Captain,*
„ T. WOOD, *Captain, Engineers.*
„ W. J. SCOT, *Captain, H. M.'s 76th Regiment.*
„ H. SWINTON, *Captain, 6th Native Cavy.*
„ J. W. PLAYDELL, *Lieut., 14th Native Regiment.*

CAMP, BRITISH HEAD QUARTERS AT NEHMEDA.
21st December, 1803.

THE 19TH JANUARY 1804.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council orders and directs that Officers in Command of Detachments or Corps shall strictly attend to the following General Orders of the 29th September 1788:—

"It is to be a standing regulation that all Officers, Commanding Detachments of the Army, or single Corps, on a march, do keep an account of their daily movements, remarking their computed distances,

the towns, villages, and rivers in their routes, the nature of the roads and places of encampment, or any other observations which they may deem material, copies of which are to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, after the troops have arrived at their destination."

In addition to the rules prescribed by the preceding order, His Excellency the Governor General in Council authorizes and directs Commanding Officers of Corps when marching to employ any Officer under their command, who is properly qualified, to keep a Journal or Field Book, agreeably to the subjoined form:—

Bearings and estimated distance of objects on the left.	Bearings of the Road.	Distance by Perambulator or time.	Bearings and estimated distances of objects on the right.

The names of all towns, forts, rivers, and villages, when obtainable, are to be inserted in the two broad columns on each side, also all tanks, jheels, and ravines, on the route of march, ground of encampment for one or more Corps, and occasional remarks as to the nature of the road and country.

The bearings of places and objects, with their estimated distance, are also to be put down, more particularly of forts, hill forts, towns, villages, rocky or broken ground, and remarkable eminences.

The road distance, whether measured by a perambulator, or estimated by time, is to be carefully inserted: in the latter case, the time by the watch between any two places or points of observation is to be put down to the nearest minute, and the rate at which the person is supposed to have been moving is to be noticed.

When the distance is computed by time a line is to be drawn through the column every time a halt shall take place, and the number of minutes for which the halt continues is to be noted.

With a view to obtain an accurate measurement of the roads, and of the routes of march of the troops, the Governor General in Council directs that a proportion of perambulators and compasses be sent to each of the principal Military stations for the use of Corps

which shall be detached from these stations; and whenever a Corps is ordered to march, the Commanding Officer is to apply to the Commanding Officer of the station, for the use of a perambulator and Compass provided there is any Officer in the Corps qualified to undertake to keep a Journal or Field Book in the manner above directed.

Officers so employed will be permitted to draw an extraordinary allowance, equivalent to the allowance established by the Minutes of Council of the 11th October 1785 for an Assistant Surveyor in the Field, *viz.*, Sonat Rs. 100 per month, from the commencement of the march to its conclusion, upon producing from the Surveyor General a certificate of the Journal or Field Book having been kept with attention and accuracy.

The Field Books are in the first instance to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, who will immediately, after their receipt, send them to the Surveyor General, who, after taking a copy of them, is to return them to the Quarter Master General, in whose Office they are to be lodged.

(A true copy)

(Sd.) L. HOOK,

Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1804.

Despatches have been this day received by the Chief Secretary to the Government, from Captain Page of His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*, dated the 6th of January and the 14th of February 1804, of which the following extracts are published for general information:—

Extract from a letter from CAPTAIN PAGE, *dated the 6th January* 1804.

"I request you will inform the Most Noble the Governor General in Council that I had the good fortune to capture the French Privateer Brig *Les Freres Unis* of 140 tons, pierced for sixteen nine and six pounders, but with only eight on board, and having 134 men on board, fifteen of whom were officers and forty soldiers, from Bourdeaux in July, and from Mauritius the 11th November, going to cruize off the Sandheads, and had not made a capture."

Extracts from a letter from CAPTAIN PAGE, *dated the* 14*th February* 1804.

"I request you will inform His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, that I am arrived at Kedgeree in His Majesty's Ship under my command, with her prize the French ship *General De Caen* of 26 guns and 200 men, which I captured between the Cocos and Andaman Isles on the 4th instant, and before she had made a capture.

"This ship was built for a Vessel of War equal to our twenty-gun ship, and carries eighteen nine-pounders on her gun-deck, besides those on her quarter-deck and forecastle, which are heavy carronades."

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the departure of all ships and vessels of every description from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at the Island of Saugor, from and after the period of time, when the signal to weigh anchor from Saugor shall be made by Captain Page of His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 26TH APRIL 1804.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated Fort William, the 12*th April* 1804.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from Major General the Hon'ble Arthur

Wellesley, to the Governor General, dated at Camp Jassierabad, 17th January 1804, be published in General Orders :—

"In the course of the campaign, I have had frequent opportunities of reporting the good conduct of the troops to Your Excellency, and I have likewise to report that their patience under fatigue, and the persevering activity with which they performed all the duties required from them, were equal to their bravery when they opposed to the enemy in the Field; and the consequence of all those good qualities is, that notwithstanding the distance and difficulties attending our communication with the sources of our supplies, the great bodies of the enemy's horse, and the disaffected and disturbed state of the countries under the Government of the Company's allies, I am enabled to state that throughout the campaign, we did not lose one Convoy, or an article of the Company's property of any description.

"The troops composing the Division under my immediate command were assembled from the most distant parts of the country, and have been in the Field during two monsoons—that on the eastern coast in the winter of 1802, and that on the western coast in the summer of 1803. These circumstances, and the exhausted state of the countries from the Kistna to the Taptee, have been the cause of the loss of the equipments of the Officers of the Army three or four times in one year. Those belonging to the subsidiary force were equally unfortunate, and all must have suffered the greatest inconveniences from the great advance of price of all the necessaries of life in the countries which have been the seat of the War."

The Governor General in Council having received from Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley a report of treasure and other articles, being the public property of the enemy, captured by the troops, under the Command of General Wellesley, during the progress of the late splendid and memorable success of the Army in the Deccan, against the confederated Marhatta Chieftains, amounting to 11,52,196½ Hyderabad Rupees, deems it to be the duty of this Government, conformably to the general principle established by the General Orders of the Governor General in Council, directing a distribution of Prize Money captured by the Army under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to anticipate the sanction of His Majesty and of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for the distribution of this sum, as a testimony of the applause and gratitude with which the British Government views the

exemplary valour, discipline, zeal, and firmness, displayed by the Army under the Command of Major General Wellesley, during the recent arduous and glorious campaign.

The Governor General in Council accordingly authorizes and directs Major General Wellesley to make an immediate distribution of the sum above mentioned to the troops under his command, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service in similar cases.

Major General Wellesley will determine and name in public orders the several Corps, Divisions, or Detachments of the Army employed under his special command in the Deccan, which are to participate in this distribution. Major General Wellesley will also determine and publish the general rules by which the shares of the respective officers and soldiers are to be apportioned, and will report his proceedings in the execution of these instructions to the Governor General in Council, and to the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

All Ordnance and Military Stores taken by the troops composing the Army under Major General Wellesley, during the war, are to be reserved entire for further instructions.

The Governor General in Council will not fail to afford to the zeal, gallantry, and energy of the Army employed in services of arduous labour and peril, and remote from their Sovereign and their country, the most liberal and prompt encouragement which may appear compatible with the rights of the Crown and of the Company, and with the due principles of discipline, public order, and just economy.

The Governor General in Council, in consideration of the severe hardships and fatigues experienced by the Officers of the Army under the command of Major General Wellesley, during the protracted time they have been in the field on active service, and also in consideration of the heavy expenses to which the Officers of the Army employed under the command of Major General Wellesley, during the recent arduous operations in the Deccan, have been subjected by the repeated loss of their field equipments, combined with the inadequate amount of prize to be distributed among them, deems it to be equitable and consistent with a liberal and wise policy, that this Government should award compensation to those Officers with a view to alleviate in some measure the hardship of their case, without establishing a precedent for incurring an unnecessary and improper expense in future.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to authorize a donation for the Officers who have been serving with the troops employed under the command of Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley, during the late war in the Deccan, against the Marhatta confederates, equal to six months' full batta of the rank in which they have been respectively serving during the war.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 29TH JUNE 1804.

Fort William, 27th June 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Information having been received that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the district of Chittagong, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into that district, has been pleased to direct that a bounty shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 (ten) per hundred maunds, on all grain imported at the town of Islamabad, within two months from the date of this Proclamation.

The bounty to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned town may be entitled agreeably to the tenor of this Proclamation, will be paid at Islamabad, by the Collector of Chittagong. In order, however, to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the rowannahs for the grain, bearing the seal and signature of one of the Collectors of Customs and the usual endorsement of the Collectors or Darogahs of the intermediate Custom Houses. The Officers of Government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the district of Chittagong in consequence of this Proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price and in such manner as they may judge proper.

Maafy Rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

THE 19TH JULY 1804.

Fort William, 14th July 1804.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday morning from Mr. William Miller, late Commander of the freighted Ship *Althea*:—

To JOHN LUMSDEN, ESQ., *Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort William.*

SIR,—It is with sincere regret I have to advise you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, that the Hon'ble Company's freighted Ship *Althea*, late under my command, was unfortunately captured on the 17th ultimo, in seven degrees south latitude, and ninety-two degrees thirty minutes east longitude, by two French Frigates the *Belle Poule* and *Atalanta*, the former carrying 28 eighteen-pounders and 16 nine-pounders, with 340 men, commanded by Captain Brinllac; the latter carrying 28 eighteen-pounder, 2 nine-pounder, and 14 thirty-two pounder carronades, with 340 men, commanded by Captain Goodoin Beauchene.

I engaged the first Frigate that came up with me, which proved to be the *Atalanta*, but the other coming up and being between the fire of both, having the *Atalanta* on the larboard-beam, and the *Belle Poule* on the starboard-quarter, seeing no possibility of either saving the *Althea* or of injuring the enemy, as our shot from the short carronades would not reach to do execution, I was under the disagreeable necessity of striking to such a very superior force, having previously destroyed by throwing overboard and sinking the Government packets addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the packet for the Governor of St. Helena, and all other public despatches.

I was highly gratified in observing, and have much pleasure in stating, that the *Althea's* Officers and Ship's Company showed such spirit and willingness to defend the ship, that had we not been opposed by a force so very much superior, or had only had one in place of two to contend with, I am fully convinced we would have saved the ship, but as I was situated, I had no prospect by any further resistance than of sacrificing the lives of the ship's company to no purpose.

Both the enemy's Frigates kept company with the *Althea*, and arrived here on the 8th instant; the *Althea* and cargo have since been condemned as prizes.

I wrote from hence via America on the 25th instant, to William Ramsay, Esq., Secretary to the Hon'ble East India Company, London, advising him, for the information of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of the unfortunate loss of the *Althea*, and will by the earliest opportunity forward triplicate of the same.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ISLE OF FRANCE, *The 28th May* 1804. } (Sd.) WILLIAM MILLER, *Late Commander of the "Althea."*

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1804.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary to the Government, in the Military Department, be published in General Orders to the Army.

(Sd.) L. HOOK, *Captain,*
Secy. to the Govt., Military Dept.

SIR,—The late Regulations of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors respecting the new formation of the Cavalry on this Establishment, having abolished the appointment of Commandant, the Commander-in-Chief trusts he shall be pardoned in bringing under the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General the merits of the late Commandant Colonel Macan, and soliciting in his favor a continuance of the office of Commandant.

During the former, and throughout the whole of the late arduous campaign, the conduct of Colonel Macan has been marked by such distinguished zeal, gallantry, and desire to forward the public service, that His Excellency cannot but lament any circumstance which deprives him of even an honorary distinction.

In consideration therefore of the eminent services of Colonel Macan, and to mark the just sense which Government entertains of the services of those Officers who render themselves conspicuous by an earnest zeal

to forward the public interest, the Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend that Colonel Macan be continued as Colonel Commandant of Cavalry, and this office shall cease upon his quitting or retiring from the service.

I have, &c.,

HEAD QUARTERS, *Cawnpore, 13th July* 1804. (Sd.) J. GERARD, *Adjutant General.*

With a view to manifest the just sense which the Governor General in Council entertains of the services of those Officers who render themselves conspicuous in the discharge of their public duty by an ardent zeal for the public interests, His Excellency in Council is pleased to determine, in consequence of the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, founded on the zeal, gallantry, and distinguished conduct of Colonel Richard Macan, that the appointment of "Colonel Commandant of Native Cavalry" shall be revived as an honorary distinction for Colonel Macan; and that Colonel Macan shall be Colonel Commandant of Cavalry until the Commands of the Honorable Court of Directors shall have been received on the subject.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1804.

Fort William, 6th August 1804.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that the following advertisement be published in General Orders:—

"Notice is hereby given that the tolls on boats and goods passing through the Canal commonly called Tolly's Nullah, which were formerly authorized by Government to be levied by, and for the benefit of, the late Mrs. Tolly, will be now collected on the part of Government, under the superintendence of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. The public therefore is hereby informed that all boats and goods passing through the said Canal are subject to the payment of the tolls which have been sanctioned by Government, the rates of which are now published for general information:—

On Budgerows	4 annas per Oar.
On Empty Boats	4 „ per 100 maunds burthen.
On all loaded Boats, containing goods, merchandize, or any articles of whatever description ...	2 Rs. per 100 maunds burthen.

The places at which these tolls are to be levied are at the two extremities of the Nullah, *viz.*, at Sherman's* Bridge and at Coot Ghaut or Russapuglah.

At Sherman's Bridge, the tolls will be levied on all boats entering from the River Hooghly; and at Coot Ghaut, or Russapuglah, the tolls will be levied on all boats coming from the eastward.

"No tolls will be levied at any other places than those above mentioned."

His Excellency in Council also directs that the following General Orders, passed by Earl Cornwallis on the 9th of January 1790, which are still in force, be republished for general information:—

General Orders by Earl Cornwallis, 9th January 1790.

"Officers or other persons proceeding through Tolly's Canal in charge of boats on the public Military service, are directed to deliver certificates of their number, size, and ladings, to the person employed on the collection of the toll, on which voucher the amount of the toll will be paid by the Quarter Master General. It is, however, to be understood that this certificate is only to comprehend the boats provided by the Company, as all Officers or other persons proceeding upon the boat allowance are themselves to defray this charge, according to the rates of toll regulated and established by Government."

(Sd.) THOS. HILL,
1st Asst. Secy., Military Dept.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1804.

Advertisement.

Whereas in the past year, about the time of, or shortly previous to, the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, reports having been circulated of a tendency to excite doubts in the minds of the breeders and dealers in horses as to the permanency of the horse market authorized by the orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of the 18th June 1801, to be annually held at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view the more effectually to remove all such doubts, has been pleased to direct that the advertisement of the 18th June 1801 be republished for general information, and hereby further notifies to the breeders and dealers in horses, that for their better security

* Hastings' Bridge.

and protection in carrying on their dealings, and to prevent all improper interruption to their enjoying the full benefits of a free market, a Magistrate, with a proper number of Police servants, have been ordered to attend at Hadjeepore during the whole time of the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council further notifies that it was not intended by the establishment of a horse fair at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, at the confluence of the Gunduck and Ganges at Hadjeepore, to disturb the Mela hitherto held at the Duddry or confluence of the Sirjoo and Ganges, or to prevent owners or dealers in horses from carrying them to the Mela at the Duddry, should they prefer so doing.

"18*th June* 1801.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, understanding that the dealers in horses and other cattle, who have resorted to the fair annually held at the Duddry Chitter, or confluence of the Rivers Ganges and Sirjoo, have experienced great inconvenience from the confined site of the fair, the want of resident bankers and traders with whom the dealers might with facility negociate their pecuniary concerns, and also from the badness of the roads, as well as from the dangers to which they have been subject in passing to and from the Duddry Fair, and being desirous, not only to obviate those inconveniences, but also to afford every proper and reasonable encouragement to the horse dealers, with a view to the attainment of a more general diffusion of an improved race of horses over the Company's provinces, His Excellency in Council has therefore thought proper to order and direct that on the first full moon in the ensuing month of Kartick, and in future, annually at the same period, a horse market shall be held at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges.

"Notice is accordingly hereby given, that all dealers in horses and other cattle, as well foreign dealers as those residing in the Company's provinces, may with confidence repair with their cattle to the markets to be held at the Hur Hur Chitter or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges, and may rely on receiving every encouragement and protection. The numerous purchasers who will resort to the market from the towns of Dinapore and Hadjeepore, and the City of Patna, will ensure a ready sale for the horses and cattle; and the vicinity of the City of Patna to the market will afford the horse dealers immediate means of negociating their money transactions through the medium of the resident

bankers at that city. As a further encouragement to the horse dealers, they are also informed that it is the intention of Government to purchase, on account of the Hon'ble Company, as many of the horses which shall be exposed for sale at the Hur Hur Chitter, as shall be found of a quality suited to the service of the Cavalry.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view to give effect to the foregoing orders, directs the Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers of Government, to afford every degree of encouragement and protection to the horse dealers in their progress to and from the fair at Hur Hur Chitter."

All the Officers of Government are accordingly again required to afford every degree of encouragement and protection to the horse dealers in their progress to and from the fair at Hur Hur Chitter, as enjoined by the foregoing advertisement.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, } (Sd.) L. HOOK,
9th August 1804. } *Secretary to the Government.*

THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1804.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that a Provincial Battalion be raised for the performance of the internal duties of the province of Cuttack, conformably to the plan and establishment of the Provincial Battalions already raised, and that the Provincial Battalion for the province of Cuttack be placed under the general control of the Magistrates in the same manner as the other Provincial Battalions.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Morgan to the command of the Cuttack Provincial Battalion, with the same allowances as the other Officers Commanding Provincial Battalions.

The Officer Commanding in the province of Cuttack for the time being is directed to inspect occasionally the Provincial Battalion, and to report, at least once every six months, the state of the Corps with respect to discipline, clothing, and equipments, to the Governor General in Council.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, FORT WILLIAM, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1804.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, until further orders, the departure from the River Hooghly of all ships and vessels of every description.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 2ND OCTOBER 1804.

To His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *Governor General, &c., &c., &c.*

MY LORD,—It was intimated to me some time ago that it was the intention of His Majesty Shah Alum to honor me with the Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut and other marks of dignity, which it has been customary to confer on the great Officers of the Empire.

2. These Insignia, under the charge of Rajah Munnoo Lall, a person of rank, having arrived near this place, I made such preparations to receive them as were consistent with that degree of respect and attention which I have deemed it proper on all occasions to manifest towards His Majesty.

3. The ceremony of receiving them, on account of heavy rains which have of late fallen almost incessantly, was necessarily postponed till the 14th instant, when I proceeded, attended by Major General Frazer, and the Officers composing my suite, to tents which I had ordered to be pitched for this purpose, at some distance from cantonments.

4. After being invested with a sword and shield, which are more particularly assigned to military rank, and having performed the ceremonies usual upon such occasions, I returned to the cantonments, preceded by the several Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, and Nobut, and accompanied by Rajah Munnoo Lall, who testified the highest satisfaction at the respectful attention with which the honor conferred on me by His Majesty had been received.

5. Rajah Munoo Lall is to remain with me as a Vakeel on the part of His Majesty.

I have the honor to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lorship's most faithful humble Servant,

CAWNPORE,
The 18th August 1804.

(Sd.) G. LAKE.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1804.

Extract of a letter from CAPTAIN MARSHALL, *Commander of the Hon'ble Company's freighted Ship "Sir William Pulteney," dated St. Helena, 1st July* 1804.

We have not lost a man during the passage, and arrived at this place without one on the sick list. I shall take this opportunity of saying, that on our passage round the Cape, strong symptoms of scurvy made their appearance among the lascars, numbers of them having their mouths affected, and some their legs swelled; and as I was desirous of giving the limes which were sent to us by the Government, a fair trial, I did not serve one of them out until the above symptoms began to make their appearance; I then commenced by giving each of those affected two limes every day, which I made them eat whole with their rice.

In the course of a week or ten days from the time of the disease making its appearance, about thirty or forty were affected by it: we then became very regular in the distribution of the fruit, giving every day at their meals two to the diseased, and one to those who were not so. In the course of a few days, the beneficial effect of the limes showed itself in a most astonishing manner, and in about three weeks from the time of our first serving them out, all symptoms of the scurvy entirely vanished, and I believe not one of those who were not previously affected was attacked by it from the time of our being regular in the administration of this wonderful antiscorbutic—and all this without the most trivial change of diet.

(True extract)

(Sd.) C. CORNISH.

(True copy)

(Sd.) J. SHORE,

Secretary, Marine Board.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Fort William, Public Department, 7th November 1804.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into execution the intentions of the Patriotic Fund, communicated by the letter of Sir Francis Baring, Baronet, Chairman of the Committee, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th September 1804, the following orders of His Lordship in Council are published for general information, and for the guidance of the several public Officers therein mentioned :—

1*st.*—That the Sub-treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue in the several provinces subject to the immediate authority of this Government, and the Military Paymasters and their Deputies at the several stations of the Army, be authorized to open Books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this laudable Institution, and to receive into their respective treasuries the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2*ndly.*—That the several public Officers above mentioned be directed to transmit to the Accountant General a monthly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in their respective Books, and also a monthly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions, and to enter in their respective Cash Accounts the whole of the monies that they may have so received, under the general head of "Fort William Presidency," with the subordinate head of "Contributions to the Patriotic Fund."

3*rdly.*—That the Accountant General be directed to make up an account at the end of each month of all contributions that may have been paid into the several treasuries under this Presidency in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the Patriotic Fund, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,
Secy. to Govt., Public

THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Fort William, 15th November 1804.

Ordered, that the following extracts from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of June 1804, be published for general information :—

"*Para.* 8.—When applications are made to us from persons wishing to return to India, who, although not in the Company's service, have resided there under license, it becomes highly necessary that we should have the means of knowing how far the parties may have conducted themselves with propriety.

"*Para.* 9.—We therefore direct that you give public notice that no persons of that description quitting India will in future be permitted to return thither unless they shall produce a certificate from the Government there under whose protection they have resided, that their conduct has been such as to give them a claim to the indulgence of having their license renewed."

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1804.

CHARITABLE FUND.

Register of persons relieved by this Fund, since the 1st January 1804.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
25	Europeans, assisted at different times ...	1,456	0	0			
14	Europeans, pensioned from different dates ...	2,508	0	0			
56	Widows of Europeans and their orphans, pensioned from different dates	10,139	0	0			
72	Descendants of Europeans and Native Portuguese, assisted at different times	790	7	0			
19	Do. do. do., pensioned from different dates	5,101	0	0			
	Mahomedans and Hindoos, pensioned from different times	149	0	0			
	Do. do., assisted at different times ...	126	0	0			
	Carried over ...	20,269	7	0			

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
365	Brought over ...	20,269	7	0			
91	Europeans, Portuguese, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, pensioned on the interest arising from the late General Martine's Legacy to the poor of Calcutta	4,542	0	0			
	Distributed in the present year 1804, Sicca Rupees				25,411	7	0
456	Persons relieved.						
	Advertisement in the papers	288	0	0			
	Salary of the Clerk to the Charitable Fund, stationery, and Sircar for twelve months	840	0	0			
	Advanced to the Clerk for relief of urgent cases before Meeting of the Vestry	200	0	0			
	Balance ...	12,927	8	2			
					14,225	8	2
	Total Sicca Rupees ...				39,666	15	2

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,

Clerk of the Vestry.

Comparative Statement of Persons relieved by this Fund since the 1st January 1801 to the 31st December 1804, showing the sums distributed and the balance of each year.

	Europeans Assisted.	Europeans Pensioned.	Widows of Europeans Pensioned.	Native Portuguese Pensioned.	Descendants of Europeans & Native Portuguese Assisted.	Mahomedans and Hindoos Pensioned.	Mahomedans and Hindoos Assisted.	Pensioners on the late General Martin's Legacy.	Total number of Persons relieved.	Amount distributed.	Balance.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1801 ...	32	8	16	66	35	...	...	...	157	12,374 0 5	3,481 9 5
1802 ...	32	17	39	123	41	...	...	...	252	19,143 13 3	2,418 14 19
1803 ...	47	32	39	306	64	...	...	79	567	27,215 8 8	13,720 2 8
1804 ...	25	14	56	149	72	33	10	91	456	26,739 7 0	12,927 8 2
	136	71	150	644	212	39	10	170	1,432	85,472 13 4	Present balance 12,927 8 2

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,

Clerk of the Vestry.

THE 28TH DECEMBER 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 17th December 1804.

Whereas His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has received information that various persons not in the service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, who have enrolled themselves in the Calcutta European Cavalry and Infantry Militia, have constantly absented themselves without leave from the parades; And whereas His Excellency in Council has observed with great concern the neglect of such persons in the performance of their duty towards that Government which protects them, and which has required their service in the Militia for the eventual defence of the State against the enemy; public notice is hereby given to all such persons, that unless they shall regularly attend the parades of the Militia, or allege sufficient reason for their absence from the same, the Governor General in Council will withdraw from them their respective Licenses to reside in India, together with the protection of this Government; and all such persons neglecting to pay due attention to this public notification, will be ordered by the Governor General in Council to proceed to Europe by the earliest opportunity.

The Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta are directed to give notice to all persons who have neglected to attend the parades of the Militia (lists of whose names are deposited at the Police Office), requiring the attendance of such persons at the Police, on or before Friday the Twenty-first instant. All persons who shall receive such notices from the Magistrates are hereby required to furnish, for the information of the Governor General in Council, a distinct statement of their respective reasons for having absented themselves from the service of the Militia.

All Europeans residing in or near Calcutta, and not being in the Naval or Military service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, are hereby enjoined to attend the Militia Parade, on Friday the Twenty-first instant, for the purpose of enrolling their respective Names, either in the Cavalry or Infantry Militia,

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, January 2nd, 1805.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency of Fort William has been authorized to receive, at any time between the date of this publication and the 1st day of February next, any of the Treasury Bills, or outstanding Treasury Passes of this Government, the amount of which (not being less than Sicca Rupees five hundred) may be tendered in even hundreds on loan to the Hon'ble Company, for a period of two years, on which interest will be allowed, payable annually at and after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Any fractional difference which may arise on the subscription, will be adjusted at the option of the subscriber by his being allowed to make up an even sum or to receive the overplus of his subscription in cash at the time of his subscribing.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1805.

The *Marquis Wellesley,* Captain Seton, from *Madras,* arrived at China on the 23rd October, after an expeditious passage of thirty-nine days.

The *Gustavus Vasa* and *Princess, Swedes,* and the *Christian Haven, Dane,* with about 24 sails of American, were at Whampoa, which with the foregoing formed the total of the ships at China.

Cotton was selling from 13 to 14 tale per pecul, and opium from 1,350 to 1,400 dollars per chest; every article of China export very dear.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1805.

Presidency Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, &c., &c. &c., Fort William, 24th December 1804.

It appearing that Shaikh Chand, Jemadar of the Calcutta Native Militia, formerly a Naik in the late Calcutta Corps of Sebundies, had been, while serving in that Corps, guilty of conduct which, by the sentence of a Court-martial, subjected him to an ignominious punishment, which he actually suffered; and the same person having lately been guilty of conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer, while on duty at Chinsurah, in not preventing the Sepoys under his command from committing a violent outrage upon the person of Captain

Gray, Muster Master of His Majesty's Troops, His Excellency is pleased to direct that Shaikh Chand Jemadar be discharged from the Militia, and that he shall not in future be employed in the Company's service.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Sd.) J. ARMSTRONG,
Military Secretary.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1805.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 14th February 1809.

Ordered, that the following Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 24th of June 1808, be published in General Orders:—

"In order to enable the Company's Historiographer to complete a general history of the British affairs in the East Indies, and as we mean that the plan of such a work should comprehend the History of India, and such part of that of China as is connected with our trade, and also the progress of our trade in general, we direct that such of our servants as may be in situations to promote this public work, be instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being forwarded to us, such information on the Chronology, Geography, Government, Laws, Political Revolutions, progressive stages of the Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences, and of the fine Arts, and particularly on the former and present state of Internal and Foreign Trade, as they may be in stations to afford, or may, from time to time, be able to collect."

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1805.

The Managers of the Civil Fund, instituted on the 1st of October 1804, having received the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to that Institution, hereby inform the subscribers to the Fund that the arrears of their subscriptions prior to the 1st of March next will be received either at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or at any of the subordinate treasuries as may suit their convenience.

By order of the Managers,

CALCUTTA, *The 20th February* 1805. (Sd.) J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1805.

Fort William, Public Department, 14th February 1805.

The Managers and Trustees of the Civil Fund having laid before His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the arrangement proposed for keeping the accounts of the Fund with Government, His Excellency in Council, with a view to forward the object of the Institution, and to facilitate its operation, directs all public officers from whom the subscribers to the Civil Fund instituted on the 1st October 1804, receive their salaries, commissions, and allowances, to make the required monthly stoppages from the 1st of March next, conformably to the sixth Article of the plan approved by His Excellency in Council, and to bring the amount to credit in their respective Monthly Cash Accounts.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 25TH APRIL 1805.

Fort William, 23rd April 1805.

The following declaration of the Native Inoculators in favour of Vaccine Inoculation is published for general information :—

On Friday, the 15th of March 1805, we, the undersigned Small-pox Inoculators, attended at the Native Hospital, and witnessed the inoculation of Panchcouree and Ramut, two sons of Kulloo, washerman, a Mussulman, with fresh small-pox matter taken on the spot from a boy on the ninth day of the eruption, in the natural way. These children were inoculated in each arm by Brijoo Paul in the Bengalee manner, and in each forearm by Mr. Shoolbred in the English manner, and no doubt can be entertained but they would have taken the small-pox if they had been susceptible of infection from the matter of that disease. On examination of the children on the 22nd March, no effect whatever appeared to have followed the inoculating, from which we are satisfied that the children's constitutions had been rendered proof against the infection of small-pox, by having previously undergone vaccine disease in January last, as appeared by the register kept by Mr. Shoolbred for that purpose.

On the 1st of March, Brijoo Paul inoculated his own son Thakoor Doss with vaccine matter at the Native Hospital, and he regularly went

through the disease. On the 16th of March he again inoculated this child with small-pox matter, as above, in the Bengalee manner, but no effect followed this second inoculation.

On the 17th, Ram Luckun Chuckerbutty, a Brahmin, inoculated with small-pox matter Gopee, a Hindoo girl, who had been vaccinated on the 22nd February, and had regularly gone through the disease; but neither did any effect follow this inoculation. The matter used on this occasion was of an equally genuine nature as the former; and the experiment was made in the Native part of the town for the purpose of showing some considerable Hindoos the decided power of the vaccine disease in rendering the constitution unsusceptible of small-pox.

From the above fair, public, and decisive experiments, we are fully convinced that the vaccine disease does possess the inestimable power above mentioned, and being equally satisfied that it is attended with no danger, and hardly any inconvenience to the inoculated, we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion that it is a safe and efficacious substitute for the small-pox, and ought therefore to be generally adopted. A declaration which we make with the greater confidence, as we are not aware of any circumstance which can render the adoption of this mild practice improper for any rank of Hindoos.

(*Signed by twenty-six Native Inoculators.*)

Calcutta, 24th March 1805.

(True Copy)

FORT WILLIAM,
MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE,
2ND APRIL 1805.

(Sd.) J. SHOOLBRED,
Supdt. General of Vaccine Inoculation.

(Sd.) FRANCIS BALFOUR,
1st Member, Medical Board.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,
Secy. to the Govt., Public Dept.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that a quantity of the residuum of the saltpetre, refined from the manufacture of gunpowder, and fit for the use of the Abdar Connah, is ready for sale at the Powder Works, in lots not exceeding ten maunds, at the rate of Sicca Rs. 3 per maund; application

from persons known in the Settlement are to be made to Mr. Farquhar at the Ishapore Powder Works, by whom musters will be shown and the saltpetre delivered.

The payments are to be made to Mr. Farquhar previous to delivery at the Powder Works.

By order of the Military Board,

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE
The 28th June 1805.

(Sd.) A. GREENE,
Secretary.

THE 11TH JULY 1805.

Garrison Orders by Major General Greene, Fort William, 10th July 1805.

The slope of the Glacis and the level of the Esplanade of Fort William having been injured by the passage of several carriages contrary to the orders of Government, and roads having been made over the Turf in various places—

Notice is hereby given that in future no wheel carriage of any description, excepting such as belong to the Governor General, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the Members of Council, will be permitted to pass over the Turf of the Esplanade from the great road leading from Calcutta to Sherman's Bridge to that part of the Glacis or Esplanade situated between the Chowringhee Gate Sorties and the river.

A chain of sentries has been posted for the purpose of enforcing this order.

(Sd.) J. MARTIN JOHNSON,
Fort Adjutant.

THE 11TH JULY 1805.

Fort William, 6th July 1805.

Despatches (of which the following copies are published for general information) have been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

(Sd.) JOHN LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort William.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, copy of a

letter under date the 2nd instant, from Lieutenant Deane, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Les Freres Unis*, conveying the accounts of his having engaged the Ship *Calcutta* on the 22nd ultimo and captured that vessel after a contest of forty minutes.

2. I have already had the honor of detailing to His Excellency the mode in which the *Calcutta* had been manned and armed, and the great injury that the Eastern Trade had sustained from the Piratical Freebooter who commanded her. I am happy to inform you that this man, the brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was killed in the action.

3. The difficulties of access to the *Calcutta*, stationed in a strong position and supported by two large China Junks, several miles up the river of Sambas, contribute greatly to the honor of the achievement, and reflect great credit on Lieutenant Deane's abilities, valor, and perseverance.

4. Lieutenant Deane has served under my orders for nearly five years, during which period of time I have invariably experienced in him every qualification of a valuable Officer, and series of conduct that has uniformly entitled him to my highest approbation. I therefore take the liberty of recommending Lieutenant Deane to the most favorable notice of His Excellency in Council.

5. The able support that Lieutenant Deane received from Captain Lynch, Commanding the Ship *Belisarius*, is highly creditable to the public zeal and intrepidity of that Officer, and corresponds with the favorable report that I have on frequent occasions made to His Excellency respecting the meritorious conduct of Captain Lynch in volunteering for the public benefit.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. F. FARQUHAR,
Lieut. Govr. of Prince of Wales' Island and its Dependencies, and Agent to the Govr. Genl.

FORT CORNWALLIS,
PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND,
The 12th June 1805.

To R. T. FARQUHAR, ESQ., *Lieut. Govr. of Prince of Wales' Island and its Dependencies.*

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I left Rhio on the 9th of April at night in company with the *Belisarius* and *Warren Hastings*, Captain Scott, who wished much to proceed with us to Pontiana, where

we anchored on the 14th, and delivered your letters and presents to the Sultans of Pontiana and Mompawa, who were much pleased, and expressed themselves highly sensible of the honor done them.

Having gained every information respecting the *Calcutta* and a party of Chinese in seven boats to attend us up Sambas river, where the ship was said to be lying, I put to sea with the *Belisarius* on the morning of the 16th, and on the 18th anchored abreast of the river. On the 19th, after much trouble, and the loss of two hundred bags of rice, which Captain Lynch was obliged to throw overboard, we succeeded in getting the ship over the bar, and proceeded up the river. On the 21st, at night, we seized five Chinese, who informed me the *Calcutta* was at anchor about four or five miles up the small river Sambas, and that two China Junks and six large prows were moored near her, and all well provided with guns to prevent anything passing. Having gained this information, and not having a good opinion of the Chinese in their boats, determined me to attack them with both vessels, and at 11 A. M., on the 22nd, I weighed and stood up the small river followed by the *Belisarius*. At a quarter before noon, I saw the ship with a Junk and three large prows moored on each side of her, and so close as to prevent a vessel going between them; immediately we got near, they began to fire from all the vessels, which was not returned by me, until within pistol shot, when I anchored and commenced the action upon as many as we could get the guns to bear. In forty minutes we had sunk two prows and silenced the ship, Junk, and remaining prow, that was moored on her larboard side; the others kept up a brisk fire, until they were driven from their guns overboard by the boarding party. At quarter after 2 P. M. we took possession of the ship, two Junks, and prows, the other two made their escape up the river.

Captain Lynch was prevented by the narrowness of the river getting so near as he could have wished; nor could he, although every exertion was made, get a gun to bear upon the enemy until the close of the action.

I am happy to inform you that our loss is very small, considering the number of guns we had at one time playing upon us; having only one European killed, and four Europeans and two Sepoys wounded, who, I am happy to say, are all recovered. The Serang of the *Belisarius* was shot through the leg in boarding, who has since died of his wound.

I could not in justice close this without expressing my entire satisfaction at the Officers and ship's company for their steady behaviour during the action, particularly Lieutenants Wheatall and Phillips, and Mr. Lord, in being so active in boarding.

The loss on the part of the enemy must have been very considerable, having found ten men dead on board the ship, and eighteen on board one of the junks. I have not been able to ascertain the number on board the other vessels. The Pirate, brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was wounded in two places, but effected his escape in a small boat. I have since been informed that he died of his wound.

We have had great difficulty in getting the *Belisarius* and *Calcutta* over the Bar, which was not effected until Captain Lynch had thrown over board two hundred and ten bags of rice and a great quantity of ballast out of the *Calcutta*. We returned to Pontiana Roads on the 2nd of May in order to repair our damages, and put the *Calcutta* in a state for sea, and sailed again for this place on the 16th.

I am sorry to inform you that we were prevented from returning through the Straits of Banca, owing to the disabled state of the *Calcutta*, which we have been obliged to tow all the way.

I sailed from Malacca on the 22nd of May and anchored off Fort Cornwallis this morning.

The following is an account of the guns in the different vessels, *viz.* :—

Calcutta, twelves, nines, sixes, and fours ...	26
Two Junks, „ „ „ „	22
Six Prows, „ „ „ „	12
Total number ...	60

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ROBERT DEANE,
Lieutenant Commanding.

H. C. Cruizer "Les Freres Unis,"
Prince of Wales' Island,
The 2nd June 1805.

(A True Copy)

(Sd.) W. E. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Lieut. Governor.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOMAS BROWN,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 18TH JULY 1805.

Calcutta, Town Hall Lottery for 1805.

For Sicca Rupees Five hundred Thousand (5,00,000) under the sanction and patronage of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

To be conducted under the immediate superintendence and management of a Committee consisting of—

PETER SPEKE,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. H. HARINGTON,
J FOMBELLE,
G. DOWDESWELL,
and
JAMES ALEXANDER, ESQ.,

Members of the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to carry into effect the resolutions passed by them on the 21st of February 1804; with whom His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to associate—

M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
Sub-Treasurer,
WILLIAM EGERTON, ESQ.,
Deputy Accountant General,
and
CAPTAIN AUBUREY,
Supdt. of Public Buildings.

Scheme of the Lottery.

5,000	Tickets at	1,000	Sicca	Rupees	each, Sicca Rs.	5,00,000
1	Prize	...	...	...	„	1,00,000
2	ditto, each	50,000	...	...	„	1,00,000
3	ditto „	20,000	...	...	„	60,000
4	ditto „	10,000	...	...	„	40,000
8	ditto „	5,000	...	...	„	40,000
22	ditto „	1,000	...	...	„	22,000
60	ditto „	500	...	...	„	30,000
900	ditto „	120	...	...	„	1,08,000
1,000	Prizes.					5,00,000
4,000	Blanks.					
5,000						

First.—The twentieth drawn ticket, on the last day, will be entitled to one of the prizes of Rs. 50,000.

Second.—The fiftieth drawn ticket will be entitled to one of the prizes of Rs. 20,000.

Third.—Ten per centum will be deducted from the amount of the prizes to be applied (in addition to the funds arising from whatever surplus may remain of the sum provided for carrying into effect the resolutions passed on the 21st of February 1804) to the purpose of erecting a Town Hall for the general convenience of the settlement, for the reception of the Statues of Marquis Wellesley and Marquis Cornwallis.

Fourth.—A further deduction of two per centum will be made from the amount of the prizes to defray the expenses attending the Lottery: any overplus to be appropriated to the proposed building.

Fifth.—It is intended that the drawing of the Lottery shall commence on Wednesday, the 1st of January 1806.

Sixth.—The amount of the prizes (after the prescribed deductions) will be paid at the General Treasury at Calcutta, thirty days after the drawing of the Lottery shall have been completed.

Seventh.—Tickets, to be signed by not less than two Commissioners, may be had, on application to the Secretary to the Committee at the General Treasury at Calcutta; to Messrs. Harrington Cockburn, and Harrington, at Fort St. George; and to Messrs. Forbes and Co. at Bombay.

Eighth.—As the profits arising from the present Lottery will be inadequate to the purpose of completing the public edifice proposed to be constructed, a Lottery will be offered annually to the public, under the same sanction and superintendence, until the requisite funds shall have been provided.

Published by order of the Committee,

(Sd.) R. F. ANSTER,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th July 1805.

N. B.—Tickets will be ready for delivery on the first of August next.

THE 25TH JULY 1805.

Police Office, 23rd July 1805.

Notice is hereby given that the new road to Barrackpore will be opened for the accommodation of the public on Monday next, the 29th instant.

All persons are desired to be careful not to injure the young trees planted on the sides of the road.

Travellers, whether on horseback, foot, or in carriages, are required to keep on the central or brick part of the road, and not to pass through the side avenues.

All elephants, bullocks, and hackeries, are strictly prohibited from passing on the sides of the roads.

(Sd.) CHARLES F. MARTIN.
„ W. C. BLAQUIERE.
„ E. THORNTON.
„ A. STEWART.

THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1805.

To FRANCIS HORSLEY, ESQ., *Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Press.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, Mr. Palmer's tried and approved processes for preparing lime-juice, limes, and sourkrout, &c., for preservation at sea.

To render these processes more generally known and extensively useful, it is the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council that they be published in three successive Gazettes.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) FRAN. BALFOUR,
2nd Member, Medical Board.

Fort William, Medical Board's Office, 10th September 1805.

The Process for preserving Lime-juice.

In the month of September, the advances are to be made according to the quantity that may be wanted. The limes will come in between the latter end of October and the middle of November, and as they arrive successively, the juice is to be squeezed into *gumlahs*, holding about one maund and a half, and in the evening poured into large casks or pipes, from which rum, brandy, or madeira has been lately taken out. But before the juice be poured out of the *gumlahs* into these casks in which it is to be collected for purification, a red hot iron bar about eight inches long, four inches broad, and two inches thick, having an iron chain fixed to it by a hook, must be twice quenched in it, turning it equally round on all sides.

When the cask in which the juice is collected in this manner is nearly full, put into it, for every maund or ten gallons of juice, half a gallon of rum full proof, and it will then settle and clarify itself by the beginning of December, when it may be drawn off for use, either into small casks or bottles.

The process for preserving Limes.

The limes are in their highest perfection in the month of December, and 500 being put into a well dried fifteen-gallon keg will fill about one-half. The remaining part is then to be completely filled up with lime-juice that has settled and clarifyed itself in the cask as now described.

The keg being thus filled with lime-juice, is to be slightly bunged up the first day, but the next day is to be completely secured against the admission of air.

In about one month the kegs will be found to want about two bottles of juice, which has been soaked up. This deficiency is to be supplied by means of a small tapering pointed funnel introduced by boring a hole with a gimlet an inch from the bung; which being closed again, the keg is then ready for sea. But whether at sea or on land it will be necessary to fill it up again in the same way.

These kegs must have eight strong new hoops; and being prepared in this manner, the limes are warranted to keep twelve months and longer in high preservation.

Respecting the prime cost of limes and lime-juice, I agree to give the man who furnishes the lime-juice at the rate of Rs. 10 per

maund, out of which is made a deduction of two annas per gallon on account of sediment.

For whole limes I pay at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000, if taken within December. After this they increase rapidly in their price: I pay at this time (the 10th of March) Rs. 25 per 1,000 large and small. In April I have paid Rs. 32; in May Rs. 64, and June Rs. 80. So that the whole of the business ought to be brought to a conclusion in November and December.

With about forty men I have squeezed out eleven maunds of juice in the day; but great care must be taken that no water be put into it, otherwise it will be vapid and cloudy.

The Process of making Sourkrout.

In the month of February, when the cabbages are in high order, take those of the closest texture, firm and fresh from the erath. They are then to be cut the same day into shreds or slices about an inch thick, and opened a little to receive the salt, if the cabbages be of a very close texture. Being all well sprinkled over and rubbed with salt, they must remain in this state on the salting table for twenty-four hours, in which interval they must be four or five times turned over, that the salt may take an equal effect upon all.

On the second day, the cabbage is taken from the salting table, and put into a tub or a pipe of puncheon cut through in the middle; and being well pressed down, the pickle which consists of one gallon of white salt to two gallons of water, must be poured upon it in a boiling state, so as to fill up and pervade the whole; and care must be taken to keep the uppermost part well covered with it whilst it is hot.

On the third day, when it will have sunk about one-third in the pickling table, the cabbage is taken out and put cold into casks containing each about fifteen gallons, and being well pressed down and filled up within three inches of the top, one gallon of vinegar, and an equal quantity of lime-juice with two ounces of caraway seeds, four of cassia or cinnamon, and four of allspice, is poured cold into each cask. The cask is then filled up completely with some of the cold pickle taken from the pickling tub; after which the bung is put in loosely for a day and then finally secured against the admission of air.

If it should be necessary to fill up the ullage after two or three months, it must be done with cold pickle.

The 17th October 1805.

Prince of Wales' Island.

Appointments in the Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Captain Philip Dundas, Governor, with a salary of per annum...	9,000	0	0			
Secretary	2,000	0	0			
Assistant...	1,500	0	0			
Accountant	2,000	0	0			
Assistant...	1,500	0	0			
				15,000	0	0
Mr. Oliphant, first in Council and Warehouse-keeper, to be allowed a commission upon the sales of Company's goods of 3 per cent., and his income, including commission, not to be less than	4,500	0	0			
Assistant, a commission of two per cent., and his income not less than	1,500	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
Captain Alexander Grey, second in Council, Superintendent, and Naval and Military Store-keeper, to be allowed a commission upon the sale of stores, and his income, including commission, not to be less than	4,500	0	0			
Assistant, a commission of two per cent., and his income not less than	1,500	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
Captain Norman Macalister, Commander-in-Chief, and third in Council	.....			4,500	0	0
Aides-de-Camp, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, &c., not yet fixed	.....			1,600	0	0
Chaplain	.....			900	0	0
Master Attendant	.....			1,500	0	0
Collector of Customs...	.....			1,500	0	0
Surgeon	1,500	0	0			
Assistant...	750	0	0	2,250	0	0
Ten Writers, £360 each				3,600	0	0
				£41,350	0	0

The following Officers are also stated to be necessary, but their salaries have not yet been fixed:—

Judicial Establishment.

Mayor and Aldermen.
Clerk of the Crown.
Sheriff.
Justices of the Peace.

Police Establishment.

Three Captains with Assistants.
Other Officers of Police.
Provost.
Clerk of the Market.
Malay Translators, with a salary to be fixed by the Government.

[Extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th October 1805.]

[*Copied from the Ceylon Government "Gazette" of 29th August.*]

Minute by the Governor, Colombo, 27th August 1805.

Although His Excellency the Governor is anxious to grant every fair indulgence, and, as far as is compatible with the duty he owes his Sovereigns, to forward the private views of His Majesty's Civil Servants in this Island, yet it is impossible for him to admit of, or countenance, any emolument or advantage being derived from sources which must militate against, and interfere with, the public interests confided to his care.

Of this nature he deems to be the practice which has considerably prevailed in the Island, of the Civil Servants of Government embarking in Mercantile speculations, whether as principals or as agents for one another, or for Commercial Houses here or on the Continent; he therefore generally directs that no Civil Servant of His Majesty's Government do in future embark in any such speculation; and that, where they may be already engaged in any such, they close the concern with all possible expedition.

Should, however, any of His Majesty's Civil Servants conceive that their situation may admit of their being excepted from the above general rule, without injury to the public, they are to state their case specifically in writing to the Board of Revenue, who, having received instructions on this head from His Excellency the Governor, will lay before His Excellency the particular circumstances of the situation, and submit to his consideration whether they are such as to entitle them to an exemption from the general rule.

By His Excellency's command,

(Sd.) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1805.

Presidency Orders by the Vice-President and Deputy Governor, Fort William, 15th October 1805.

The Vice-President and Deputy Governor with sincere regret performs the painful duty of directing the last tribute of Military Honors to be paid to the remains of that valuable Officer and meritorious public character, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the establishment of Fort St. George, late Resident at the Court of the Soubadar of the Deccan, in which situation he rendered important services to the Hon'ble East India Company.

A funeral party to be furnished by His Majesty's 67th Regiment and to be commanded by a Field Officer, is to be formed under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the troops at the Presidency, for the purpose of attending the corpse of the deceased, which will be moved from the house of Mr. Buller, in Chowringhee, to the place of interment at 5 o'clock this evening. Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Commanding the troops at the Presidency, will issue such further orders as may appear to him to be necessary for carrying the proceeding orders into effect.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Acting Military Secretary.

General Orders by the Vice-President in Council, Fort William, 1st November 1805.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case of Captain Christopher Fagan, combined with the present state of his health, the Vice-President in Council is induced to permit Captain Fagan to proceed to St. Helena, and to be absent for six months, subject to such orders as the Hon'ble the Court of Directors may think proper to give respecting Captain Fagan's allowances after his embarkation from this Presidency, and also respecting the period of time he may be absent under the present leave, being deducted or otherwise, from his length of service in India.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 21ST JANUARY 1798.

Intelligence has been received this morning from Bombay, of an Overland despatch having arrived at that Presidency. The heads of intelligence brought by this conveyance we have sketched out hastily, and hope in a day or two we may be enabled to publish more circumstantial details. In the first place all's well: that is to say, our all; for Great Britain is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the peace of Ireland is preserved though a very large Military Force is kept on foot to secure it. The national debt indeed, it is admitted, amounts to the enormous sum of four hundred millions, but to those who think the public funds is the surest notation of the state of the health of the common weal it will be comfortable to know that the 3 per cents had rose to 57. The Spaniards have suffered prodigious losses at Sea; one English Captain alone is said to have taken prizes, whereof his share alone amounts to eight hundred thousand pounds.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 21ST JANUARY 1798.

The 6th September 1798.

Lord Mornington kissed hands on his appointment to the Government of Madras. His Lordship will take his departure on the 20th in the *Virginie* Frigate, and will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Westly.*

THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1798.

A Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on Saturday last in annunciation of the succession of His Excellency the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan to the Musnud of Oude.

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* Sic. in original.

The 15th February 1798.

[Copied from the *Madras Courier* of 31st January 1798.]

On the 26th instant, anchored in the Roads, the Grab Ship *Newport*, from Pedier. By this arrival we learn the following melancholy circumstances of the assassination of Captain Burn and his Officers on the passage to Prince of Wales' Island, for which place the *Newport* sailed from Madras on the 19th of October last:—

Prior to the departure of the *Newport* from Calcutta it appears that Captain Burn had shipped eight Malays as Lascars. It also appears that these men had been defrauded by the Serang of their wages and that they had been otherwise harshly treated by the inferior Officers of the ship.

Stimulated by their wrongs, and by the ferocity of their national character, they planned and executed a scheme of revenge at which humanity revolts.

The *Newport* had reached Tillesamoy, when, in the middle watch, the Malays, having armed themselves with an axe, an iron crow, and other weapons of destruction, came aft, and instantly murdered him; they then proceeded below, where Captain Burn and the first Officer were sleeping, and in that defenceless state, struck them repeatedly with the axe and crow; although dreadfully wounded, Captain Burn and the Officer yet reached the quarter deck, and threw themselves overboard, the Captain instantly perished, but the mate, swimming for some time by the ship's side, implored mercy, and which the sanguinary villains no sooner heard, than they struck him with a large harpoon or grains, and in a few minutes he expired.

The Serang and several Lascars were the succeeding victims of their rage, when the remaining part of the crew having submitted, the Malays hoisted out the long boat, and having filled her with every article of value within their reach, they put off for the shore.

As the boat passed under the ship's stern, the Malays perceived the Captain's wife and a little girl, who had thrown themselves overboard, clinging to the lower part of the stern ladder. It is with some degree of wonder that we have to notice a spark of humanity remaining in the breasts of such atrocious wretches, yet we have the pleasure to add that they assisted Mrs. Burn and her servant to regain the ship, which they did in safety after having been upwards of three hours in the water.

The boat having departed, the surviving crew made sail for Pedier, where they fortunately found a Danish ship at anchor, the Captain of which put one of his Officers in charge of the *Newport*, who brought her in safety to these Roads.

Captain Burn had served with reputation in His Majesty's Navy; in 1781 he belonged to the *Coventry* Frigate, Captain (now Admiral) Mitchell, of 28 guns, and in the action sustained by that ship against the *LaFine*, a French Frigate of 44 guns, had particularly distinguished himself. A train of unfortunate incidents, too commonly attached to a sea-faring life, had, however, reduced Captain Burn both in health and property, and his unfortunate widow is in consequence left in circumstances of peculiar distress.

A subscription for the relief of Mr. Burn, we have the satisfaction to add, has been set on foot, and we have no doubt of it being as liberal as the dictates of feeling and humanity, however extensive, could prescribe.

The 22nd February 1798.

On Monday forenoon, a Royal Salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in commemoration of the victory of the English Fleet under the command of Admiral Adam Duncan over the Dutch Fleet on the 11th of October, as announced by the Overland despatches received at the Presidency on Sunday last.

The 22nd February 1798.

London, September 19th, 1798.

Lord Mornington, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Wesley* as his Secretary, will leave London on the 5th October for Portsmouth, and will take his passage in the *Virginie* Frigate, Captain Hunt, which was some months since fitted up to carry Marquis Cornwallis to India. Sir Hugh Christian will proceed in the same ship as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

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* Sic. in original.

THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1798.

London, October 5th, 1797.

Lord Mornington and Sir John Anstruther took leave of the King, previous to their departure to India.

October 7th, Lieutenant General Harris, who is appointed to take charge of the Government of Madras provisionally, is the Commander-in-Chief and second in Council at that Presidency.

Sir John Shore, whose ill-health has obliged him to resign the seat of Government in Bengal, is to be honored with some particular mark of distinction from the King on his arrival in England; Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, is also to receive, on his resignation, the most flattering and convincing proofs of Royal favor and munificence.

THE 1ST MARCH 1798.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The enclosed is an extract I selected from an old Magazine, as it may tend to the public good, as well as the utility intended. By inserting it in your paper, should it be approved of, you will very much oblige,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

"The London East Indiaman, Captain Daniel Webb, homeward-"bound, at St. Helena, in the year 1777, being under convoy of His "Majesty's brigate *Thetis*, was ordered to have her gun deck clear; in "consequence the crew being at work in the lazaretto for that purpose, "by some accident a hogshead of brandy caught fire, and in a moment "was in flames. The casks being stowed very near the scuttle of the "magazine, the people were so much alarmed that they attempted their "escape; but one gentleman, who was fifth mate of the ship, and had been "appointed to that station in Bengal, flew to the cask, and with his "hand covered the bunghole; the compression immediately smothered the "flames. This is a convincing proof that no fear is to be apprehended "from approaching a cask of spirits in a similar situation, provided you "make use of your hat or shoe, &c."

We understand, the person who shewed so much presence of mind on the above occasion, is the very same whose activity and exertions saved from the flames, when the *Auspicious* was lately burnt in this river, part of her cargo to the value of upwards of thirty thousand Rupees.

THE 6TH MARCH 1798.

Yesterday, at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by a public notice from the High Sheriff at the request of many of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement for the purpose of preparing an address, to be presented to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, previous to his departure for Europe, the High Sheriff being called to the chair and having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Bristow rose, and in a short and appropriate speech offered a just tribute to the eminent qualifications and private virtues of the Governor General, and proposed that an address, consonant to the sentiments which he had expressed, should be presented to Sir John Shore previous to his departure, explaining at the same time that circumstances did not admit of a longer notification of the Meeting to the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

The resolution moved by Mr. Bristow being then read by him, and seconded by Mr. Graham, was presented to the chair in the following words:—

Resolved, that an address be presented to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, now about to return to Europe, expressive of our high respect for his character and our sense of his able and upright administration, and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing such address.

The foregoing resolution being read and put from the chair, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Buller then moved that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen, *viz.*:—

Mr. Graham,
„ Bristow,
„ Brooke,
„ Burroughs,
„ Vanderbeyden,
„ Barlow,
„ Laird,
General Deare, and Mr. Fairlie,

which being seconded by Mr. Hatch, and being also unanimously voted, Mr. Buller's name on the motion of Mr. Burroughs, seconded by Mr. Vanderbeyden, was added to those of the Committee.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned to the Meeting with the following address, which being read first by Mr. Bristow, and afterwards by the Sheriff, was unanimously agreed to :—

To the Hon'ble SIR JOHN SHORE, *Bart., Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, understanding that you are shortly about to relinquish the important station which you have long held so much to your own honor and to the advantage of the nation, cannot suffer you to depart without expressing our high respect for your character, and our sincere concern for the loss of a Governor, who aided by the lights of a superior understanding, and a long experience of the affairs of this country, has made justice, moderation, and an inflexible integrity, the invariable guides of his conduct.

We request, Hon'ble Sir, that you will accept our earnest wishes for your complete restoration to health, and for the long enjoyment of domestic happiness, which you are no less calculated to promote by your private virtues, than you are the interest of your country by your talents and qualifications for public life.

We have the honor to be,
with the highest respect and esteem,
HON'BLE SIR,
Your most obedient and most faithful servants.

Mr. Bristow being then called to the chair, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Sheriff, for his obliging compliance with the requisition which had been presented to him, and for his polite and proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having attended the Levee this morning, presented the address to the Governor General, to which he returned the following answer :—

GENTLEMEN,—From the high estimation in which I have ever held the public opinion, I cannot but feel the most sensible gratification at the favorable expression of it towards me, in the address which I have now the honor to receive from you.

Whilst I return my sincerest acknowledgments for the honorable testimony of your approbation of my conduct, I am happy in the opportunity afforded me of expressing my respect, esteem, and affection for a society in which I have passed so many years, and in the assurance that I shall ever retain the warmest interest in its prosperity, and an anxious desire to promote it.

I offer you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, my best wishes, and whatever portion of happiness may attend my future life, I shall consider the address with which you have this day honored me, as essentially contributing to it.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 5TH APRIL 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier Extraordinary* of March 11th, which contained extracts from London papers.]

November 10th, 1797.

Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock the Earl of Mornington, the Hon'ble Mr. Wesley and Suite, embarked on board the *Virginie* Frigate, at Cowes, bearing Admiral Sir Hugh Christian's Flag, bound for the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal; His Lordship was received on board with the usual salute due to his rank, and the ship being already unmoored, no time was lost in getting under weigh, so that should the breeze continue, the *Virginie* must have passed the Needles in less than three hours.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

Advices received from the Malabar Coast in the course of last week, mention the death of the Ram Raja, Sovereign of Travancore, on the 14th of last month: he died at the advanced age of 74 years, and, according to the peculiar usage that obtains upon the Malabar Coast, although he has left sons, he is succeeded upon the musnud by a nephew, the son of his sister.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

We are enabled to lay before our subscribers the following account of the late execution at the Mount, copied from the *Madras Gazette* of the 24th ultimo:—

When the proceedings of the General Court Martial, which sat in Fort St. George, were made public, it appeared that the prisoners Clarke,

Stumbles, Banks, Forster, Lawrence, and Connor of the Artillery were sentenced to death; the three first to be hanged in chains, Forster to be blown away from a gun, and Lawrence and Connor to be shot to death with musketry.

Their sentences were made known to the prisoners on the 10th instant, and Thursday the 15th was fixed for putting them into execution.

We understand that the behaviour of the men under sentence, from the period of their fate being known, was penitent and exemplary; most of their time was passed in prayer, in which they were assisted by the Reverend Archdeacon Leslie, who attended daily in their different cells. They all expressed a full sense of the enormity of their crime and of the justice of their condemnation, and only lamented the fatal delusion under which they had acted. The reflection from which they seemed to derive most comfort was, that their end would be an impressive warning to others. They were delivered over at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant to the Provost Martial, by whom they were conducted on a cart to a rising ground near the Race-stand, which they reached about 5 o'clock.

The Battalions of Artillery, His Majesty's 73rd and 74th Regiments, and the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, were assembled to witness the execution.

At 6 o'clock Major General Brathwaite who had been ordered to superintend the execution, arrived in front of the Troops on the Artillery Parade, attended by his Staff and the Governor's Body Guard, from whence they proceeded to the place appointed for the execution in column of march.

A delay of upwards of an hour took place from some mistake of the men appointed to erect the gibbet; when everything appeared in a state of readiness, General Brathwaite formed the Troops in the following disposition.

The two Battalions of Artillery in a line on the side of the gibbet; in the interval between them opposite to it and within the distance of about 50 paces, His Majesty's 73rd and 74th drawn up in the same manner on the opposite side.

The Body Guard occupied the interval between the left of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery and the right of the 73rd.

The 2nd Battalion of 2nd Regiment formed in a segment of circle extending from the left of the 74th Regiment to the right of the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

The prisoners were then ordered to the place of execution; they passed escorted by two Companies of Sepoys between the two lines; they were all seated on one cart; the escort marched slow time. The prisoners continued chanting a Psalm till they reached the spot of execution. The guard was then sent away, an execution party composed of men from the different European Regiments remained.

The prisoners descended from the cart, and began religious exercises, in which they were aided by the Reverend Mr. Leslie. In a short time they finished, and the Clergyman retired. The sentences of the Court Martial were then read, and a short period was granted to the prisoners for the purpose of prayer.

The prisoner Stumbles read the Litany in a most impressive manner and was joined by the rest with correctness and devotion; he selected a Hymn, in singing which they all accompanied with much fervor.

They then rose from their knees and said they were ready; the three sentenced to be hanged mounted the carts with great fortitude, showing a pious resignation to their fate and a sincere contrition for their errors. The carts were then withdrawn after the ropes had been tied, and a few moments put an end to their existence.

The prisoner Forster was then tied to a gun and blown away, his behaviour was firm and manly. The execution party were prepared for the two remaining prisoners Connor and Lawrence, who had been viewing the fate of the others.

Major General Brathwaite went up to them and announced the Commander-in-Chief's pardon. Lawrence fell senseless to the ground, Connor after a moment's pause dropt upon his knees and offered up thanks in a loud and fervent manner. After Lawrence recovered he joined the other and both promised that their future lives should testify their sense of their errors and their penitence.

The two Battalions of Artillery were ordered to form open column of Companies from the right, and moved to the dead march round the bodies of the men that had suffered; after they had gained a certain

distance from the place of execution the Corps of Infantry wheeled into open column of Companies, and the whole proceeded to their respective quarters.

The solemn and awful manner in which justice was administered on this occasion, visibly made a deep and proper impression on all the troops assembled, who, though they could not repress natural feelings, seemed fully sensible that the life of the offender could alone expiate that most disgraceful and dangerous of all crimes in a soldier, mutiny.

Immediately after the execution the following orders were published to the Army by the Hon'ble General Harris :—

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 15*th March* 1798.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot avoid observing on the melancholy example which has been called for this day in consequence of the late mutinies in the Corps of Artillery at the Mount. When we reflect on the series of important successes which have attended the exertions of the Coast Army, that, on occasions the most trying and arduous, their merits were so uniformly conspicuous that it was only difficult to distinguish to which part of the troops most praise was due, the occurrence of a crime so heinous as a wanton mutiny in a Corps that has so often signalized itself and always partaken in the general glory and approbation, must be viewed with the deepest regret.

The Commander-in-Chief in addressing himself to an Army that attained to such high honors from the forcible effect of order and discipline, need scarcely dwell upon the destructive consequences of an offence, which being the reverse of all duty, is necessarily the most flagitious that can brand the character of the soldier. But although he has to lament the very serious examples this crime has demanded on the present occasion, he must still keep in mind the numerous services of the Coast Artillery and the high reputation at one time by which they were distinguished; he will therefore cherish the hope that the ignominous fate which has pursued the misguided sufferers will operate to restore in the Corps their wonted sense of duty and a spirit of emulation to recover their former respectability. For the full production of such effect, however, the Commander-in-Chief must look to union and exertion among the Officers from whom the men should derive their habits and character.

The Commander-in-Chief has been induced to remit the sentences on the prisoners James Lawrence and James Connor; they are however

to be struck off the strength of the Corps, and to be kept in confinement till an opportunity occurs of sending them off the coast.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to recommend Sergeant Major Clarke of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery to be promoted to the station of Conductor of Stores in consideration of the propriety of his conduct on the 15th and 16th of January last.

(Sd.) BARRY CLOSE,
Adjutant General of the Army.

THE 19TH APRIL 1798.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 19th March 1798.]

Extract of a letter from Poona, dated 19th March 1798.

Before you receive this, I presume, Colonel Palmer will be arrived at Poonah, as the last Hircarrah that came in from him was only twenty-four hours on his journey. Things in this quarter by no means wear a favorable appearance, particularly Scindeah's Cavalry, who are at present almost in a state of open insurrection. Scindeah has been for three days past obliged to confine himself, surrounded with the clamours of his creditors, who will not even permit him to eat, until their claims are completely satisfied. The Cavalry are now four months in arrears of pay. They not only insist on that being immediately liquidated, but they shall also be discharged. Scindeah has threatened them to oppose them with his Infantry, which only serves to irritate them still more. Yesterday Scindeah sent for the different Commanders of his Brigades, Colonel Filose, Majors Drugong and George, offering them as securities for the payment of the arrears of the Cavalry by instalment; whether this offer will be accepted or not appears exceedingly doubtful. Scindeah is certainly reduced to a very wretched situation for want of funds; his country yields nothing adequate to the present expenses of his army, which is stated at the present moment to amount almost to the enormous sum of half a lakh of rupees per day. Nannah persists in refusing to give up one single rupee of his treasure, though Scindeah, it is said, frequently threatens to send him to some hill for the remainder of his life; Nannah coolly replies, "you may send me to the sea if you like, but I neither can nor will give you money."

Captain Edward Moore, who commands the Resident's escort, sets out at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning in order to meet Colonel Palmer, and we expect the arrival of the whole cavalcade next day; they will make a formidable appearance and occupy a large encampment, having upwards of twenty elephants, seventy carts and waggons, a vast number of palanquin bearers, besides the escort and a crowd of camp-followers.

THE 3RD MAY 1798.

On Sunday arrived the Brig *Peggy*, Captain Carey, from Pegue, with despatches from the Burmah Government to the Governor General; she left Rangoon the 8th of April. Captain Carey reports that the Stick Lack, Bees' Wax, and Elephant's Teeth, were not to be purchased for any price, partly occasioned by the large quantities brought last year to market and then unprofitable, and partly from the war in which the nation was engaged with the Siamese.

It seems that the Burmah Government were fortifying Rangoon, and had decreed all the timber in the hands of the merchants in a state of requisition; though an option was offered to the merchants to receive the prime cost of the duggies, or to wait the completion of the fortifying works, when an adequate quantity would be returned in compensation to the merchants. Such was the solicitude evinced by the Burmah Government to construct these works, that they departed from their customary means of force, and paid the carpenters daily whom they employed in this business. The rapid progress of the works had confirmed this measure.

THE 3RD MAY 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier* of 7th April 1798.]

The public curiosity has lately been attracted by the tomb which Dady Nasservanjee, the head of the Parsee caste, is erecting for himself and his family upon Malabar hill.

It is not that the structure in itself is exclusively worthy of observation, but as one of the places of sepulture of an extraordinary people, which are seldom now open to access, and as offering an exception to the common rites of the caste, it is well entitled to attention.

This, unless as a family tomb, and consequently less than the common receptacles of the dead, only differs from the other tombs of the caste in being covered with an iron grating to protect the bodies deposited there from the birds of prey, and it is this grating which is a departure from the ordinances of the caste, that however vindicated by a solitary example is still be held as a species of ecclesiastical schism. In its present state it offers to view a plain circular wall, about forty feet in diameter, with an opening to the east by a small iron door; within is a stone platform built with a small declivity from the wall, towards a circular pit in the centre about ten feet in diameter.

The platform is divided into two concentric ranges, each of which is again divided into about thirty radial compartments adapted to the exposure of as many bodies; the superior row near the wall for adults, the lower near the pit for children: from each of these compartments small channels are hewn in the stone to convey the feculences into the cavity below.

The pit in the centre which is substantially built round like the rest of the tomb with masonry, may be about eight feet deep, and is provided with four copious drains to carry off by the rains of the monsoon the putrid remains of mortality.

Such is the appearance of this building as it is now exposed to public view; a part however no less worthy of attention is concealed with the foundation which was laid with all the ceremonies prescribed by the Parsee law.

It is among the first tenets of the Parsee faith that each of the elements, and in short every part of the creation, are placed under the protection of its Guardian Genius, who are the objects of their prayers and supplications, according to their rank in the scale of precedence: the Genius of the earth, called Sapandomad, is among the superior order of spirits, and claims a considerable degree of respect.

Nothing is declared to defile the earth so much as a corpse, hence the most scrupulous ceremonies are devised to avoid such a pollution in the construction of the Parsee tombs. It would be in vain to enter into a detail of the rites necessary upon this occasion; suffice it that metal is conceived a necessary intervening medium; a certain number amounting to some hundreds of iron nails of a prescribed weight and size, are accordingly driven into the earth, in the direction of the eight points of the compass from centre to the circumference of the tomb: these nails

are then interlaced with a mystical cotton thread of a prescribed length and number of filaments. This done, with much prayer and mystery the foundation is laid, and Sapandomad protected from insult.

The tomb is now receiving its last hand, and will be closed in about a fortnight with its usual ceremonies.

The 10th May 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier* of 14th April 1798.]

Several letters from Surat within this last week concur in mentioning a circumstance that is sufficiently extraordinary to merit being repeated. A Ketch has recently arrived at that part from Mangalore where a Sirdar named Mahomed Ali Khan, lately in the service of Tippoo, with his wife, and two or three of his friends, had embarked as passengers. Having reached the parallel of this place the Nacoda intimated his design of going in, either for water or upon some other pretext: in this he was opposed by the Sirdar, and so vehemently, that persisting in his intention, Mahomed Ali and his friends rose up on him, confined him in irons, and assumed the command of the Ketch. Instead of pursuing the course to Surat, they directed the Serang to steer for Muscat; with which he was obliged to comply. In the mean time Mahomed Ali placed his seal upon the water tank, put the crew upon a short allowance, and, with his companions, kept a regular watch to detect disaffection, and provide against surprise.

In this state things continued for about ten days, when the lascars ignorant of what would result from this usurpation, and disgusted with the new tyranny, rose in their turn, and seizing Mahomed Ali with two of his friends, they cast them into the sea; where according to some they were immediately drowned, others again say, that in passing astern they seized hold of the boat which was towing behind, and this being observed by the lascars, the rope was cut, and they were left helpless upon the wide ocean.

The Ketch being arrived at Surat, it appeared worthy an enquiry to know what strong motives could have made the Sirdar so extremely averse to be carried into Bombay. His papers were accordingly examined, whereon nothing however appeared, but that he had held a Military command under Tippoo, and been disgraced, at the same time that his jewels and rich clothes bespoke that he had ranked above the common order.

The 10th May 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier* of 14th April 1798.]

Our accounts through Poona also announce the death of Mons. Raymond, about the 25th of last month at Hyderabad; an Officer who by his talent and enterprize had elevated himself to a rank and fortune superior we believe to what any European had ever before attained in the same walk of his profession. He is said to have been a Frenchman by birth, and to have served in early life under Lally in the Mysore. About nine years ago, he entered the service of Nizam Ally Khan, by whom he was engaged to raise a Corps of five hundred men; his first establishment was three hundred, and the arms of these he hired from a merchant of his own nation, at the rate of eight annas a month; this handful of men was increased to about seven hundred, when the Confederate War took place against Tippoo, which he shared in with the troops of the Nizam, and upon several occasions distinguished himself.

Mons. Raymond now becoming every day a greater favorite with the Nizam, increased his Corps to five thousand men, which at the juncture, it is said, he was enabled to supply with arms by the sale of Military Stores from Pondicherry, and in this situation he was, when the Nizam's son Aly Jah appeared in rebellion against his father.

It is well known that to Mons. Raymond was confided the duty of reducing the Prince: and the prompt as well as effectual manner with which he performed this service may be said to have raised him to the eminence he latterly attained.

He now increased the strength of his army to 15,000 men, including a complete train of Field Artillery: possessing in his own right all the guns and Military equipage belonging to it of every denomination, with six hundred horses, six hundred bullocks, beside elephants and camels. To pay this Army, the Nizam had assigned him Jaghire to the extent of fifty-two lakhs a year, which he collected and controlled by revenue officers of his own nomination, rendering the overplus into the Treasury of the Sircar.

Of his annual net pay it would be difficult to form any estimate, yet upon this head it will not be unworthy of notice, that he held one Jaghire of about 50,000 Rupees per annum, separate from his Military service, conferred upon him by the Nizam as a Pan Soopary grant, to provide him with beetel nut. It should not be forgotten that among

other tokens of the Nizam's favor and confidence which he acquired by his service against Ali Jah, the whole of the Nizam's Tope-khanah or Ordnance Department was committed to his charge.

Mons. Raymond, as an Officer, is said to have possessed a very superior degree of merit, and those who have seen his troops, generally confess that they displayed a high state of discipline and Military character. In the style of his domestic life, he collected around him every luxury and elegance within the reach of an European in the heart of India, and affected, particularly in Military parade, the magnificence of a Prince. He has been succeeded by Mons Perron.

THE 21ST JUNE 1798.

On Thursday night a Sepoy, unperceived by the sentinel, got into the Treasury, where the pay chests were deposited. He succeeded in taking one; but as he passed the sentry, he was challenged, and attempting to run off, the sentinel run him through with his bayonet. It is supposed he will not recover.—[*Mirror.*]

THE 21ST JUNE 1798.

The Chinese tell the following fable:—In the 519th year of the Christian Era, Drama, the son of an Indian King, came to China to preach his religion. He justified his doctrines by an austere and eremitical life, living upon herbs, and passing days and nights in the contemplation of the Supreme Being in conformity to a vow he had made never to sleep. After several years of watchfulness, we are informed he was one night surprized by the power of sleep; waking in the morning, full of repentance and regret for the violation of his vow, he cut off his eye-lids as the guilty instruments of his crime, and threw them on the ground. The next day he found them metamorphosed into two of those bushes which have been called Tea.

THE 19TH JULY 1798.

Patriotic Meeting.

On Tuesday morning a numerous and respectable meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the Theatre, in pursuance of the notification from the Sheriff published in our last *Gazette.*

The Sheriff on taking the Chair opened the subject of the meeting in a short and suitable address, and after expressing his gratification that the assembly he was requested to convene had proved so full and respectable, offered his readiest services in promoting the laudable purposes for which they had met.

Mr. Burroughs, the Advocate General, then addressed the Chairman in behalf of himself and of several other gentlemen who had considered with him on the best means of forwarding the objects for which the meeting was called, and his patriotic address (which as we hope to lay an accurate sketch of it before the public, we forbear to state partially in this place) having been seconded by a further animated address from Mr. Charles Fuller Martyn (which we also hope to give our readers at length) the following resolutions proposed by Mr. Burroughs and seconded by Mr. Graham, were successively read by the Sheriff from the Chair, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a most humble and dutiful address be presented to His Majesty to assure His Majesty of our firm attachment to His Royal Person and Government, the rights of his illustrious House, the honor and interest of the British Crown, and that free and happy constitution under which the British Empire so long has prospered, and that we shall be at all times ready with our lives and fortunes to support His Majesty's Government against all his enemies, and further to assure His Majesty of our utter abhorrence of those principles which the tyrannical Rulers of France have so fatally laboured to establish in their own unhappy country, and in every other which they have been able either to influence or subdue; that we most ardently rejoice at the numerous triumphs of His Majesty's Flag over the various enemies of Great Britain, unequalled in their splendour and importance in the annals of Naval History; that we rely with perfect confidence on the aid of Divine Providence, the wisdom of His Majesty's councils, the vigour of his arms, and the wealth and valour of his subjects, for the confusion and disgrace of all his enemies, for the ultimate defeat of any attempt they may dare to make on the internal peace and happiness of his kingdom, and for the continuance of such success as may enable His Majesty to obtain for his people (the evident and anxious wish of his heart) a lasting, safe, and honorable Peace.

Resolved, that we have seen with the highest admiration and applause the noble proofs which all ranks of our fellow subjects in Europe have displayed, of their loyalty to the King and attachment to their

country, by surrounding the Throne with the most ardent declarations of support, and devoting in voluntary contributions large portions of their private fortunes to the service of the State; that yielding to no description of His Majesty's subjects in duty and loyalty to our Sovereign and love for our country, we feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to imitate a conduct so truly patriotic by entering into such voluntary contributions as our respective means enabled us to offer, and which however disproportioned to our inviolable attachment to His Majesty and the British constitution as by Law Established, will, we hope, be considered as the only exertion which, at such a distance from the seat of Empire, we have it in our power to make in demonstration of the ardour which we feel at this important period in the common cause.

Resolved, that Books be opened for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of all such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and that the amount thereof be remitted to Europe, to be there disposed of for the public service in such a manner as the wisdom of Parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall continue in a state of War or whether Peace shall have been established.

Resolved, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be requested to authorize the Sub-Treasurer at this Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the several Collectors of Revenue and Military Pay Masters in the interior of the Hon'ble Company's Provinces, to open Books for the purpose above mentioned, and to receive into their respective Treasuries the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to them by any persons who shall enter into subscriptions pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and further that the Governor General in Council be also requested to direct those several public Officers to transmit from time to time an account of all such subscriptions and of the several sums they shall so receive, to the Accountant General at this Presidency.

Resolved, that the Governor General in Council be humbly requested to remit to the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by bills to be drawn on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the account of all sums of money which shall be so received on account of such voluntary contributions at the exchange of two shillings and six pence for the Sicca Rupee.

Resolved, that if any of the persons who shall enter into contributions here at Lucknow or at any of the subordinate stations of this Presidency, shall think proper to make the same by Bills on England,

the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be further requested to direct the Accountant General to take charge of all such Bills, and to transmit them from time to time to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors or to such Officer or Officers of that Hon'ble Court as His Lordship in Council shall for that purpose be pleased to appoint, in order that the amount thereof may be received and paid to the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the purpose above mentioned.

Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed for the purpose of preparing a draft of an address to be presented to our Most Gracious Sovereign pursuant to the tenor of the first of the foregoing resolutions, and also for the purpose of preparing the Draft of an Address to be presented to the Right Hon'ble Richard Earl of Mornington the Governor General requesting His Lordship will be pleased to forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to His Lordship shall appear most proper, the address to the King voted at this meeting to be presented to His Majesty, and further requesting that His Lordship will receive a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that His Lordship in Council will issue such orders to the public officers as may be necessary for receiving, accounting for, and remitting such contributions as may be made for the purpose therein stated.

The following gentlemen were elected a Committee to prepare the drafts of the addresses pursuant to the last of the above resolutions :—

General Fullerton.
„ Popham.
„ Deare.
Colonel Cameron.
Lieut. Col. Scott.
„ Dyer.
Mr. Graham.
„ Brooke.
„ Hatch.
„ Myers.
„ Barlow.
„ Cockerell.
„ Barber.
„ Buller.
Sir Charles Blunt.
Mr. Vanderbeyden.
„ Scawen.
„ Laird.
„ Gardiner.
„ Fairlie.
„ Fleming.
„ Farquharson.
„ Dowdeswell.
„ S. Johannes.
„ Barretto.
„ Martin.
„ Burroughs.

The Committee after retiring for a short interval, returned with the following addresses, which, having been read, were unanimously approved and agreed to :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble and dutiful Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, being deeply sensible (however distantly removed from the seat of Empire) of the numerous blessings we enjoy under our present free and happy constitution, feel an irresistible impulse at this important crisis, when the internal peace and happiness of your Majesty's Kingdoms are threatened by a desperate and implacable enemy, to offer at the foot of the Throne our most ardent professions of attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, the rights of your illustrious house, and the honor and interests of the British Crown.

To your Majesty as the hereditary guardian of that constitution, which has so long continued the admiration and envy of the whole civilized world, we owe the strongest declarations of our determined resolution to support, with our lives and fortunes, your Majesty's Government against the machinations and attacks of an ambitious and inveterate enemy, the common disturbers of all settled states, the foes to all religion, morals, order, and genuine freedom, who perverting the sacred name of liberty, have established the most awful system of usurpation and tyranny through some of the fairest regions of the Globe.

On the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, on the patriotism and loyalty of all orders of your Majesty's subjects, on the known bravery of your Armies, on the distinguished valour of your Majesty's Fleets, whose recent victories have even surpassed in splendour the former glorious achievements of the British Navy, under Divine Providence, we confidently rely, for the ultimate confusion and disgrace of all your Majesty's enemies and for such continued triumphs of the British arms, as shall enable your Majesty to procure for your people (the evident and anxious wish of your heart) a lasting, safe, and honorable Peace.

To the great Disposer of Events we offer our humble supplications that it may please His Divine Goodness to prolong to a very distant period your Majesty's invaluable life, and that your Majesty's posterity,

following the virtuous example of your Majesty, may continue to the remotest ages to protect with the British sceptre our free and happy constitution.

To the RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, *Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.*

MY LORD,—We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to communicate to your Lordship a most humble address to His Majesty, which we have unanimously agreed to at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff, and which we request your Lordship will be pleased to receive and forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to your Lordship may appear most proper.

We further beg leave to present to your Lordship a copy of several resolutions entered into at the same meeting, for the purpose of promoting voluntary contributions in this country for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, at the present important period, and we humbly hope that the object we have in view and the resolutions we have adopted, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We further request that your Lordship will be pleased to give directions to the proper Officers to receive, account for, and remit to Europe the amount of such contributions as shall be entered into in this country for the service of the State.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, TUESDAY, THE 24TH JULY 1798.

This morning at a very full Levee, Major General Fullerton and the other gentlemen chosen of the Committee to present to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General the address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to His Majesty, being introduced to His Lordship, the General on behalf of his constituents, having read and presented to His Lordship the address to himself and also the address to His Majesty, His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I shall feel a sincere pleasure in transmitting your dutiful and loyal address to His Majesty; and I am persuaded that nothing can be more acceptable to His Majesty than to receive from so respectable a body of his faithful subjects this seasonable testimony of their attachment to His Royal Person, Family, and Government, of

their zeal for the honor and independence of his Crown, of their affectionate solicitude for the safety of their Native Country, and of their unanimous determination to co-operate with their fellow-subjects at home in opposing a steadfast resistance to the desperate projects of our implacable enemy. The resolutions which you have adopted for the aid of the public service by voluntary contribution have afforded me the utmost degree of satisfaction. I not only approve the object which you have in view, and the mode in which you have pursued it, but I am happy to take this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in every sentiment which you have expressed. Although remote from the immediate Theatre of the War, you have justly felt that every success of the enemy must deeply wound your most dear and valuable interests, and endanger the primary objects of all your hopes and cares. You have manifested to the world that the British Empire in Europe is the common centre of your moral and civil duties and affections, and the happy retreat in which alone you expect to secure the honorable and permanent reward of your respective labors in the public service. You have therefore wisely pledged your lives and fortunes in support of the Government of your Native Country, and of its admirable system of Religion, Order, Liberty, and Law.

In this pledge, I desire to join you with an ardour and resolution proportioned to the animosity and power of our inveterate adversary; our interests, our duties, our affections, and our honor, all unite to demand the pledge of life and fortune in the defence of those blessings without which property would become a precarious possession, and life itself an intolerable burthen.

You may be assured that I will use every effort to give the most full and expeditious effect to your resolutions, and to render your contribution as beneficial to the public service as it is honorable to you.

(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

THE 26TH JULY 1798.

The Officers of His Majesty's 76th Regiment stationed at Dinapore under the Command of Major Musgrave, have given one month's pay, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates two weeks' pay, in aid of the voluntary contributions for the defence of Great Britain. The majority of Non-Commissioned Officers have also given an additional sum

to the general subscription of the Corps; and the regiment at large, both Officers and men, have engaged to come forward with an annual contribution as long as the War continues.

The money subscribed on the present occasion exceeds £600 sterling, and has been sent to Calcutta for the purpose of being immediately remitted to England.

The Officers of His Majesty's 27th Regiment of Dragoons stationed at Cawnpore, having come to a determination of offering one month's pay, full batta, and extra allowance in the Viziers's dominions, as a contribution in support of their King and country, the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, upon hearing of it, voluntarily came forward and solicited permission to do the same.

The Officers of His Majesty's 75th Regiment at Bombay have also contributed a month's pay, and the Non-Commissioned and Privates of the same Regiment, who led the example to their Officers, have subscribed a month's gratuity, towards the defence of their country.

His Majesty's 74th Regiment stationed at Wallajabad, stimulated by the same patriotic motive, have subscribed in the following proportions, *viz.*, the Officers one month's pay, the Serjeants and Corporals half a month's, and the Privates eight days' pay.

This afternoon, at five o'clock, five natives are to be executed at the cross-road in the Loll Bazar.

THE 26TH JULY 1798.

Madras, 14th July 1798.

At a Meeting of the European Inhabitants of Madras, convened by notice of the Sheriff on the 12th instant.

MAJOR GENERAL ECCLES NIXON, *in the Chair.*

RESOLVED.—That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of remittance to England for the support of the War.

RESOLVED—That if the War should have been concluded before the arrival in England of the money subscribed, it shall be subject to the appropriation of Parliament.

RESOLVED—That Books be opened and left at the Exchange for receiving subscriptions.

RESOLVED—That a Committee be appointed for carrying into effect the purposes of this Meeting.

RESOLVED—That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen :—

Major General Eccles Nixon.
Major General William Sydenham.
Thomas Cockburn,
Nathaniel Edward Kindersley,
Henry Sewell,
William Harrington, } Esquires.
Major Alexander Allan.
Captain Keith Young.
Captain William Macleod.
Josiah Webbe,
Benjamin Roebuck,
Charles Nicholas White. } Esquires.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, for convening the Inhabitants of the Settlement.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Major General Eccles Nixon for his conduct in the Chair.

RESOLVED—That the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be made known through the channel of the Public Prints, for the information of the community at large.

FORT ST. GEORGE; *The 12th July* 1798. (Sd.) ECCLES NIXON, *Chairman.*

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

At a Meeting of the Officers and Staff of the Station of Futtyghur, assembled at the request of Major General Stuart on the 1st day of July 1798.

The Officers assembled elect Major General Stuart to be President of the Meeting, and Captain Alexander Orme, to be Secretary.

The Meeting having taken into consideration the state of the Mother Country, and being impressed with sentiments of warmest loyalty and determinations to resist, to the utmost of their power, every attempt to infringe upon the rights and liberties of their King, Country, and Constitution, but from local situation being deprived of the honor of adding their personal aid to the general glorious national resistance in Europe;—Resolve, to the utmost of their means, to give pecuniary support to the National Government; for which purpose a subscription to be opened at the Brigade Major's Office, where gentlemen may subscribe in the manner most convenient and agreeable to themselves.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier* of 10th June 1798.]

Bombay Town Hall, 28th June 1798.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants, convened this day by the Sheriff.

ROBERT HENSHAW, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—That under the present circumstances of the War, while our fellow-subjects in England are so liberally subscribing to assist Government in carrying it on, it becomes the inhabitants of this Settlement participating in the advantages arising from our present constitution and laws, to come forward and exert themselves to defeat the hostile designs of an inveterate enemy.

RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the most effectual assistance that can be rendered the nation, is by a subscription to be opened for voluntary contributions, and that every exertion should be made to render the same as productive as possible, and to extend it to every rank and description of inhabitants at the Presidency and subordinates.

RESOLVED—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for conducting the subscription:—

Major General Bowles.	Mr. Adamson.
Colonel Hart.	Mr. Fawcett.
Major Cummine.	Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Dundas.	Mr. Tate.
Commodore Sutherland.	Mr. Maister, and
Mr. Henshaw.	Mr. Hall.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be an open Committee.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be empowered to adopt such measures as may appear to them most conducive towards the promotion of the subscription at the Presidency and subordinates.

RESOLVED—That the money arising from such voluntary contribution shall, in the first instance, be deposited in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, and that when any considerable sum is collected, the Committee will submit to a General Meeting of the inhabitants a plan for applying the same in the most effectual manner to the end proposed.

RESOLVED—That the Committee meet for the despatch of business to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Esq., Sheriff, for his ready and polite attention to meet the wishes of the Inhabitants, and for the very forcible and energetic manner in which he opened the business of the day.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the Meeting be also given to the Chairman for his ready acquiescence to their wishes in taking the Chair, and the obliging manner in which he conducted the business of the day.

RESOLVED—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Courier* and *Gazette*.

ROBERT HENSHAW,
Chairman.

Subscription Books in conformity to the above resolutions are opened at the following Public Offices :—

Secretary.
Adjutant General.
Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Committee,
ROBERT HENSHAW,
Chairman.

The Hon'ble the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other Members of Council, liberally countenanced the undertaking yesterday by subscribing the sum of sixty-nine thousand Rupees.

The 9th August 1798.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Monday night, the Comedy of *She stoops to conquer* was represented at the Calcutta Theatre amidst repeated bursts of applause, which sufficiently testified the heart-felt satisfaction of a numerous and respectable audience. "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King," were sung with spirit and striking effect; and the figure of Britannia, elevated above the scene, contemplating with mingled emotions of pride and parental effection the triumph of her sons typified in a view of the Fleet, formed an appropriate and impressive decoration.

The 16th August 1798.

The two Hogs, or the cure of Litigation.

A native being desirous not long since to institute a suit in a Court of Justice, applied to an Attorney, who informed him he was already engaged on behalf of his opponent; he, however, offered to recommend him to a friend, who would undertake his cause with equal readiness and ability, and gave him a note of recommendation to him. The cautious native carried the note to a person who could read English, and found it to contain the following admonition :—

"Dear——

"I have killed my hog, do you kill yours." The hint was not lost though the admonition missed its aim. The parties compromised their dispute, and the lawyers lost their fees.

The 16th August 1798.

[Copied from the London papers.]

It is something remarkable that of seventeen extra ships taken up by the East India Company for bringing home cargo last year, twelve of them have been lost, which is attributed to the smallness of the vessels for such heavy freights.

The 23rd August 1798.

In our Supplement of last Saturday, we laid before the public a translated extract from the *Journal de Francfort*, relative to an extraordinary project said to be in agitation by the French, of proceeding to India

through Egypt. It may be scarcely necessary to say that we place no faith in the account, or that we give it the same credit that we allow to the rafts of a mile long; yet upon so singular an enterprize, it is satisfactoy to collect all the information that has appeared: with this view, we publish the following extract from *Courier du Bas Rhin* of the 14th of April, the latest Continental *Gazette* that has reached this country:—

"We have already observed that there is preparing in the ports of the Mediterranean an expedition to answer at once the purposes of science and conquest, destined for Egypt, and of which the object is to strike a formidable blow against the English in India. We perceive to-day an article in the *Redacteur*, signed Barbault Royer, which affords a support to these conjectures; the following is among the most remarkable passages which it contains:—

"'It is only in the absolute ruin of its power (of England in India) that we can crush this superb rival; as long as Britain shall dispense the treasures of Bengal, what foreign power can be insensible to the seducing influence of its wealth? What means is there to prevent the rupees of Orissa purchasing the perfidy of Kings, of stimulating their leagues, and subsidizing their hungry Battalions? It is by uniting our efforts in concert and striking at the very source of their riches. Europe and Asia must resound with the same blows, India must be subjugated by crossing the waves of the Red Sea, and our conquest in the East must extinguish the hope of our enemy of repairing in that quarter the wreck of its throne in Europe.'"

THE 23RD AUGUST 1798.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting the enclosed Ode in your next paper.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
ANGLICUS.

16*th August* 1798.

Io Triumphe!
Non semel dicemus Io Triumphe!
Civitas Omnis.

Forth like a cannon let it roar,
Quick let it sound from shore to shore,
Let the impulsive shock rebound;
Let cities, rocks, and castles echo round;
Britannia rules the main,
A louder yet, and yet a louder strain,
Proclaim, proclaim, proclaim,
Britain ever bold and free,
Long shall live to rule the sea,
Girt in its azure zone;
Hispania, Gallia, and Batavia know,
(Taught by many an overthrow.)
She rules the main alone.
Spirit of England rouse! They know thy strength;
The furies of mankind are taught to fear at length.
They wish a great event;
They see the danger, yet they fain
Wou'd tempt to cross the hostile main,
And make a grand descent.
Let their huge rafts immortal be;
Impregnable to every force at sea,
See new invented castles smoke,
Hear them the gods of fire invoke,
Approaching to our shore.
They will return no more,
See them at length obtain the strand,
Their Horse, and Foot, at quick command
Forming a line upon the sand.
They will return no more.
The Mighty God whose trident rules the sea
Terrific frowns, and issues this decree;
"Unhappy they who reach my sacred shore,
"Doom'd to return to Gallia's plains no more."
I see the thunderer with vindictive ire:
Repel their troops, and urge the vengeful fire:
While o'er the ranks of late insulting France,
Triumphant Britain wields her conquering lance.

This active fancy pourtrays to my view;
Britons be bold you 'll make the fiction true.
Thus erst, in great Eliza's reign,
The grand Armada brav'd the seas in vain;
Nor less Illustrious George, shall be thy fame,
A loyal nation rises at thy name,
And see, they voluntary contributions bring,
Proud to assert the glorious cause,
Of Order, Liberty, and Laws,
Their country, and their King.

THE 30TH AUGUST 1798.

[Copied from the English Papers.]

Council of Five Hundred.

Pluviose, 24th January 1798.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

RIOU,—"Your Committee has executed a most painful task. They are now to place before your eyes a series of crimes at which they have already shuddered, to demand vengeance in the name of outraged humanity against the English Government; to interest, while they wound, your feelings; and, in fine, to offer those means which they regard as effectual for saving the nearly exhausted lives of 22,000 Republicans, entombed in the dungeons of England.

"The English Government has escaped the measure of oppression, and the cries of death are raised against it from the four quarters of the globe. It has every where sustained, by guilty means, a power first established by corruption or by treason. It seems to wish that rivers should not flow but for the use of England, that the seas should bear their vessels only, and that all the productions of their new world, and of the distant regions of Hindoostan, should become the prey and the aliment of her universal commerce. In oppressed India, not a step can be taken without discovering the train of English guilt. In that fair country favored of Heaven, but desolated by man, the English gave a few years ago a dreadful example how far despotism may go when joined with avarice and inhumanity. To obtain the merchandize of India at a better rate for England, the Company of the latter coined

rupees of gold to the amount of several millions, but into which there entered at least two-thirds of alloy. Thus the wretched inhabitants were deceived and robbed in their sales. But soon after the English had put this false money into circulation, they perceived that they must suffer themselves, from its return in the way of commerce and of contribution.

The Indians were therefore ordered to exchange these gold for silver rupees. They came with confidence to make this exchange, when the money which was fabricated to rob them, was taken only at its actual value; an immense loss to the oppressed, as great a gain for their oppressors.

"A short time afterwards, Bengal was afflicted by a horrible drought. Rice grew only in some parts and then in a small quantity; of this the English took possession; they monopolized with avidity whatever provision was to be found, and held it in reserve for themselves and their sepoys. Thus secure, they disdained to attend to a numerous people, who were threatened with the approach of famine. It came accompanied by despair, and followed by the most fearful of deaths. For many days the Indians, consumed by hunger, but still meek and suppliant, were seen wandering like plaintive ghosts around those fortresses where their tyrants revelled in abundance. A vast silence soon reigned throughout, and public ways and places were covered with dead bodies, and the rivers rolled them by thousands to the astonished seas. Three millions of men perished! and their wretched remains, abandoned without interment, so corrupted the atmosphere, as to create a pestilence which had nearly destroyed this unfortunate nation.*

The 27th September 1798.

On Monday evening an elegant entertainment was given at the Theatre by Meer Abdul Luteef, the Vakeel of His Highness the Nizam, to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, and a very numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen in consequence of the nuptials of the son of the Nizam's Minister.

Yesterday at half past one o'clock was launched from the yard of Messrs. Edwards Gillet and Larkins, on the opposite side of the river, a large new ship, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons; she was named *Cuvera*, the Indian Plutus.

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* Note.—The above appears to be an extract from the writings of the Abb'é Raynal. It is followed by a further tirade against England.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1798.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 15th September 1791.]

On Thursday evening arrived His Majesty's Frigate the *Virgine*, and the *Fitzwilliam* Indiaman from Calcutta.

On the *Fitzwilliam* arrived the Hon'ble Colonel Wellesley.

Yesterday morning the remains of His Highness Wallajan Behauder, late Nabob of the Carnatick, were removed from the Mosque at St. Thome, where they were deposited about two years ago, in order to be conveyed to Trichinopoly, agreeable to His Highness's last request. The ceremony of removal was attended with great solemnity; minute guns were fired, and the Flag of the Fort, and of His Majesty's ships in the Roads, were hoisted half mast high at gun fire, and continued to fly until twelve o'clock at noon.

THE 11TH OCTOBER 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Gazette* of 12th September 1798.]

On Thursday last a sepoy belonging to the garrison at Tannah was bitten by a snake; he was immediately carried to Captain Lambert's quarters, when about thirty drops of Eau de Luce in a glass of water were administered internally, whilst the wound was rubbed with the Eau de Luce; Doctor Durham was immediately called in to his assistance, which might be almost five or six minutes after the accident happened; the patient was then foaming at the mouth, and his jaws almost locked. Mr. Durham hardly entertained any hopes of his recovery, but finding Eau de Luce had been administered, he continued to give a tea spoonful every ten minutes, for three doses, continuing at the same time to bathe the wound; the fourth dose was administered at the distance of a quarter of an hour, when the patient began retching, and the wound discharged a thin serum; he then began to recover, and after giving him a glass of brandy, he was soon sufficiently recovered to be sent to the hospital, but a numbness continued in his leg for some time; by the application of a blister the numbness was removed, and on Sunday the man was discharged from the hospital perfectly recovered.

THE 15TH OCTOBER 1798.

By the *Berrington*, whose arrival at Madras we have accounts of by an Exprsss that came in this morning, the following heads of intelligence are received; more particular accounts we hope to lay before our readers on our usual day of publication.

Mr. Pitt fought a duel with Mr. Tierney. Ireland in open rebellion; but the Royal Army had surrounded the Rebel one, who were disposed to surrender.

Lord E. Fitzgerald landed in Dublin, killed one man who was sent to apprehend him; himself desperately wounded and taken.

O'Connor acquitted, but immediately arrested for High Treason, and sent to Ireland to be tried.

Buonaparte sailed from Toulon, but not known where; Lord St. Vincent reinforced, and in quest of General Buonaparte.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 23RD OCTOBER 1798.

We dare not venture to vouch for the truth of the following intelligence which arrived this morning from Bombay, but it has probability enough, both in respect to the authority on which it has been given to us and the circumstances that are already before the public, to render it highly credible, and those who may find their faith too short will no doubt be ready to eke it out with their good wishes:—

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated Wednesday, 26th September 1798.

"This morning we received from Judda a corroboration of the glorious news, of which we had before an imperfect account per *Intrepid*, which rather led us to hope than believe it true. Two letters, dated Judda the 1st of September, say that the English and Turkish fleet attacked the French Fleet at Alexandria and took or destroyed every ship, and then the French Army is surrounded by about 400,000 Turks, Arabs, &c., who will most probably have no mercy on them. They do not deserve much; some of them most probably will attempt to make their way to the Red Sea, and from thence to India; luckily they cannot get out before February, and by that time a ship or two may be stationed in the Straits of Babel Mandeb."

THE 25TH OCTOBER 1798.

We have been obligingly favored with the following state of commercial affairs in England by a gentleman of this town whose correspondence is of the very first authority on that subject:—

Extract of a letter from London, dated 22nd June 1798.

"Indigo at the June sale had experienced a great fall, 30 or 40 per cent. under the price of the sale in March. This is owing to the unsettled state of matters in general, the existing rebellion in Ireland, a rapid decline of trade on the Continent, particularly in those countries under the power of France, and the uncertainty of the result of the treaty carrying on at Rastadt.

"Sugar and cotton support their prices.

"Piece goods sell pretty well on the Continent, but the premium of Insurance on foreign ships must consume all profit. Thirty to forty per cent. is given on Portuguese ships with some return for convoy. Twenty-five per cent. on Dane and Hamburgh ships with a return of eight per cent., if with convoy from St. Helena.

"Arrived the *White Eagle*, Danish ship; the *Albion* extra ship, the latter went north about.

"Taken and carried into Spain, the *Elbe* from Bengal.

"Letters from Bengal of the 5th February had been received by the overland mail; but it is expected the Directors will not establish one from London."

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1798.

Fort St. George, 1st October 1798.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants, subscribers to the voluntary contributions for the support of the War.

The Committee lay before the Meeting a statement of the voluntary contributions amounting to one lakh and ninety thousand Pagodas, of which one lakh and sixty thousand have been received by the Treasury and paid into the Hon'ble Company's Cash.

RESOLVED—That an humble address to His Majesty, suitable to the occasion, be prepared, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

RESOLVED—That the Committee do consist of the members of the present Committee, with the addition of the Hon'ble Basil Cochrane, and Lieutenant Colonel Close.

The Committee having accordingly retired, prepared the following draft of an address to His Majesty, which having been read to the Meeting, was unanimously approved :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The most humble and dutiful Address of the British subjects at Madras and its dependencies.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—At the moment of conveying to our country a pledge of our affection, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, impressed with the most respectful and cordial sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Royal Person which no distance can impair, no absence diminish, beg permission to approach your Majesty as the august head of that constitution which binds our hearts and interests by indissoluble ties to our Native country.

Looking to that invaluable constitution for the best protection of individual security, civil liberty, and rational freedom, we cannot but feel an earnest interest in the exertions which have been made to defeat the attempts of our inveterate enemies; against such enemies, and the ruinous principles they propagate, we beg leave to assure your Majesty that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to support your Majesty's crown and the constitution of our country, and we implore Divine Providence to continue that influence over your Majesty's Person, Councils, and Arms, which has hitherto enabled your Majesty to contend with success against the efforts of our enemies, to the end that your Majesty may obtain for your people a safe, lasting, and honorable peace.

RESOLVED—That a fair copy of the above address be made and left at the Exchange for signature.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be desired to present the address in the name of the meeting to Lord Clive, and to request that His Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as he may think most proper for transmitting it to His Majesty.

RESOLVED—That when a day shall be fixed for presenting the address to Lord Clive, notice be given to the inhabitants, in order that they may accompany the Committee on the occasion.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Major General Nixon, for his conduct while in the Chair.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee, for the attention they have paid to the objects of this and the former meeting.

(Sd.) A. ALLAN,
Secretary.

Fort St. George 12th October 1798.

This day, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Committee, attended by the British Inhabitants, waited upon the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, and presented the following address to His Lordship, together with the address to His Most Gracious Majesty :—

To the Right Hon'ble EDWARD LORD CLIVE, *&c. &c.*

MY LORD,—We beg leave, in the name of the British inhabitants at Madras and its dependencies, to deliver to your Lordship an address to His Most Gracious Majesty, which has been unanimously agreed to at a public meeting, and we request your Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as you may deem most proper for its being presented to His Majesty.

We have the honor to be with great respect,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servants,

E. NIYON.
W. SYDENHAM.
T. COCKBURN.
N. E. KINDERSLEY.
H. SEWELL.
W. HARRINGTON.
K. YOUNG.
W. M'CLEOD.
J. WEBBE.
P. ROEBUCK.
C. N. WHITE.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 12th October 1798.

To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer:—

To the Committee of the British Inhabitants at Madras and its Dependencies.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I undertake to execute the commission you have thought fit to honor me with, of transmitting the unanimous address of the inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, to His Most Gracious Majesty.

This testimony of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of your zeal for the public service, will, I am confident, be highly acceptable to His Majesty, and will be heard by your fellow-subjects in England with a just and grateful admiration of your affectionate solicitude for the welfare of your native country. It will afford the most unequivocal and honorable proof that your distance from the parent State, and your remote situation from the immediate theatre of war, has not been, in any degree, able to diminish the lively and patriotic attachment which Englishmen will ever feel to that glorious constitution, the blessings of which we have so long enjoyed, and which it is the avowed object of our inveterate and desperate enemies to destroy.

I am happy to have this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in the sentiments you have expressed, and shall feel the most sincere pleasure in being the instrument of conveying to His Majesty this pledge of your determination to support the Government of your native country, and to uphold its unrivalled system of Religion, Order, Liberty, and Law.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(Sd.) CLIVE.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 13th October 1798.]

On Monday last at eleven o'clock the worshipful the Mayor, Mr. Tate, and Messrs. Aldermen, Adamson, Kitson, Forbes, Elphinstone, Halliday, Fisher, Harding, and Loughnan, assembled at the Town Hall to receive Sir William Syer, the Recorder of Bombay, who a few minutes after entered the Hall dressed in a Barrister's gown, attended by the Sheriff, Nathan Crow, Esq., and his train borne by Mr. Samuel Evans.

The members being seated, His Majesty's Charter, dated the 20th of February in the 38th year of the Reign, for erecting new Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, was openly read by Mr. Simson, the Register of the Mayor's Court.

That done, the Mayor administered the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of office appointed by the Charter, to Sir William Syer, who having also read and subscribed the declaration against transubstantiation, then took his seat as President of the Court, and immediately after administered the like oaths to the Mayor and each of the Aldermen present, who likewise read and subscribed the declaration.

The next solemnity was the Proclamation of the Court of the Recorder, which being first read aloud to a numerous concourse of the inhabitants assembled in the Hall, the Sheriff then proceeded with the *Posse Comitatus* and proclaimed it in several of the most public places of the Town. Meanwhile a Royal salute from the Battery announced the Recorder having taken his seat, and the five Junior Aldermen retired from the Bench, leaving the Court thus constituted of the Recorder, the Mayor, and the three Senior Alderman, for the first term.

The Court then proceeded to admit and appoint the Officers, and Messrs. Constable, Anderson, Popham, White, Hall, Geraud, and Morley, were admitted and sworn as Advocates and Attornies of the Court; Mr. Morley was appointed Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Indictments, and Clerk of Arraigns; Mr. Simpson, Prothonotary; Mr. Brisbane, Examiner on the Equity Side; and His Honor the Recorder delivered the seal of the Court to Mr. Samuel Evans, who was immediately sworn as Sealer.

The Court then adjourned to the 6th of November.

The seat of the absent Alderman, Mr. Deponthieu, has not yet been deemed vacant, but will shortly become so, as it is understood he has proceeded from the Cape for England.

The 15th November 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, the 20th October 1798.]

On Sunday last, the attention of the Settlement was arrested by an engagement at sea, within about twelve miles of this harbour, between a Dingey, conjectured to be destined for this place from Muscat, and nine piratical Maharatta Gallivats. The Dingey defended herself with great bravery for two hours, when she suddenly blew up.

The termination of this engagement affords another instance, unhappily too common, of the innocent suffering for the guilty. The courage displayed by the people in the Dingey, and the goodness of their cause, merited a better fate.

Dis aliter visum. (Virg.)

On this occasion we cannot avoid expressing a hope, which there can be no doubt the wisdom and energy of the Government are well disposed to realize, that some effectual means may hereafter be adopted to protect the trade of this harbour against those mischievous and insolent pirates who have long continued to molest it, without meeting with that punishment which their predatory disposition so justly deserves.

The 22nd November 1798.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 3rd November 1798.]

On Thursday last, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras having assembled themselves in their corporate capacity in the Town Hall in order to receive Sir Thomas Strange, nominated to preside as Recorder in the new Court of Judicature, sent a deputation of their members consisting of the senior and junior Aldermen to conduct him into the Hall.

The Recorder having entered, and taken his place on the Bench, ordered that His Majesty's Royal Charter of the 20th day of February last should be publicly read; at the conclusion of which a Royal salute was fired from the walls of the Garrison.

Mr. Abbott, as Mayor, then administered the oaths prescribed to be taken by the Recorder, to Sir Thomas Strange, and tendered the declaration against transubstantiation, also directed to be subscribed by the Supreme Judge; and the Recorder afterwards administered the like oaths, and exhibited a similar declaration to the Mayor and Aldermen respectively according to seniority, and the same having been taken and subscribed, and the new Court having been thereby constituted and formed, the Sheriff was ordered to publish and proclaim the same by the name and style of the Court of the Recorder at Madras.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—Should it appear that any use is made of the following communication, I may possibly have to offer you some others, which although of a different complexion may not be deemed less useful to the community at large.

It was an observation of our great Boyle, that the excellency of manufactures and the facility of labour would be much improved if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known, there being few operations that are not performed by the one or the other with some peculiar advantages such as would open new inlets to knowledge and give new powers and energy to diligence.

What an excellent thought! yet it should seem to bear with it more of desire than expectancy, as he felt the poor mechanic would lay open to the being bereft of half his daily loaf by a less ingenious brother craft, whilst the more affluent would consider himself entitled to the whole reward of his industry and ingenuity, few rights being so generally admitted and held unquestionable as this.

But of these last all are not restricted by their vocation, whilst some are completely unfettered by any whatever, whose busy mind and prying eye embrace every profession, and who from the constant habit of reflecting on all they see others do, are so prone to improvements that when called fortuitously into practice they naturally fall into all manner of ingenious contrivances and expedients in the furtherance of whatever they may have undertaken.

Now with such there can be no impediment in the way of communication; they do not even need the inducement of reciprocity; all they want is to be put in mind how useful their ingenuity might prove to others, and how wrong to suffer it to rest and die with themselves.

Let then this great and good man's idea be spread abroad as it were anew; through the channel of your paper, it cannot fail to arouse those it ought. For where, as Mr. Hastings used to say, is the society evincing the spirit of liberality that so generally pervades and agitates the little circle of British subjects congregated in this country! Nor is it for dullness to roam thus far from home; on the contrary, activity of mind is

the concomitant of active bodies, who from being so often put to our wits as we are here, hit upon and devise many more ingenious contrivances than would in the common course of things fall out amongst the same number of us at home, and were they made generally known, might not only prove beneficial to the colony, but even to the mother country herself.

For example, which by the bye may be more apt to incite than precept, though no builder, yet led on by necessity, the spur of invention here is a contrivance that hath proved itself effectual to the overcoming the two great evils he has to contend with in this country, *viz.*, the damps arising from its nitrous earth, and the ravages of the white-ant, and which from its simplicity may be carried into practice without any risk, because attended with little expense and trouble.

How mortifying to the sagacity of man to behold places daily rearing their heads around us with their lower apartments scarce habitable! The stately column mouldering under its weight of years, draws a sigh from the most indifferent spectator! but here we build on with a rapidity that absorbs all feeling. For these twenty years have I been witness to our pillars beginning to crumble away at the base, ere the superstructure they were intended to support was well finished; our houses after the same manner to all appearance giving way just above the foundation! It is the outer surface only I grant, but what a lamentable deformity, both within and without, to see the plaister stained and discoloured, and scaling off some three or four feet above the foundations. How perverse and vexatious to have the bricks laid bare, at once, destroying the pleasing delusion of beholding a building of stones! How unthrifty to construct apartments that are neither fit to breathe in nor be converted even to a store-room with any degree of security.

But a disorder well understood is half cured. Now the materials we build with here being of a spongy nature, and so bibulous, that when in contact with moisture, as in the foundation with the wet earth, the stain is seen to run up the walls some three or four feet both within and without. And the moisture thus imbibed and drunk up by the bricks, and the mortar and the plaister being strongly saturated with nitrous salts, which like ice are known to occupy more space in their indurated than liquid state, in proportion as the moisture evaporates and the salts begin to shoot, they burst the pores of the material that imbibed it, be it even stone itself, which then scales off, or, when only brick and mortar, crumbles into dust.

The evil originating clearly with the foundation, it remains then but to draw the line betwixt the part that is under ground and the part above, so as to destroy all intercommunication without disturbing their coalition. And what more easy ? When about to erect any building it is but to introduce between the two, either sheet lead or sheet copper, and all imbibing of moisture by the upper from the under is completely out of the question. But lead and copper are valuable commodities, and, however well suited to those who build a palace, were not quite so acceptable to an economist on principle no less than necessity, and this naturally led to think of the *gool* as it is called, which in this country goes hand in hand with the sheathing copper.

Gool is nothing more than a mixture of oil and lime that has been laked, which when once under the water becomes hard as stone; the oil is hereby so confined as well as combined with the lime that it hath nothing to fear from being in contact with any other substance whatever, or however well disposed from its spongy nature to imbibe and steal it away. This property of the *gool* being known, it naturally occurred that from the destination here intended, it must fall little short of the state of moisture it meets with on a ship's bottom; lead and copper was then thought of no more for this time, and probably for ever, since it is not possible to establish a more complete and radical cure than is effected by the *gool* alone, not a brick above it imbibing the least particle of moisture, although the very next course below it are evidently surcharged therewith.

A ready way of making the *gool* is to bring the vessels containing the oil and lime near to each other, together with a cask cut in two, and three or four middling sized earthen pans, into which each man will put as much of the one and the other as he can conveniently knead and mix together thoroughly with his hands, but without loss of time, and when perfectly well mixed, to throw the same into the half casks and begin again till the whole is finished. This must be done the day before it is wanted, and then it will be found to spread kindly, which it will not do if used directly after making, or if kept much beyond the next day.

The foundation is understood to have been made level throughout, that is, of the inner as well as the outer walls, about two bricks above the surface of the earth, as intended to be left when the building is finished. It is then ready to receive the *gool*, which is to be spread everywhere about three-fourths of an inch thick. The *gool* must then

be left quiet for one day at least, to give it time to acquire sufficient firmness to prevent its spewing out from under the pressure of the next day's work, which will go on just as if nothing was there. Care to be taken in laying the first course of bricks thereon, that they do not break into or disturb the *gool*.

The discovery of so complete and effectual a remedy to so great an evil, naturally led to the making trial of it in cases nearly similar. Thus in the lower rooms of a house, raised no more than nine or ten inches from the ground, which were so damp that a mat would not hold together for a month or more, partiality to the spot led to the paving of them. The hall was done with China marble, which being much harder and less porous than our Europe marble, answered very well, but the side rooms, paved with stone and Europe marble, wore a constant appearance of dampness and as if exposed to the weather. And although some of the stones are similar to the Scotch granite with which London streets are paved, yet from the cause above mentioned, whenever the moisture imbibed by them evaporates a little more than common, hard as these stones are, they yet scale off in large blisters, whilst the surface of the softer ones is loosened all over and flying off in dust. But having caused these pavements to be taken up and a layer of the *gool* spread all over as with the foundation, and then left to harden for a day, and sifting a little sand over it, to prevent it from adhering to the workmen's feet, the stones were relaid in the usual manner, and are now become as perfectly dry as the marble in the hall, or even the upper rooms.

In a bungalow raised about three feet from the earth but remarkably damp, the workmen were ordered to spread one of the apartments all over with the *gool* as above, and to lay it over with the common foot tile, than which nothing can be more spongy or porous. This also is become so perfectly dry that a mat has laid thereon without any sensible alteration these eight or ten months, whilst in the other rooms, as in this before done, a mat would not last out one. This room was moreover uncommonly infested with the white-ant before, but not one has ever been known to make its appearance since. By this simple method, then, we get rid of flueing, at the best a partial cure and harbouring vermin, yet very expensive.

We all know how bibulous the terraced roofs are of this country, and although ever so sound and free from cracks, after a constant rain of eight or nine days, they drop and leak all over. It is then but to make their thickness at two operations, and when the first half is well

beaten all over, to spread it with *gool* in the manner above, then to lay it all over with a course of thin bricks or tiles, covering them with about a couple of inches fine *khoa*, and finish with beating and rubbing in the usual way. This will not only effectually prevent all mischief from imbibing, but will greatly secure the terraces from cracking, which they are ever found to do from the rapidity with which everything dries in this country; for in this case no evaporation can take place from the part under the *gool*—it hath no other way but drying by slow degrees from the under part withinside the building.

It is also well known how rapidly the beams supporting terraces are found to decay at either end so far as confined within the walls. This proceeds sometimes from the white-ant, but more generally from the dry rot occasioned by the moisture imbibed annually by the terrace stagnating around the ends of the beam. I have lately caused all the bricks surrounding beam ends, for two courses every way, to be set or laid in *gool*, instead of the common mortar. This will effectually preserve them from the white-ant and from moisture; it however requires time to verify this, but the expense and trouble is too trifling to forbear a trial fraught with such advantages as this in the event of success, for it is no usual thing here, as myself have experienced to my cost, to find ourselves under the necessity of giving new beams to a roof not yet ten years old, and that even when made with beams of teak.

I am,
SIR,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
S. R. S. I.

THE 24TH JANUARY 1799.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 5th January 1719.]

On Monday the 31st ultimo arrived the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from Bengal, on the *Sybille* Frigate, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Wellesley and His Lordship's suite.

His Lordship landed on the same evening, under a salute of nineteen guns, and proceeded through a street formed by His Majesty's 33rd Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Native Infantry, to the house of the Commander-in-Chief.

On Tuesday morning the 1st instant, the Fort Militia were assembled on the Nobob's Bastion, and were drafted into two Companies. Their appearance, it were almost superfluous to remark, was highly respectable and military.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Clive gave a public breakfast at the Exchange on the 1st instant to the Fort Militia and gentlemen of the Settlement.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1799.

Bombay Voluntary Association.

[From the *Bombay Courier*.]

Yesterday having been announced for the delivery of the Colours to the Association, the Corps assembled on their parade, on the Apollo Ground, a little after seven in the morning, Lieutenant Colonel Rivett and Major Page being present.

About ten minutes before eight, the Hon'ble the Governor, as Colonel, appeared, attended by Sir William Syer and General Carnac; when the Colonel reached the front of the line, he was received by the Corps with presented arms, the band playing "God save the King."

The Colonel afterwards proceeded to the right of the line, from whence he passed down the front, and returned along the rear, the band playing a tune; and on his return to the front Mrs. Rivett appeared, escorted by Sir William Syer and General Carnac.

Mrs. Rivett then, with ineffable gracefulness, of which she alone seemed unconscious, presented the Colours to the Colonel, addressing him in the following words: "Whilst I experience much pleasure in the honour of presenting the Colours of this Corps, I am happy to express the most implicit confidence that the same spirit of loyalty and zeal which so honorably led to its formation, will constitute, on all occasions, the distinguished characteristic of the Bombay Voluntary Association."

To which the Colonel made the following answer:—

"MADAM,—This armed Association is proud to receive from your hands the Colours of the Corps; and, under the liveliest sense of the honor of your presence and of the obligation thus conferred, they will derive from the confidence you have been pleased to express, a new and powerful incentive to cherish and to continue to devote their best exertions towards the maintenance of those principles of patriotism, dependant on the firmest attachment to the King and Constitution, that have hitherto actuated their conduct."

The Reverend Arnold Burrowes, as Chaplain, then came forward, and addressed the Corps as follows:—

"FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,—I should not only overstep the bounds of my own duty, but I should pay but an ill compliment to our armed Association, were I to add a single word of encouragement to the address which has just been delivered by this amiable lady; especially as we confidently trust, through her, we have heard the unanimous voice of the softer part of our community.

"There was a time when an excitement of a similar nature would have inspired our ancestors with an enthusiastic heroism; and we are the sons of those fathers.

"Let me therefore only trespass so far on your patience as to speak a few words for myself. As, from my sacred office, I am at present prohibited from making one among you, yet I beg you to be assured that when the trumpet shall announce the approach of the enemy, and the drum shall command us to gather ourselves together in arms to defend our own internal rights, the liberties of Englishmen, and our most holy Religion, I shall think it my incumbent duty to God and my country to lay aside this sacred habit of priesthood, and claim a right to share in your toil, and participate with you in every glorious and honorable danger, that the whole world may confess that, however distant from the parent country, the true motto of Britons is *Dulce et decorum est pro Patriâ mori.*

"Let us now beseech God to bless these our endeavours."

After which he, in a very devout prayer composed for the occasion, implored the blessing of Divine Providence on the British Arms in all parts of the world, and on those of the Association enrolled under that banner in particular.

The Colonel then delivered the Colours to eldest Ensign John Forbes, Esq., which, on being displayed to the Corps, were saluted with presented arms, the band playing "Rule Britannia."

The Association then went through the manual and platoon exercise, by the word of command from Major Page. The Military compliments to the Colonel of presented arms, and dropping the Colours, closed the ceremony; after which the Corps marched in the Garrison with drums beating and Colours flying to the Government House, where the Colours were deposited at head quarters of the Corps, who then partook of an elegant breakfast provided by their Colonel.

The following Orders, issued soon after, bespeak the merit of this Association with much more propriety than anything we can add:—

Association Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay,
25th January 1799.

"It is with infinite pleasure and satisfaction that the Governor congratulates the Bombay Voluntary Association on their handsome appearance, and their discipline, this morning, when they received their Colours from the fair hand of Mrs. Rivett.

"Their steadiness under arms and attention to every part of their exercise evince the pains they have taken to become perfect, and gives Mr. Duncan the fullest confidence in the future exertions of a Corps which has in so honorable a manner stepped forward, with volunteered services, in defence of our King and Country.

"The next day for Exercise will be on Friday, the 1st of February, on the Apollo Ground.

"On this occasion the Governor discharges a duty which he doubts not will be gratifying to the Corps, in acknowledging the great merit and utility of the assistance afforded and services rendered towards their formation and discipline, by Major Woodington, whose zeal for the success of this patriotic Corps and conduct in bringing it forward to its present very respectable appearance under arms, deserve the highest commendation."

An elegant entertainment, given in the evening at the Hotel by General Camac to a select party of friends, closed the proceedings of that auspicious day.

THE 7TH MARCH 1799.

On Monday last accounts were received in town of the unfortunate loss of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Earl Fitzwilliam* by fire in Saugor Roads on Saturday night, the 23rd ultimo. We are sorry to state that Mr. Frazer, the Chief Officer, with four or five of the people, was unfortunately drowned. The fire was first discovered in the gun-room, and burnt with such fury that the utmost efforts of the Officers and crew to save her were exerted without effect.

THE 21ST MARCH 1799.

The delay in the arrival of the dawks from the Southward, which has excited so much impatience (none having come in since last Friday), is accounted for by a letter received late on Tuesday evening from Ganjam, under date the 14th instant. This account says, the interruption has been occasioned by parties of a Banditti, called Cones or Hill Peons, in the service of the Kunnichy Rajah, who had scattered themselves along the road the Dawk Tappals pass, for the purpose of intercepting them, and that, in consequence, the mails to and from Calcutta had been stopped since the 12th; but application had been made to the Commanding Officer for some troops to scour the country, and it was expected that in a few days the roads would be cleared and a free communication restored.

THE 28TH MARCH 1799.

Extract of a letter dated Camp, three miles north-west from Palcade, 2nd March 1799.

"I joined the Army when on the march on the 16th ultimo. There was then a temporary scarcity of rice in the bazar, but since the 17th no Army in constant motion could be better supplied with all articles of provisions. The Tusseeldars of the Bara Mahal have behaved so well in supplying us with everything we required, that General Harris presented each of them with a shawl as a token of his approbation. In short, there is no resource in the Ceded Districts which is not flowing into our Camp. We have come thus far without touching on any of our public grain. The whole troops are supplied in the bazar with rice, which sells at ten seers per the Company's Rupee. All our cattle are laden with grain (rice and gram), and we shall not even encroach on our public rice till we are several marches within the bounds of Tippoo.

"We shall make two marches to Rajacottah, which we reach on the 4th.

"We are now only nine miles from Tippoo's boundary in one direction, but we shall not cross the line before the 5th, in all probability.

"We have seen no enemy yet, but care not now how soon we may.

"The Army is extremely well appointed, Officers and men in the highest possible spirits.

"We get forward very expeditiously, for we have not had to wait a day for anything. Our cattle are in good order, and we have dry forage in abundance.

"The Nizam's Cavalry are about 7,500 strong. Fifteen hundred are to join Read's Detachment (in the Bara Mahal), which will consist of 2,000 firelocks of our own Troops and 1,000 Nizam's Infantry; 500 more of the Nizam's Horse are to join Colonel Brown's Detachment forming at Trichinopoly.

"Besides the supply for the bazars of public grain, about 4,000 bullock loads of rice and gram have been purchased as we came along.

"The ryots of our own country have so much confidence in us, that they bring grain, &c., in abundance for sale into our camp.

"What is very singular and much to the credit of the Commissary of Grain, not one bullock load of rice in his department has been lost to this day."

THE 28TH MARCH 1799.

Camp near Neeldroog, eight miles west from Rayacottah, 6th March 1799.

"To-day the Right Wing and the Cavalry entered Tippoo's territory. General Floyd is encamped at Anchittydroog, which Hill Fort surrendered yesterday to Major Cuppage without resistance. It is thirteen miles from Oussane, and three and half from hence. The Left Wing is at Rayacottah, and the Nizam's Army at Niarunhatty.

"We saw this morning a body of Tippoo's Horse (about 2,000), which did us no damage. We have plenty of forage and dry grain, and shall get on without difficulty."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 4TH APRIL 1799.

We hear from Surat that a caste of people called Dublas or Bhills, to the number of about five and twenty, with bows and arrows, have lately infested the country round the city, robbing the poor people on the roads, and wantonly maiming them if resistance is made; on one of which occasions they have unluckily killed Colonel Jones' cook, and wounded one of the Chief's Massaul-men in the leg. The Buxy and Seedee Jaffer had, however, on the day of the date of our advices, sent out Sepoys to catch them, or drive them away.

THE 4TH APRIL 1799.

On Tuesday afternoon the public curiosity was gratified by the appearance of the long expected *La Forte*, Prize to His Majesty's Ship *Sybille;* the salute from the Battery at Fort William announced her approach, and drew every eye upon her. The numerous boats that attended this splendid trophy, the ruined majesty she displayed as she was seen pulling up the stream (her scanty canvas hardly aiding her tide's way), and spreading her enormous bulk across the river, introduced her to the numerous spectators who impatiently waited her arrival, with an air of triumph which every British heart seemed to partake of. A little after 2, she came to an anchor, abreast of the Bankshall, and was soon crowded with visitors, as she has continued to be ever since.

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Extract of a letter dated from on board the "Active," 26th February 1799.

"At 4 o'clock P. M. Soossa Point bearing N. half W, standing out of the Roads. At about 5 o'clock she began to near us, and supposing her to be a small vessel belonging to Penang, we hauled up our courses to speak to her. At half past 5, being close alongside, we observed she had English colours flying, and eight lascars and one European on her deck; at the moment, however, we were about to hail her, we observed her decks covered with armed Europeans, and she hauled down her English and hoisted French colours, and put her helm a weather, for the purpose of boarding us.

"We now put our helm a weather, and wore before the wind; the jib-boom of the enemy just cleared our taffail when they discharged their two bow guns and their small arms, which, fortunately for us, only damaged our sails.

"The *Active* had now most of her sails set, and our people were employed loading and firing into the enemy with small arms; our great guns, eight in number, were loaded, but unfortunately we could not bring them to bear on her; she being astern of us, and our stern chase ports being too small for the guns.

"Night now coming on, we judged it prudent to put to sea, fearful of calms, and at about 7 o'clock we lost sight of the enemy.

"At sun-rise the next morning, the extremes of Sumatra E. by S. half S. to N. N. W., distance about eight or nine leagues, we observed the Privateer in chase of a ship, which, from having previously spoken, we knew to be the *Montgomery*, to whom we determined to render every assistance.

"About 2 P. M. we bore down to speak the *Montgomery*, when the Privateer gave over the chase. The *Montgomery* had sailed from Bencoolen on the 18th of January, and had a Company's packet on board.

"The Captain of the *Montgomery* informed us that the *Admiral Gardner* Indiaman was to take her departure from Bencoolen on the 20th of January, with Mr. Broff and family, and Mr. Crisp, as passengers.

"Captain Pearson, of the Bencoolen Establishment, was passenger on board the *Montgomery*.

"The Privateer is a small two-masted vessel of about 80 tons burthen, with pole-topmasts, a square fore and main-sail, boom, two top-sails, jib and fore staysail, without top-gallant sails, or steering sail, two guns, and 80 or 90 men.

"The above description agrees with what we had previously learned from Mr. Forrest, of the *Mercury* Schooner, who had fallen in with her a few days before, but having fortunately a Danish pass on board, and carrying Danish colours, had been suffered to proceed, after they had taken out one bale of blue cloth."

To the spirited and judicious conduct of the Commander of the *Active*, the owners of that vessel and the *Montgomery* would appear to be indebted for their safety.

THE 18TH APRIL 1799.

The following extraordinary incident happened on Sunday last:—

Mr. Oakes being on a visit to Mr. Andrews, at Hooghly-House, having with him a favourite child, a boy four years of age, permitted him to play for half an hour, after dinner, with the children of the family, when on a sudden the child disappeared a little before 5 o'clock, nor could he be found after the most diligent search, although the premises are surrounded by a very high wall, and several servants at the time about the compound in attendance.

A pulwar boat was observed just before to make to the ghaut of the house, and immediately disappeared; and it was afterwards observed that a lock had been loosed from the staple though out of the reach of the children.

What is more extraordinary in this account is that the mother, who is a native of Persia, on her knees implored that the child might not go out that day, declaring something fatal would happen.

We insert this as a caution to parents, as it shows the necessity of the utmost attention being paid to the children of that age in this country, and in the hope that any person who may by accident be able to give any account of the lost child, will not fail to communicate it.

THE 25TH APRIL 1799.

During the four preceding days the weather has been uncommonly boisterous and unsettled; the strong southerly winds co-operating with the flood tides have, we fear, occasioned many accidents upon the river, of which the accounts of a few only have yet reached us.

A boat attempting to cross the river on Sunday last, from the dock of Messrs Hudson and Co., was overset, by which accident eight lascars and a Sircar were unfortunately drowned.

On Monday, at the first of the flood, a large paunsway drifted up the river opposite to Mr. White's, Shipwright at Sulkeah. On examining the boat, Mr. White discovered under the sail the corpse of a European, drowned, as supposed, by the oversetting of the boat. The deceased was of tall stature, measuring upwards of six feet. The body was clothed in a white waistcoat and jacket, white pantaloons, and half boots.

He appeared to have been an elderly man, with grey hair. The name of the deceased has not been ascertained. A Coroner's Inquest held on the body returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The accident is supposed to have happened in the North-Wester of Sunday evening. Mr. White had the body brought ashore and decently interred.

On Tuesday forenoon a large Patna boat, laden with sugar, was overset opposite Chaundpaul Ghaut. Through the assistance of the boats from the shipping, all the dandies were saved, three excepted, who were lost.

The 25th April 1799.

Calculation of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc, on the 7th of May next, by Doctor Dinwiddie.

Calcutta, 7th May 1799.

Transit of Mercury at the Descending Node, visible.

	H.	M.	S.	
Ingress or beginning	2	58	43	P. M. Mean Time.
Interior contact	3	2	5	
Sun sets	6	31	40	
Middle	6	42	46	
Second interior contact	10	23	27	
Egress or end	10	26	49	
Duration	7	28	6	

The elements made use of in the calculation of this transit were taken from the new Tables in the edition of M. De la Lande's Astronomy, published in 1792, and all the calculations have been made strictly by Trigonometry. There is a difference of above an hour and a quarter between the times here given and those deduced from the Nautical Almanac of this year. Whether the error is to be charged to the British or Bengal calculation, the transit itself must determine.

Mercury will enter the Sun's disc near his vertex. He will appear very dark, perfectly circular, and well defined: by which he may easily be distinguished from a solar spot, should there happen to be any in the neighbourhood at the time. He will cross the disc to the southward of the centre, from which his least distance will be 5·32.

The most material observation to be made is the interior contact, or the instant of time when Mercury is entirely on the Sun's disc, and the limb above him begins to appear again complete. This is the most useful phase of a transit, and may be observed to a much greater degree of accuracy than any other.

If the observer be provided with a Micrometer, he is requested to measure two distances of Mercury from the Sun's nearest limb, one about 4, the other about 5 o'clock. The magnifying power of the Telescope should not be less than 80 or 100, but the higher the better.

The observer should be fixed at his instrument 20 or 30 minutes before the calculated time of beginning.

THE 2ND MAY 1799.

To the Right Hon'ble RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., *Governor General in Council, &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—Happening to meet Lord Clive a few days ago at Mr. Webb's Rope Walk at Pummel, we were entertained with the manufacture of a cable of 17 inches by order of the Admiral, from a species of Aloes that grows wild in this country.

As Mr. Webb said that the cable was expressly to be made without tar, and merely as an experiment, His Lordship was desirous to know how soon a report of its success or failure might be expected, being, I suppose, as much surprised at the gallantry of the man in committing a new manufacture to so trying a decision, as at the exertion of the individual who could be at the pains and expense of collecting the material, and expressed his wishes that such documents as related to this subject might be submitted to public inspection.

As the preparation in water is similar to that of hemp and flax, it affords the greatest prospect of its durability from giving so strong a fibre after this process, and as Sir Hans Sloane, in his History of Jamaica, Vol. 1st, page 247, has given many quotations to show the value of cordage obtained from a plant of the same kind, I should hope, My Lord, that Government might be induced, in the first instance, to order Mr. Webb being supplied with all that can be collected on the Coast, and further plantations to be made, as a great deal of valuable time will thereby be saved, the plant being of slow growth, and Mr. Webb finds difficulty in procuring materials sufficient to employ the number of people he has so laudably entertained.

The following extracts from Sir Hans Sloane, alluded to, will, I trust, confirm the propriety of what I have recommended :—

"About Mexico and other places in Nova Hispania, there groweth a certain plant called Mageis, which yieldeth wine, vinegar, honey, and black sugar, and of the leaves of it dried, they make hemp, rope, shoes, which they use, and tiles for houses, and at the end of every leaf there groweth a sharp point like an awl, wherewith they use to bore or pierce through any thing."—[*Chilton, apud Hakl.* 462.]

"And use it as we use hemp in England."—[*Hortop. ap. Hakf. p.* 3, *p.* 492.]

"Oveido, in his Chronica de las Indias Liber 7, Chap. 10, tells us that they make of this, and Henneguen, or silk grass, good ropes: the leaves are laid in rivers and covered with stones, as flax in Spain; for some days they dry them in the sun, afterwards clear them of filth, with which they make many things, especially hammocks.

The Indians with these threads have broken prisons and chains of iron several times; nay, on the Continent, cut anchors in pieces, rubbing it on the same place with this thread, and putting now and then some small sand, taking a firm place of the thread as it breaks.

Harnandez says this plant is sufficient for fields and gardens, the leaves are good thatch, the stalks beams, the fibrous or nervous part supplies the uses of flax, hemp, or cotton to make thread or cloth; the prickles are good for pins, needless, nails, bodkins, and piercers to make holes in the ears. The Indians likewise used them to do penance on their bodies; neither were they unfit for instruments of war. If this plant be left, or the trunk cut off, there issues out forty or fifty arrobas (each of which is 32 pounds) of liquor from each plant, out of which is made wine, vinegar, honey, and sugar; the liquor is sweet of itself and drinkable, growing by boiling first to syrup, then to sugar."

There are several other quotations to the same purposes in both Volumes of Sir Hans Sloane's History, his researches having been extensive; and a drawing Magneis has, of a fence to his Mexican Nopaltry, shows it to be a large aloe, with the above imperfect description of which, allowance being made for the difference in civilisation betwixt Americ and India, the leaf Mr. Webb is using perfectly corresponds, although here it has only hitherto been committed to the flames. I shall be happy if any thing I have said promotes the attention of Government to what promises so far to become a valuable Marine store.

I have the honor to be, with the most sincere respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
The 15th April 1799. } (Sd.) JAS. ANDERSON.

The 9th May 1799.

Observation of the transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc, on Tuesday last, by Doctor Dinwiddie, assisted by two friends, at his house in Cossitollah Street.

The Telescopes made use of had various powers, from 80 to about 250. One, a three-foot Reflector, was furnished with Dolland's last improved object glass Micrometer.

The time was given by a Regulator, which had been previously adjusted to the Meridian of Calcutta, and might be depended on to a single second. The interior contact, which was seen almost at the same instant by the three observers, took place—

	H.	M.	S.
At	3	1	50
Time by calculation	3	2	5
Difference ...	0	0	15

Now, by allowing for a possible error of half a minute in observing, it appears that the observed agreed with the calculation within less than one minute. The error in the Nautical Almanac amounts to one hour and twenty minutes.

The following distances of Mercury's eastern limb from the Sun's nearest limb was measured by the Micrometer :—

	H.	M.	S.			
At ...	3	54	5	Mercury's dist	3′	11°
At ...	4	8	30	„ „	4	3
At ...	4	26	49	„ „	5	1
At ...	5	28	47	„ „	8	15½
At ...	5	54	56	„ „	9	10
Mercury's diameter					0	12½

The 16th May 1799.

On Sunday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, we had a violent thunderstorm, which was attended with some melancholy accidents. The house of Mr. Cummings, of the Calcutta Academy, was struck by the lightning, by which two of the boys belonging to the school were

unfortunately killed, and a third dangerously hurt. A Native was killed in the Colootullah, and two horses standing in a stable, in the same neighbourhood.

The house of Mr. Siepandro, in Chitpore Road, was struck by one of the flashes of lightning, which brought down a part of the masonry of the balustrades, but fortunately did no other mischief. [—*Mirror.*]

The 16th May 1799.

The following particulars are contained in a letter from Madras, and have been obligingly communicated to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it is addressed :—

"Accounts had been received from General Floyd down to the 30th. He still remained at Condehully, at the head of the Cauveroporam Pass; he had been joined by Colonel Read's Detachment, and was waiting for Colonel Brown. On the 28th, some people he had sent to the top of a high Hill in the neighbourhood of his Camp, heard distinctly a heavy firing in the direction of Seringapatam, which not having recommenced from that day to the 30th, when the despatch was sent off, induced a hope that a surrender might have taken place; nor is this conjecture weakened by the consideration that the intelligence had not reached Madras, though certainly no delay could have been made in notifying an event of such impotance; as Cummer-ud-Deen-Khan, who lay with a considerable Force between General Floyd and the grand Army might, in that position, intercept the Hircarrahs, if sent by the shortest route, which would occasion, of course, their being ordered to take a more circuitous one.

"General Floyd thought it not improbable that he might be attacked by Cummer-ud-Deen-Khan on his return to join the main body; but the former attempts of the enemy had not been such as to couple much apprehension with such an expectation."

The 30th May 1799.

On Thursday last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Serampore, Barrackpore, and the places immediately adjacent, were assailed by a violent North-Wester, which occasioned some damage, several bungalows being unroofed, a brig lying off Serampore went down at her anchors, and

several boats were overset, by which latter accidents, six or eight lives were unfortunately lost. This sudden squall was accompanied with hail and rain. It was felt in Calcutta, the wind blowing violently for a few minutes, but without occasioning any damage, which seems to have been entirely confined to the places above mentioned.

THE 6TH JUNE 1799.

On Thursday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the Press-houses, at the Honourable Company's Powder Manufactory, near Pultah, blew up. In the space of a few seconds the fire communicated to three corning houses, one breaking house, and two sifting and separating houses. The roof of one of the pilon mills was a good deal shattered by the concussion, but no other part of the works injured. About eight or ten Natives employed in the works were unfortunately killed by this accident. The quantity of powder exploded is computed at 244 barrels and 56 lbs. or 24,456 lbs.

Several houses in the village of Ishapore were in a blaze a few minutes after the accident.

Nothing has yet been discovered that can lead to the cause of this explosion. It was heard, and a tremor of the ground felt, in Calcutta, occasioning during that and the following day various Meteorological conjectures.

THE 13TH JUNE 1799.

POET'S CORNER.

MR. EDITOR,—Having observed with surprise that the loss of so inestimable a character as the person who is the subject of the following lines has not called forth the powers of any Muse, I have been induced to trace upon paper those feelings which his departed virtues have excited. They cannot do justice to his merits, but I feel an honest pleasure in the endeavour to express a sentiment so generally felt and acknowledged.

Scene—La Forte Frigate.

The decks were washed, the ropes in order plac'd,
The sun just sinking in the Western main,
When two brave sailors meeting in the waist,
The one address'd the other in this strain.

First Sailor.

Say, messmate, whence the cannon's solemn roar,
The colors mournfully half staff display'd,
What sad procession moves along the shore,
In sable, melancholy pomp, array'd?

What gallant warrior seeks the peaceful tomb?
Whence spring the tears that moisten every eye?
All Nature wears an universal gloom,
And much my heart forebodes, I know not why.

Second Sailor.

Have you not heard the sad event we mourn,
Which every Briton will like us deplore?
On yonder bier our gallant Captain 's borne,
And Cooke, our friend and father, is no more.

First Sailor.

Ah messmate! we have lost indeed a friend,
And well his early fate may claim a tear;
Those laurels which his victory attend,
Can now alas! but decorate his bier;
No more avails that he was good and brave,
That love and honor waited on his name;
"The paths of Glory lead but to the Grave,"
And all now left of him, is but his fame.
No more avails it that the hostile Gaul,
Reluctant bow'd to his superior skill;
In th' hour of conquest is decreed his fall,
All, all must bend to the Almighty will.

Second Sailor.

Yet not in vain the gallant Hero bleeds,
Each honest heart shall tell how he has fought;
His grateful country shall record his deeds,
And mourn a victory thus dearly bought:
And long to us his memory shall be dear,
His bright example animate each breast,
His virtues claim our admiration here,
And find in heaven everlasting rest.

Sad and dejected thus they joined the train,
While tears and sobs approved their just distress:
To tell their griefs the Muse attempts in vain,
Those deeply felt, no pen can e'er express.

THE 13TH JUNE 1799.

The following letter was written by an Officer in the Army, dated Seringapatam, May 6th, to his correspondent at Madras:—

"We arrived here on the 4th ultimo, since which time the siege has continued with uninterrupted success on our part, although not without the loss of blood.

"The few first days after we came we were employed in collecting the necessary materials, and after that there were daily skirmishes for the possession of outposts, &c. &c., so that our breaching batteries did not open till near the latter end of the month. The breach being at length practicable, the day before yesterday, being exactly one month from the day of our arrival, it was determined to storm, and at three o'clock in the morning, the flank companies of every corps in the field, besides two or three European regiments complete, moved down the trenches, where we sat in anxious expectation of the signal to begin till near 1 o'clock, during which time our batteries kept up an incessant firing. About that time the Storming Party under the command of General Baird began to move on, covered by the constant fire from our batteries, and suffering a very galling one of grape from the Fort.

"You may easily conceive the anxiety we all felt for a quarter of an hour, till we saw our colours hoisted on the Ramparts. It was then that the grand huzza was given from all sides, and that the breast of every soldier was fired with enthusiasm.

"The enemy soon abandoned the rampart after our brave country men reached them, and in about half an hour the fire from the Fort had ceased entirely, and the British Flag was triumphantly displayed in various parts of it.

"Soon after the storm, 300 Grenadiers rushed into the palace, and were about to plunder it, when they were called off. Those inside immediately shut the gates, and the 33rd Regiment and a Native Corps drew up in front.

"We then learnt that the Sultan with his wives, treasure, sons, &c., were all in the palace.

"Soon after Major Allan came up with a Flag of Truce from General Baird, and after explaining to the people who were in the balcony, that no violence should be offered, desired them to call the Sultan. They replied, that he was wounded, that they did not know whether he was in the palace or not, but they would go and look for him. After much delay, it was suspected that this was only a pretence to give him time to make his escape, upon which the General ordered a six-pounder to be brought in front of the gate, and told them that if the Prince did not immediately make his appearance, he would burst it open. They then said that he was not in the palace, but that his sons would come out immediately. We waited some time longer, but as they did not come, Major Allan, carrying the Flag of Truce, and accompanied by two other Officers, went in; they returned in about half an hour with the two young Princes, who, although they did not seem depressed by their situation, yet they appeared at the same time to feel it. Being asked what servants should attend them to Camp, they replied that they had no right to order, and when the General told them that they had only to name the people that should accompany them, they said that in the morning they could have called for many, but now they feared there were very few remaining.

"General Baird gave them in charge to Major Agnew, who conveyed them in palanqueens to Head Quarters. As it was now near sunset, every one was anxious to secure the Sultan's person if possible. After much enquiry they found a person in the palace, who seemed to be a man of consequence, though I could not learn his name; he said that Tippoo had been killed while endeavouring to make his escape; he was immediately seized, and told that his life would answer for it, if he did not immediately show the place. He accordingly led the way, and we followed to a kind of gateway, leading to a bridge across the ditch there, in a place about four feet broad and twelve long. I do not exaggerate when I say that there were upwards of 70 dead bodies lying, and in the midst of them appeared the Sultan's palanqueen. Immediate search was made for his body, but so numerous were the slain that it was upwards of an hour before he was discovered. He had received a shot in his arm at the time of the storm, for he was himself on the Ramparts; after this, in endeavouring to make his escape, he was met by a party of Europeans, who had wounded him in the side with a

bayonet, and he had also received a shot through the temple which, I suppose, had put an end to his existence.

"The body was recognized by some of his palanqueen boys, who were but slightly wounded, and it was still warm when we discovered it.

"He appeared to be rather above the middle size, stout, and well made; his head was shaved close, he seemed to be between forty and fifty, and rather corpulent. His dress was very plain.

"My feelings on seeing him were a mixture of pleasure and regret, for although I could not help being inwardly pleased at seeing our great enemy humbled to the dust, yet I could not indulge in that savage satisfaction which some of the bye-standers seemed to express.

"A termination to the war so complete in its success, I believe, could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine,

Seringapatam taken,
The Sultan killed,
His Sons and Families Prisoners, and his Treasure at our disposal.

"I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience; but my having been an eye-witness to the whole has made me more prolix than perhaps was necessary.

"The Sultan was yesterday interred in the Laul Baug on the left of his father (his mother being on the right), with the compliments due to his rank."

THE 20TH JUNE 1799.

On Friday last, Mary Anthony was convicted of the murder of William Wray, a Private in His Majesty's 76th Regiment, and on the same day, Ram Dial, a Hindu bricklayer, for the wilful murder of his wife. Both the prisoners were executed on Monday evening, at ½ past 5 o'clock, pursuant to sentence, at the head of the Loll Bazar.

The 20th June 1799.

[From the *Madras Courier*, 5th May 1799.]

The following Proclamation was issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the 2nd instant :—

"This day, Lieutenant Harris, of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, arrived from the Allied Army in the Field, having in charge the Standard of the late Tippoo Sultan, taken on the 4th of May, in the Fort of Seringapatam, and also the colours of the French Republic, taken on the same day from the French Corps in the service of that Prince.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council appoints Tuesday next, the 4th of June, being the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, for the public reception of Lieutenant Harris in Fort St. George, after which ceremony, His Lordship will proceed to the Church, to offer up, in the most solemn manner, a public Thanksgiving for the interposition of the good Providence of Almighty God in the late signal and important success of our Armies in Mysore, by which the treacherous designs of our enemies have been frustrated, and the British possessions have been delivered from the peril of foreign invasion, and restored to a state of security and ease.

"His Lordship in Council hereby directs all the Civil and Military Officers of this Presidency to attend him in Fort St. George, on the 4th day of June, at 5 o'clock in the morning, for the religious and solemn observance of the said public Thanksgiving."

In obedience to the above proclamation, the Civil and Military Officers of this Presidency assembled in the Fort Square, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Troops of the Garrison, consisting of His Majesty's 10th regiment, and a part of the 51st Foot, together with the Madras Militia, accompanied by their respective bands of music, were formed on the grand parade, and surrounding the Governor General, Lord Clive, the Hon'ble Mr. North, and the principal Officers of Government, assembled on the occasion.

About ½ past 5 o'clock, the Standard of the late Tippoo Sultan, and the Colors of the French Republic in charge of Lieutenant Harris and guarded by the Grenadiers of the 10th Foot, approached the Square, and proceeded to the spot where the Governor General waited to receive them. The moment of their arrival was the most awful we ever witnessed ;—the Governor General, advancing a few steps, with a dignity

not easily to be described, laid his hand on the Standard of the once haughty and perfidious Mysorean, and by a firm and instant pressure bent it towards the earth. His Lordship then, turning towards Lieutenant Harris, embraced him, and made a brief eulogium on the British Troops, whose invincible gallantry in the present instance, as in all others, had been crowned with immortal glory.

The party in charge of the Standard of Mysore and the tri-coloured Ensigns of the French Republic, now moved on to the Church, accompanied by the Governor General and every person present, except the Troops on duty; when the Standard and Colours having been lodged in the Chancel, prayers were read by the Reverend Archdeacon Leslie, who concluded with a solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God composed for the occasion.

Immediately on the conclusion of the service, a royal salute was fired from the Saluting Battery, and three volleys of musquetry by the Troops surrounding the grand parade.

A public breakfast was afterwards given by the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, at the Admiralty House, and which was very numerously attended.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign, it was observed with every possible demonstration of loyalty and affectionate attachment. At noon a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Fort St. George, from His Highness the Nabob's Battery, and by His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's ships anchored in the Roads.

At the moment of the salutes taking place, the Standard of the late Tippoo Sultan was hoisted and displayed under the British Colors on Fort St. George.

The Standard of Mysore is neither remarkable for its splendour of device nor elegance of texture, being simply a flag of coarse red cotton cloth ornamented with a white radiated sun in the centre.

THE 27TH JUNE 1799.

We are happy to contradict the account given in some of the late papers, respecting the number of lives lost by the late explosion at the Powder Works; instead of 53 persons, as formerly stated, seven men only

were killed on the spot, and five more died of burns and bruises between the 30th ultimo and 5th instant, and all the rest, amounting to 6, are out of danger.

THE 4TH JULY 1799.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated 7th June 1799.

On the morning of the Anniversary of the King's birthday, there was a Meeting of the Field Officers who personally served under Major General Baird at the storming of Seringapatam, when it was unanimously resolved by them to present the General with a Sword, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of the admirable conduct so eminently displayed by him on the very arduous and dangerous service he was employed upon on the 4th of the preceding month, and Colonel Sherbrooke, of the 33rd Regiment, who was the Senior Officer present, was desired by the others to write the following letter to General Baird on the occasion:—

SIR,—I am requested by the Field Officers who had the honor of personally serving under you at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th ultimo, to inform you that they have ordered Messrs. Jeffrys and Jones to make a dress Sword, value 200 guineas, bearing the following inscription: "Seringapatam taken by storm, 4th May 1799," on the one side; and on the other—"Presented by the Field Officers who personally served under Major General Baird on that occasion;" which they beg you will do them the honor of accepting, as a mark of their esteem, and of their admiration of your personal exertions on that day. Jeffrys and Jones have been directed to send the Sword out by the earliest conveyance, and we hope you will receive it before the Anniversary of the capture.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
J. C. SHERBROOKE, *Colonel.*

CAMP,
The 4th June 1799.

TO MAJOR GENERAL BAIRD.

To which General Baird was pleased to return the following answer:—

SIR,—I have been favored with your obliging letter, informing me of the honourable testimony of their approbation, intended to be presented to me, by the Field Officers who served on the successful and

glorious assault of Seringapatam; and I beg you to assure them, that this distinguished mark of the favourable opinion and esteem of those excellent Officers, whose gallant exertion secured the memorable victory of that day, will ever be regarded by me as a recompense of the highest value.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
With the utmost regard,
D. BAIRD.

To COLONEL SHERBROOKE.

THE 11TH JULY 1799.

In addition to the flattering testimonial received by Major General Baird on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, from the Field Officers who served under him at the assault of Seringapatam, we are happy to find a further distinguished token of high opinion and esteem shown to that gallant Officer by the Army at large, in whose name he was on the same day presented, through the Commander-in-Chief, with a Sword, found in the bed-chamber of the Sultan, and worn by him on particular occasions only. The ceremony took place at the Commander-in-Chief's tent, in the presence of the Officers commanding Wings, Brigades, and Corps, who were previously assembled on the occasion; when His Excellency was pleased to fulfil the wishes of the Army in the most handsome manner, accompanying the delivery of the Sword with expressions of high admiration at the valour and good conduct displayed by Major General Baird on that memorable day, when he led and carried the assault of Seringapatam, and where, in the conflict, its proud defender, the Sovereign of Mysore, fell.

THE 11TH JULY 1799.

A public Meeting of the inhabitants of Madras was to be held on the 26th ultimo, for the purpose of addressing the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, on the event of the late glorious and unexampled success.

THE 18TH JULY 1799.

At Madras, on Tuesday morning the 27th ultimo, the Right Hon'ble the Governor reviewed the Militia on the North Glacis, when in going through several manœuvres and evolutions, and particularly while marching round, and in deploying from Column into Line, they acquitted themselves with great credit, and obtained the warmest approbation of His Lordship.

The Ladies and Gentlemen on the Ground were afterwards invited to a breakfast at the Exchange, which concluded with several country dances.

THE 1ST AUGUST 1799.

Extract of a letter from Seringapatam.

"A very copious and curious library has been found; the books are kept in chests, each having its particular wrapper, and they are generally in good preservation. I was there when a small part of them were looked into by our Persian scholars, and saw some very richly adorned and illuminated, in style of the old Roman Catholick Missals found in Monasteries. There must be thousands of volumes, and this library promises, on the whole, the greatest acquisitions ever gained to Europe of Oriental History and Literature. I hope it will be presented by the Army for public use."

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 31ST AUGUST 1799.

Calcutta, 21st August 1799.

In consequence of the advertisement published by the Sheriff in the *Gazette* of the 15th instant, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants took place this day at the Theatre. Mr. Ewer, the Sheriff, informed the meeting that he had been applied to by a number of respectable gentlemen, many of whom he then saw, to convene the British inhabitants, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of expressing, in an address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, on his expected return to this Presidency, their congratulations on the glorious termination of the war with the late Tippoo Sultan," and he requested of the gentlemen present to elect a Chairman.

The Sheriff was unanimously elected Chairman.

Mr. Bristow and Mr. C. F. Martyn spoke at considerable length on the subject of the meeting.

The following Resolutions being moved by Mr. Bristow, and seconded by Mr. Bebb, were carried unanimously :—

RESOLVED.—That an address be presented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on his return to this Presidency, expressing our warmest congratulations to His Lordship on the glorious termination of the war with the late Tippoo Sultan, and the grateful sense we entertain of His Lordship's eminent public services since his accession to this Government.

RESOLVED.—That a Committee be now appointed for the purpose of preparing the draft of an address to the foregoing effect.

RESOLVED.—That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen, *viz* :—

Mr. Bristow.
„ Graham.
„ Bebb.
„ Laird.
„ Myers.
Major Macrae.
Colonel Cameron.
„ Green.
Mr. Barlow.
„ Harington.
„ Brooke.
„ Buller.
„ Gardiner.
The Rev. Limerick.
Mr. Hatch.
Colonel Darby.
Colonel Dyer.
Captain Robinson.
Mr. Cotton.
„ Edmondstone.
„ Colvin.
„ Dowdeswell.
„ Farquharson.
„ Ewer.
Mr. Cockerell.
„ Ross.
„ Bathurst.
„ Ledlie.
„ Ball.
Colonel Gordon.
Mr. Martyn.

The Committee having retired, returned with an address, which was read by Mr. Bristow, and agreed to unanimously.

Resolved, that the address now read be fairly engrossed, and left at the Theatre, for the signature of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and that the Committee, and such other gentlemen as may please to attend, do present the same to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mornington, on such early day after his arrival, as he may think proper to appoint.

RESOLVED.—That as a further mark of high sense entertained by the inhabitants of this Settlement of the public services of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that the Committee appointed to present the address be instructed to request of His Lordship to sit for his picture.

RESOLVED.—That Mr. Home be the artist employed on that occasion.

Mr. Bristow having then taken the Chair—

RESOLVED.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for convening the inhabitants at this time, and for his conduct in the Chair.

RESOLVED.—That the thanks of the Meeting be also given to the gentlemen of the Committee.

RESOLVED.—That these proceedings be published.

The address having been engrossed pursuant to the resolution of the meeting, now remains at the Theatre for the signature of the British inhabitants of the Settlement.

THE 29TH AUGUST 1799.

Agreeably to an Act of Parliament, passed 24th of Geo. II, Anno 1751, the year of our Lord 1800 will not be reckoned a Bissextile, or Leap year, but will be computed a common year, consisting of 365 days, and no more; and in consequence thereof, the month of February next to come will consist of 28 days only, making thereby a difference of 12 days betwixt the old and new styles; which difference of the two styles will continue the same throughout the whole of the 19th century, in order that the vernal or spring Equinox may be fixed on or near the 21st of March yearly, as it happened at the time of the General Council of Nice, Anno 325.

THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 31st August 1799.]

A letter from Amboyna received within these few days, gives the following account of an enormous snake, which made its appearance at a place called Golontala, on the Island Celebes. A Malay prow, making for that port, and finding she could not enter it before dark, came to anchor

close in shore for the night. One of the crew went on shore in quest of beetlenut in the woods, and on his return, lay down, as is supposed, to sleep on the beach, a common custom with people of that description. In the course of the night his comrades in the boat heard his cries, and went immediately to his assistance, but too late to save his life, an immense snake having crushed him to death.

These people, knowing that this kind of snake never diverts its attention from the prey which it has once seized until it is devoured, went boldly up to the monster and cut its head off, carrying it and the body of the deceased on board their boat.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this account, saw both the next morning; and found, on examining the latter, that the snake had seized the unhappy man by the right wrist, where the marks of the animal's fangs were very distinct; and the mangled corpse bore evident signs of having been crushed by the snake twisting itself round the head, neck, breast, and thigh. Our correspondent extended the jaws of the snake, stiff as they were, wide enough to admit a body, the size of a man's head, and the whole length of the animal was described to be from about 28 to 30 feet, and equal in circumference to a moderate sized man. By the account of survivors, this kind of snake swallows men and bullocks, after having crushed them, as in this instance, which our friend, judging from the capacity of the jaws in the state in which he saw them, found no difficulty in believing, and this furnishes a proof that similar facts, stated by certain Naturalists, to which many have refused their belief, are entitled to more deference than they generally meet with.

THE 3RD OCTOBER 1799.

On Monday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., a beautiful ship, of 800 tons burden, named the *Mornington*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Foreman and Co.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 14th September 1799.]

On Monday evening, the Right Hon'ble the Governor gave a splendid Fete at his Garden House to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, on the return of General Harris from the conquest of Mysore; which, in design, conduct, and effect, was the happiest entertainment ever witnessed at this Presidency.

A grand and spacious pavilion, decorated with much elegance and taste, was opened on this auspicious occasion, for the reception of company: among other ornaments, we particularly noticed a transparent painting, representing the assault of Seringapatam on the memorable 4th of May. The pavilion was so peculiarly well arranged for every purpose of accommodation, that a very numerous and full assembly were disposed with as much ease and convenience as a private party.

General Harris and his family entered the pavilion at 9 o'clock, when the bands of music hailed him with the well-known and appropriate air of "See the conquering Hero comes."

Country dances commenced immediately after, and continued, with short intervals, till 12 o'clock, when the company were agreeably surprised by a grand display of fireworks from the water, on the east side of the Garden,—a spectacle of much brilliancy, and which reflected great credit on the science and taste of the gentlemen who conducted it.

At 1 o'clock the supper tables were opened under the flies of several tents joined together, and formed into three sides of a quadrangle; and were spread with all the delicacies which good taste and unbounded munificence could supply.

The place allotted for dancing being separated by a silken cord from the general apartment, afforded an opportunity to the ladies on the neighbouring benches to observe the fairy-footed dancers "run the ring and trace the mazy round." And the promenades, on each side, more immediately assigned to the gentlemen, were admirably calculated for social converse and easy communication.

After a generous and cheerful supper, the dance was resumed, and kept alive until near 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Meer Allum, Ambassador from the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and his son Meer Dowran, were present, with as much British beauty and worth as the Settlement contains, or perhaps could contain.

Meer Allum retired at the conclusion of the fireworks, having, together with his son and the Sirdars of his suite, received suitable presents of jewels, horses, honorary dresses, &c., on the occasion of his taking leave, previous to his return to the Court of Hydrabad. Meer Dowran remained until the close of the entertainment.

The following short anecdote is not less creditable to the smartness and ability of Meer Dowran, than it is complimentary to the witching charms of our fair country women, which it so truly and so emphatically acknowledges.

It is said that Meer Dowran, on being jocosely questioned by a gentleman, at the suggestion of a fair acquaintance, whether he did not feel overcome with awe on his entering so splendid a circle, replied, that he certainly did feel overcome, but with sensations very different from those of fear.

THE 10TH OCTOBER 1799.

A Meeting of the British inhabitants at Bombay having been called on the 3rd of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of an address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, on the subject of the late glorious events in Mysore; the following was adopted, and transmitted to His Lordship accordingly :—

To the RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., *Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.*

MY LORD,—We the undersigned British subjects, Civil and Military, now residing in Bombay, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultan; a war founded on necessity and justice, prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, and crowned with unexampled success. In the accomplishment of this great object, whether we consider your Lordship's penetration in fathoming the perfidious designs of the Sultan, in alliance with the French Nation, in violation of a solemn Treaty, and without a pretence of provocation to attack the British possessions in India; the subsequent solicitude evinced by your Lordship to conciliate the Sultan's friendship, and by recalling him to a sense of his obligations, to avert the calamities of war; the policy, when every overture of conciliation had been disregarded, of obviating the menaced aggression by an immediate appeal to Arms; or the vigorous adoption of all the various measures essential to a successful prosecution of the war;—everything equally excites our admiration and applause. And while the transcendent achievements of a gallant Army in execution of your Lordship's measures, and in the final conquest of the Sultan's Kingdom, have added new and never fading laurels to their brow, it is matter of exultation to every British subject, to observe your

Lordship, in the moment of triumph, and in the plenitude of power and conquest, exhibiting to the descendants of a deposed Prince, to our Allies, and to the world, a fresh instance of British honor, British faith, generosity, and justice.

In the result of this conquest, as unprecedented in the rapidity of its completion, as it is unequalled in its importance, we behold the entire extinction of a cruel and relentless foe, a valuable acquisition of territory and power, the strength of our alliances in India increased, a destructive confederacy dissolved and defeated; which, whilst it affords us the fairest prospect of a permanent internal tranquillity and security, relieves us also from the apprehension of external violence and invasion, by giving us well grounded confidence, that it must effectually frustrate the machinations and intrigue of the Directory of France, the inveterate and implacable foe of England, and the common enemy of established order, liberty, and Government in every part of the world.

In addition to these important benefits, arising from the glorious termination of the Mysore war, we entertain the pleasing hope, that the brilliant achievements in India, so opportunely aiding the splendid success of His Majesty's Arms in other quarters of the Globe, will, from the extent of their influence, have a forcible operation in restoring to us the blessings of a general, permanent, and honourable peace.

Impressed with a deep sense of the honour and advantage derived to the British Empire under your Lordship's Government; feeling, in common with His Majesty's subjects in every other part of India, the immediate effects of your Lordship's recent measures, which peculiarly call for our warmest acknowledgments of respect and gratitude; and fully confiding in your Lordship's wisdom, integrity, and justice, that the powers of Government will ever be directed to the true interests of the people;—we cannot omit this occasion of assuring your Lordship that we shall not, without regret, behold the arrival of the moment that shall put a period to your Lordship's administration of the Government of India.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

[Note.—*Here follow the names of about* 130 *persons.*]

To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer :—

To the Gentlemen who assembled at the Public Meeting of the British Subjects, Civil and Military, residing in Bombay, on the 3rd of August 1799.

GENTLEMEN,—It is peculiarly satisfactory to me to receive the honourable testimonies of personal esteem, and to observe the cordial expressions of zeal for the Public Service contained in your able and animated address.

The vigorous prosecution and prosperous issue of the late war with Tippoo Sultan, are to be ascribed, under Providence, to that unanimous spirit of prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation which I found in every part of the British possessions, and in every branch of the Public Service in India. This happy disposition proceeded not more from a sense of duty and a regard for the principles of subordination, than from a general conviction of the justice of our cause, and of the indispensable necessity of frustrating, by a seasonable effort, the systematic treachery of our faithless, implacable, and infatuated enemy.

The distinguished part which the Settlement of Bombay has borne during the late crisis in the labors and honors of the common cause, has repeatedly claimed my warm approbation, and will ever be remembered by me with gratitude and respect. In your liberal and voluntary contribution towards the exigencies of your Native country, and towards the defence of the Presidency under whose Government you reside, and in the alacrity with which you have given your personal services for the Military protection of Bombay, I have contemplated with pleasure the same character of public spirit, resolution, and activity, which has marked the splendid success of the gallant Army of Bombay from the commencement to the close of the late glorious campaign.

The extensive power which the result of the war has placed in the hands of the allies has enabled them to conclude the pacification on such principles of moderation and equity as afford a reasonable prospect of permanent security and repose.

Your unsolicited assurances of confidence and esteem confirm my desire and hope of deriving from the recent Settlement of Mysore the

inestimable advantages which it promises to the interest and honor of Great Britain, and to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Native inhabitants of India.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful Servant,
(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th September 1799.

On Saturday the 28th of September, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General held a Levee for the reception of the foreign Vakeels and principal Native inhabitants of Calcutta, on which occasion three addresses in the Persian and Bengal languages, signed by various classes of the Native inhabitants, were presented to His Lordship by the persons nominated for that purpose.

The following are translations of the addresses :—

Translation of an Address from certain of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

After an invocation to the Deity.

We humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that at this happy and propitious time, when the Almighty has thrown open the gates of joy and gladness to the world, and universally planted the auspicious standard of happiness and delight in the hearts of mankind, we have been gratified by the pleasing accounts of the fall of Seringapatam, the destruction of Tippoo Sultan, and the annihilation of his power, the possession of his forts and territories, and the capture of his sons and principal officers by the British Troops, favored by the aid and assistance of Almighty Providence, and the propitious fortune of the Hon'ble Company, and through the wisdom of your Lordship's measures, and the unexampled energy, perseverance, and fortitude, which characterized the prosecution of them.

The first intimation of this God-given victory afforded a source of sincere and inexpressible gratification to the friends and well-wishers of the British Nation; such has been the excess of our joy, that our tongues have never ceased to utter the expressions of our congratulations on this signal success.

Your Lordship's speedy return to this country crowned with victory and success, constantly formed the sum of our wishes and the object of

our prayers to the Almighty, that we might have the happiness of approaching your Lordship and offering our tribute of gratitude and thanks.

We now beg leave therefore to offer our sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the successful issue of the war, with our earnest hope that Providence may prosper this happy event to your Lordship and the friends and adherents, far and near, of the Company and the King of Great Britain, and by the aid of similar and increasing successes, ever preserve your Lordship in power, dignity, and splendour, presiding over this country, dispensing justice, benefits, and favors to its inhabitants.

Signed by about 50 *Native Gentlemen, of whom nearly one-half were Mohammedans.*

THE 10TH OCTOBER 1799.

To the RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., *Governor General, &c., &c., &c.*

The humble Address of the Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta.

Since your Lordship, through your all discerning wisdom, contemplated the final overthrow of the unjust and malevolent Tippoo Sultan, our prayers for the speedy accomplishment of your Lordship's wishes have been uniformly offered up to the Divine Power.

Victory, the mark of Divine favor, being ever attendant on your Lordship's glorious career, the Sultan's dominions were easily penetrated, his impregnable forts stormed, and the mighty foe himself annihilated, and his numerous Army overcome. These brilliant feats have filled our minds with admiration and astonishment.

Your Lordship's granting life and protection to the vanquished Sultan's sons, and restoring the descendant of Ram Raja to his long usurped Kingdom, are acts which have caused your fame to be spread over the whole universe. These tidings were grateful to us, and convinced us, that your Lordship is sent by Providence to be the asylum of those destitute of support and the exalter of the humbled.

Your Lordship's exalted mind adorned with every virtue, being constantly occupied in protecting our lives and property, and annihilating those inimical to them, further evinces your Lordship being sent among us as a blessing for our preservation and happiness.

Having obtained the fulfilment of our most ardent wishes by your Lordship's auspicious return to this Presidency, we have only to invoke the Divine Power to continue propitious towards us, and grant that we may long have the happiness of living under your Lordship's Government securely protected by your profound wisdom and consummate abilities.

Conscious of our inability to set forth the praise due to your Lordship's superior talents, and to enumerate the benefits resulting to mankind from your late glorious achievements, we can only attempt, with the utmost humility, to offer to your Lordship the sincere and cordial congratulations of a community whose minds are deeply impressed with sentiments of respectful attachment and gratitude towards your Lordship, to whom they will ever look up as their asylum and protector.

Signed by about 200 *Native Gentlemen, almost all Hindus and Bengalis.*

Translation of an Address from certain of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

How happy is this time, and prosperous this season, which diffuses prosperity and glory to the country, and joy and gladness to the hearts of high and low, by the auspicious return of your Lordship! May your shadow and influence be perpetually attended by victory and triumph, dignity and power, from the war with Tippoo Sultan, which has caused congratulations and exultations to resound from every quarter, and diffused the bloom of freshness over the earth and the age, and honored and exalted its inhabitants!

The destruction of Tippoo Sultan, the annihilation of his power by the valor of the British Troops, and the possession of his strong fortresses and extensive dominions, together with the re-establishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne,—a measure characterized by justice and right, and evincing the benevolence and feeling of your Lordship's mind,—has impressed us with perfect confidence and satisfaction, and secured to us the blessings of present and permanent tranquillity.

Your Lordship's successful prosecution of this war is productive of ease and security to the inhabitants of Hindostan, whose minds constantly labored under the apprehension of danger from the violence and

bigotry of the late Sultan: and the Almighty God has granted the object of our prayers, by your Lordship's speedy and triumphant return, to give honor and distinction to the seat of Government.

Language cannot adequately express the grateful sense we entertain of these essential benefits and signal successes; yet, at the same time, our prayers are offered up to the Almighty Giver of all victory, that the auspicious shadow of your Lordship and the British Government may, through His Divine blessing, long be extended over the inhabitants of this country.

Signed by more than 50 *Native Gentlemen.*

To the foregoing addresses, His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer :—

To the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.

The addresses of the several classes of the Native inhabitants of Calcutta are particularly acceptable to me, as affording an honorable testimony of their attachment to the interest of the British Government and of their individual regard for me.

The hostile designs of the late Tippoo Sultan have been manifested to all India. As soon as I discovered his treacherous negotiations with the enemies of the British Government, it became my duty, according to the acknowledged principles of self-defence, to assemble the British Troops, and to warn the allies of the common danger.

The unprovoked aggression of the Sultan would have justified an immediate appeal to arms. But my anxiety to avert the calamity of war induced me to employ every effort of conciliation for the amicable adjustment of all differences on just and honorable terms. Tippoo Sultan obstinately rejected these friendly advances, and evaded every attempt towards a pacific negotiation until the advanced period of the season favored his hopes of deceiving the allies by artificial delays, and of frustrating the formidable military preparations which his treachery had provoked. War now became indispensably necessary for the common security of the Hon'ble Company and of the allies.

It has pleased the Divine Providence to favor the justice of our cause, and to crown our arms with the most signal success. The evil designs of an implacable enemy have become the instrument of his own punishment, and the source of security to the Powers whose destruction had been for many years the favorite object of his inordinate ambition and of his desperate spirit of revenge.

The interest and inclination of the British Government is to maintain peace and friendship with all the States of India, but the rapid fall of Tippoo Sultan affords a striking example of the fate of those who violate the obligations of public faith, and abandon solemn Treaties in the vain hope of subverting the established power of the Hon'ble Company by falsehood and fraud.

The destruction of our false and perfidious enemy has opened a fair prospect of permanent tranquillity; and I am peculiarly happy to have been enabled to combine the security and interests of the allies with the principles of moderation and humanity, by providing a munificent establishment for the families and principal Officers of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan, and by placing a lineal descendant of the family of Mysore in a state of affluence and dignity.

I am equally gratified to find that the inhabitants of this city justly appreciate the benefits resulting to them from the late brilliant successes of the allied Arms in Mysore, and from the happy settlement of that country.

I return you my thanks for the sense which you have expressed of my endeavours to promote the internal prosperity of the Company's possession and the welfare and happiness of the Company's subjects. It will ever be the object of my most anxious solicitude to protect your interests, to secure your tranquillity, and to maintain the honor of the British name in India, by the same system of Government which has induced you to offer to me this satisfactory pledge of your confidence and esteem.

(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 5th October 1799.]

We have sincere pleasure in hearing by letters from Malabar, that the spirit of cultivation prevails in a high degree in the Southern Division of the Province, and that the rains, although not in such a quantity as had fallen in some seasons, were abundant for the crops, of which the harvest was plentiful; and it was expected the after rains, as they are termed, would be in sufficient quantities for a second crop of grain, and fill the pepper plentifully. The peace had not, for a length of time, been in any degree interrupted, even in those parts which had been most subject to the depredations of the banditti which frequently

alarmed certain situations in the interior, most of their leaders having paid the forfeit of their lives to the offended laws; and among the rest we hear that the persons who headed the gang which wounded Captain Moncrieff and robbed his house last year were executed near Calicut on the 2nd ultimo.

THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1799.

We feel great satisfaction in having it in our power to state from authority which may be relied on, that the amount of Silver Bullion only, imported by sea within the last four months, is near one crore of Sicca Rupees, or about one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling; rather more than one-half of which sum has been imported by individuals, and the remainder consists of consignments from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to Government.

We are happy to observe that this large importation of bullion appears already to have produced one very important effect; as the community is now completely relieved from the evil of batta on the exchange of gold for silver money, which was so long a subject of complaint at this Presidency; and we have no doubt that, when a little more progress shall have been made in the coinage and circulation of this supply of specie, we shall be able to congratulate our readers on its further beneficial effects in the improved state of public credit, and of pecuniary negotiations in general.

We are also of opinion, upon a consideration of the probability of the exports from this country being so considerable as greatly to exceed the amount which will be required, both to provide for the remittance of fortunes acquired in India, and to supply the Indian demand for foreign merchandize, that a large proportion of the proceeds of our exports will henceforth always be returned to this country in bullion, and that as our exports may be expected to increase annually, the amount to be so returned will likewise increase in proportion.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1799.

[*Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, 10th November 1799.]

The arrival yesterday of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer the *Panther*, Captain Stephenson, from Bussorah, enables us to lay before our readers a few particulars of intelligence selected from the London papers up to the 30th July. It may be remembered that the papers received from London by the former packet closed at the 11th

June; those which have reached the Presidency by the *Panther* commence on the 11th July, so that we remain uninformed of many important occurrences which must, no doubt, have happened in that long interval. The *Panther* left Bussorah on the 11th ultimo. We have not had an opportunity of inspecting the foreign papers received by this opportunity, which we understand came down to the middle of August.

THE 12TH DECEMBER 1799.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 16th November 1799.]

The Trinkets intended as Nuzzurs to the Directory and their wives and the Khelauts were delivered up by Tippoo's Ambassadors on Thursday the 14th instant, and they landed on the same day. They are accommodated, *pro tempore*, we understand, with a house in Nisbet's lane, with a honorary guard attending them.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1799.

The following is the average price at which the Hon'ble Company's Opium sold on Monday last, *viz.*, Behar 785 Sicca Rupees, and Benares 781 Sicca Rupees per chest.

On Tuesday being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, was celebrated by each of the ships of that nation in the Harbour firing a Royal Salute at sunrise in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set; the ships were also very handsomely decorated with colours.

On Thursday evening last accounts reached town of the arrival of the Portuguse ship *Cleopatra*, Captain Joze Serveriano Moreira, from Lisbon; but last from Brazil, whence she sailed in company with the two ships lately arrived here.

The *Cleopatra* fell in with a French Privateer Brig at anchor, off Point Palmiras, in forty fathom water on the 6th instant. The vessels approached each other, and at eight in the morning commenced a close action, which continued until half past ten, when the Privateer found it expedient to sheer off, it is supposed with considerable damage, as, when she bore away, all her pumps were perceived to be going from the *Cleopatra's* deck, and she otherwise appeared in a very distressed situation.

THE 13TH JANUARY 1800.

Heads of Europe News per "Viper," which left Bussora the 5th and arrived at Bombay the 25th of December 1799.

On the 13th September arrived the Ship *Sarah Christiana*, with dispatches from the Right Hon'ble Lord Mornington, dated Fort St. George, the 16th May, announcing the capture of Seringapatam. The dispatches were delivered by Captain Tweedale, late of the *Fitzwilliam*, Major Oram, to whom they were entrusted having died on his passage.

The intelligence had occasioned the greatest rejoicings, the India and Mansion Houses being brilliantly illuminated, with devices suitable to the glorious occasion, and the Park and Tower guns having been fired.

The *Carysfort* arrived on the 15th September.

Sir Ralph Abercromby and Admiral Mitchell commanded the expedition to Holland, which has been hitherto successful. The Dutch Fleet which surrendered in the Texel, consists of one ship of 74 guns, five of 68, one of 66, three of 54, eight of 44, two of 32, four of 24, and one of 16. The Russians and English on their march to Amsterdam.

Lord Keith in command of the Mediterranean Fleet of thirty-one sail of the line, arrived off Ushant on the 13th August. His Lordship writes that he had so nearly overtaken the combined Fleets, that the *Imperieuse*, commanded by Sir E. Pellew, which led the van of the British Fleet, was in sight of the rear of the enemy when they entered Brest; so narrow has been their escape, that six hours more at sea must have brought on a general action.

Admiral Earl St. Vincent had arrived in England indisposed, but had not resigned his command.

The combined Fleet in Brest consists of twenty-five sail of the French, and fifteen of the Spanish line, where they appear to be blocked up by the united Fleets of the Channel and the Mediterranean.

On Monday, August the 5th, died Earl Howe; and on Thursday the 1st of August, the Duke of Hamilton.

Bonaparte has absconded from Egypt; Kleber commands in his stead and has written to the Grand Vizier to disavow the attack upon Egypt, as having been meant to disturb the Turkish possession thereof,

which they now offer to restore, as the expedition (which was intended they say to distress the English) has no longer any object. Hence it is suspected that the Turks may be about treating with the French; some say Bonaparte is still secretly lurking in Egypt, although Kleber writes he is gone to make peace.

All Italy freed from the French; Rome and Capua taken by Captain Troubridge of the *Culloden*, who was acting as Commander-in-Chief by land.

Sweden has joined the coalition against France.

The Spanish Ambassador has left Turkey.

The English papers are up to the 16th and the Francfort ones to the 23rd of September.

A packet taken up by the Court of Directors, and named the *Earl of Mornington*, was to sail for India the first week in October.

The 6th February 1800.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 11th January.]

We understand that the Bombay Turf Club, having taken into consideration the very high prices demanded for horses imported from the Persian Gulph, have come to the laudable and public spirited resolution of encouraging, by all the means in their power, the breeding of horses in Bombay and its dependencies; and as a preliminary essay towards the attainment of their object, propose to give one hundred gold mohurs to be added to a sweepstakes to be run for by two, three, and four years old colts and fillies in December 1805.

The colts and fillies entitled to run must be foaled in Bombay or its dependencies by mares which shall have been in possession of gentlemen at least twelve months.

The 13th February 1800.

On Thursday last, the 6th of February, being the day appointed by the Proclamation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

for the late signal and important successes obtained by the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty and of His Allies, and for the ultimate and happy establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British Possession of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and by the Public Officers, Civil and Military, proceeded to the New Church, to return thanks to God for these great mercies and blessings.

His Lordship proceeded on foot from the Government House to the Church at about half an hour past six o'clock in the morning through Council House Street, which was lined by the Body Guard, the Native Troops in Garrison at Fort William, and the Calcutta Native Militia, and the avenues into the streets through which His Lordship passed were guarded by parties detached from the above-mentioned Corps.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General was preceded by all the Public Officers, Civil and Military, and at the entrance of the Church was met by the Chaplains attached to the Presidency.

The Prayers, which were selected for the occasion, were read by the Reverend David Brown, the Senior Chaplain, and the sermon was preached by the Reverend Claudius Buchannan. The Te Deum and appropriate Anthems were sung.

Divine service being ended, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the ouncil, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, returned in their carriages.

Three royal salutes were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, the first, on the Governor Goneral's setting out from the Government House; the second, during the celebration of the Te Deum; and the third, on His Lordship's return. The guns from the ramparts of Fort Willam were answered by several ships in the Port.

A great concourse of the Native inhabitants of Calcutta were assembled in the streets during the progress of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from the Government House, and on his return.

At three o'clock in the evening, Divine Service was performed in Fort William for the European Troops in Garrison.

The European and Native Troops in Garrison fired three vollies from the ramparts of Fort William at sun-set.

At the same hour, the Calcutta European Militia, Cavalry and Infantry, paraded on their usual ground of exercise, and the last mentioned Corps fired three vollies.

On this solemn occasion, all the persons (amounting to upwards of sixty in number) confined for debt in the prison of the Court of Requests, were liberated in the name of the Hon'ble Company, the respective sums for which they were imprisoned having been discharged by order of the Governor General in Council. Orders were also issued by His Lordship in Council for the discharge of the debts of several persons confined in the Calcutta Gaol.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 11th January.]

On Wednesday evening last, Jonathan Henry Lovett, Esq., and Captain Edward Moor, accompanied by Colonel and Captain Lord George Beresford, returned from their late mission to Poonah. On their way from hence towards that capital, they halted at Panwell all the night of the 24th ultimo and the following day. On the 26th they proceeded through a beautiful country of hill and dale to Choek, where they beheld six miserable victims to the law hanging on a tree. They had belonged to a gang of twenty, one of the numerous bands which have, it seems, for some time past infested the low country, whose suspicious appearance attracted the notice of the inhabitants of a village through which they had occasion to pass, and the answers they gave to certain interrogatories being evasive and contradictory, they were carried before the Amildar, to whom they confessed that their object was to way-lay some treasure, which was expected from Panwell to Poonah, and on this confession their heads were cut off, and the bodies tied up by the heels.

On the 27th the Commissioners proceeded to Compolly, a village at the foot of the ghauts, where they encamped by the side of a stone tank of curious structure, and a work of great labour, as well as expense; it, with a pagoda in the neighbourhood, is said to have cost Nana Furnavese upwards of a lakh of rupees.

On the 28th they ascended a ghaut, in the prosecution of their journey, of about four miles acclivity, and so steep that they were obliged to walk; they halted for the night within about half a mile of the summit,

and next day proceeded to Karlee, from whence they were induced to deviate a few miles to visit the caves in that neighbourhood, of which the description we have been favoured with on the present occasion states generally that the principal chamber is in good preservation, arched and supported by two rows of octagonal pillars, bearing, on a very rich capital, two elephants each surmounted by two well-cut male and female figures, which are said to outvie those of the Elephanta, in style, grandeur, and execution, beyond all comparison.

On the 30th, they advanced to Tilligaum, where they halted for the night, and next day pursued their journey to Poonah. They set out at four in the morning, and at seven met Colonel Palmer at a village called Ooodh, about four coss from Poonah, which place they reached about nine in the same morning. After some days preparation for the ceremonial, the particulars of which we are not informed of, the letter from His Majesty (the Peshwa) was delivered.

On the 10th January the travellers went to visit an extraordinary personage at Chichura to whom divine homage is paid on the ground of a tradition that the god Gunputtee was incarnate in the person of one of his ancestors of the sixth generation back from the present living object of the idolatry of a credulous people, who is now said to be about the age of fifty. He has one son who is to be the last of the godhead. He is the oracle of all that part of the country and is so far a blessing to the village in which he resides, that it enjoys peace and plenty from the veneration in which he is held, while every other part has been at times desolated by the ravages of contending armies.

He deals out peace or war among nations at pleasure, and we sincerely wish that his prophetic spirit may acquire additional celebrity by the fulfilment of his prediction that the present war in Europe will be terminated in six months. He prepares a feast for the Brahmins on a certain day of the year, and the manner in which it is ordered is deemed a prognostic favourable or otherwise to the production of the harvest. It seems if he has prepared rice for a few Brahmins not exceeding one thousand in number, and three or four thousand additional guests should intrude, the quantity will nevertheless be sufficient and a surplus left; this is deemed an infallible sign of a plentiful year.

If, on the other hand, only 500 should come, and a provision has been made for 4,000, it will not be sufficient, and this is reckoned a certain sign of future as well as present scarcity. If the god eats his own

dinner on this occasion, at his ease and contentedly, a continuation of peace is the consequence, but if he intends to punish mankind with the horrors of war, he brandishes a spear to the terror and imminent danger of his guests, who remove at such times out of his reach. He enjoys a revenue of about forty thousand rupees annually: of which about five or six thousand rupees are made up by occasional offerings at his shrine; a large income descended to him from his ancestors, which was granted to one of them in commemoration of a miracle which he performed at a former period (which our reading does not serve us well enough to quote) when the Nizam's army marched to Poonah.

We are told that on this occasion a large detachment went to Chichura, in the hope of plunder to a great amount which it was thought the accumulated mass of wealth there would afford. They attempted an entrance however by stratagem and affected to carry offerings to the god in the usual style of his adorers, but to their astonishment the contents of the trays, which consisted of butcher's meat (the grossest insult they could offer) when they set out, on being uncovered in the presence of the deity were found converted into a beautiful assortment of the finest flowers, on which they were so petrified that they desisted from their sacrilegious purpose. In addition to the Jaghire allowed to the family on the above occasion, the present Paishwa, it is said, has allowed that Pagoda a revenue of 12,000 rupees annually.

The 20th February 1800.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 25th June.]

On Tuesday last, Thomas Tring, a seaman belonging to His Majesty's ship the *Centurion*, suffered death on board that ship pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial held on the Thursday preceding on Board His Majesty's Ship *Suffolk*. The circumstances of this unhappy man's case were briefly as follows: He was one of a few of his shipmates who were put in possession of a prize to the *Centurion* for the purpose of carrying her to the Cape of Good Hope, but was retaken by the prisoners and carried into Mauritius, the particulars of which proceeding were detailed in a former *Courier* on the arrival here of the Officers who had charge of the prize. When the Officer with the other seamen of the *Centurion* returned to this country by permission of the French Government, Tring and another declined availing themselves of that

opportunity of rejoining their ship, who it appears entered on board the French Frigate *La Prudente*, which was afterwards captured by His Majesty's Ship *Dædalus*, Captain Ball. Tring's companion was killed in the action, and he entered as a native of America on board the *Dædalus*, a step which led to his detection by that ship soon afterwards joining the *Centurion* in the Red Sea, where he was accidentally recognized by one of the Lieutenants of the latter ship. These facts being proved to the satisfaction of the Court, bore down everything that was or could be offered in his defence, in which he had every assistance that could be of any service to him, but entirely unsubstantiated by any evidence.

The signal for the execution was made at eight o'clock in the morning, and soon after a boat manned and armed from each ship attended, as usual on these occasions, and about a quarter after ten the fatal gun was fired which denoted the termination of the prisoner's miserable existence.

The following was the average rate of the Hon'ble Company's Salt sold on Monday and Tuesday last.

	Quantity sold.	Average per 100 Maunds.
	Maunds.	Rs. A. P.
Hidgelee	1,56,473	284 7 0
Ditto, Marratta	1,002	262 14 5
Ditto, Kurkutch	439	207 14 0
Tumlook	1,25,565	290 6 11
24-Pergunnahs	74,090	310 11 3
Roymungul	2,229	309 10 4
Bulwa	1,05,589	257 8 10
Chittagong	21,645	259 6 2
Coast Salt	1,06,268	235 8 10
Rock Salt	5,347	229 9 6
Seized Coast Salt	40	238 0 0
Ditto Pungah Salt	139	318 0 0
Narraingunge, seized	1.174	283 6 3
Total Maunds	6,00,000	274 0 3

THE 3RD APRIL 1800.

A Recipe for the Bos or Spleen.

One ounce of succotrine aloes (mussubber) and twenty cloves of garlick bruized and mixed with a bottle of spirits, which is to be placed in the sun, shaken daily for two or three days till fit for use. The dose about half a small Madeira glass morning and evening. The quantity is to be regulated by the strength and age of the patient, and ought not to operate above three or four times daily. Should this reduce the patient or create costiveness (which it may with some habits), it is to be left off for two or three days and the necessary measures taken to remove the latter.

[NOTE.—This appears as an Editorial.]

THE 24TH APRIL 1800.

[From the London Papers.]

Police.

Mansion House.—Yesterday a great many Lascars made complaint to the Lord Mayor against the Captain of the East India Ship *Armenia,* saying they were beaten severely by the Captain and his Officers, and could not get their wages. His Lordship sent for the Captain, who heard the complaints of the poor wretched-looking creatures. One of them could speak English pretty well, and said the Captain had engaged him at Calcutta, in Bengal, to be his cook, and to pay him 20 rupees per month, and he having no agreement with the Captain to return, wanted to be discharged, as he would not go with the ship again. A Portuguese sailor (not one of the crew) interpreted for the others, who complained much of the bad usage of the Captain and Officers, and that they could not get money to buy clothes. The Lord Mayor told the Captain the disturbance which was likely to have happened by so great a number of these men in the city lately, made it absolutely necessary that something should be done for them, and wanted a sight of the articles. The Captain denied his beating them, and said that he had articled with them to return with the ship to Bengal; the articles he had not with him; but if they would return to the ship they should receive all the money due to them, and no body should use them ill. This being told them, they were still fearful of being ill used. His Lordship said, he could do no more for them, unless they would go to their ship, and no body should ill treat them while they were in the river, which they agreed to do.

Madras.

A royal salute was fired from the walls of the Garrison of Fort St. George on Sunday the 4th current at noon, the same being the Anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam.

A whole length picture of the Earl of Mornington, which has been painted by an eminent Artist, at the request of the principal inhabitants of that Presidency, was opened, on the same morning, for public inspection at the Exchange; a circumstance naturally connecting itself with the recollection of the day.

His Lordship is represented in his Windsor Uniform with the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick, seated at a table, having a scroll spread on its surface, pendant somewhat over the side, on which is inscribed the heads of the Partition Treaty. In the back ground is seen the steeple and Flag Staff of Fort St. George, with the English Union, flying over the Standard of the late Tippoo Sultan.

His Lordship is supposed to be seated in the east veranda of the Government House, which has afforded the Artist an opportunity of availing himself, with a fair license, of the happy incident which we have last noticed.

This superb picture, which in point of design and execution adds no inconsiderable credit to the pencil of Mr. Hickey, is placed in a magnificent frame, at the southern extremity of the Exchange, opposite to the picture of Marquis Cornwallis.

On Monday evening, the 5th current, the Right Hon'ble the Governor gave a splendid ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of that Settlement, in commemoration of the great and happy occasion to which we have above referred.—[*Madras Gazette.*]

THE 3RD JUNE 1800.

[Taken from the *London Gazette* of 14th December 1799.]

Whitehall, 13th December.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, of Norragah, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Wellesley in this Kingdom, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick, in consideration of his great and eminent public services in the arduous situation of Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, from the time of his taking upon him the

said Government to the glorious termination of the War with the late Sultan of Mysore, His Royal license and authority to bear, as an honorable augmentation to his coat of arms, an Inescutheon Purpure charged with an Estoile radiated wavy between eight spots of the Royal Tiger, in pairs saltierwise proper, representing the standard of the said Sultan, taken at Seringapatam, and presented to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley at Madras on His Majesty's Birth-day, the 4th of June 1799; and also that a representation of the said standard, and of the tri-coloured flags taken and presented at the same time, be added to the supporters and crest of the said Richard Marquis Wellesley; the same being first duly exemplified according to the laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office: and also to order, that His Majesty's said concession and special mark of his Royal favor be registered in the College of Arms.

THE 5TH JUNE 1800.

A short account of the statue which has been thus honorably raised* to the Public Virtues of the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, cannot fail to be interesting to our subscribers.

The statue is Pedestrian and executed by Banks after a design previously submitted to, and approved by, the Council of the Royal Academy.

The Marquis is represented in his Peer's Robes thrown with great ease over a Military Uniform; his right hand is extended, as in the act of offering his services and protection. On the side are His Lordship's Arms, Coronet, and Trophies.

On the Pedestal is an apposite Inscription, a figure of Britannia, and Victory, and a bas-relief, representing the reception, as Hostages, of the sons of Tippoo Sultan.

The statue faces the West—the bas-relief is at the back of the statue—the figure of Victory on one side and Britannia on the other; showing that the whole was accomplished under the auspices of British Victory.

The work, as might naturally have been expected from the known skill of the artist, evinces great study and science.

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* NOTE.—At Madras.

The Inscription on the Pedestal, at the foot of the Noble Marquis, is in the following words :—

This Statue
is erected by a General Vote
at the joint expense
of the Principal Inhabitants
of Madras,
and of the Civil and Military
Servants,
of the East India Company,
belonging to the Presidency
of Fort St. George,
as a General Testimony
of the High sense They entertain
of the conduct and actions
of the Most Noble
the Marquis Cornwallis,
during the time
he held the High Offices
of Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief
of all the Forces
in India.

THE 19TH JUNE 1800.

[From the latest English papers.]

On Thursday the 23rd January, the King held a Levee at St. James' Palace, which was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors, several Noblemen, and a number of Military Officers.

Lieutenant Harris was introduced by Colonel Calvert, Adjutant General to the Army, and had the honor to present to His Majesty the Colours taken from Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam.

THE 17TH JULY 1800.

On Saturday last arrived the Ship *Union*, Captain Cooke, from Rangoon, which she left the 22nd ultimo.

By this vessel we learn that a French Privateer, a Grab-snow, had been cruising off that port for a considerable time, and had made several captures:—among these are the Brig *London*, from Madras, a *Ketch*, belonging to Chittagong, from Trincomallie, and the *Hydrossy*, Grab ship from Madras; she had also stopped and plundered several small Burmah vessels, putting the property on board the *London* and the *Ketch*, which they intended sending to Mauritius, but meeting with bad weather they were obliged to put into Rangoon, where the Burmah property was detained by the Government.

The Ship *Hope*, Captain Ross, bound from Madras to Rangoon, after being chased a whole day, and escaping from the *Malartic*, fell in with the above Grab on the 9th of May, on the Pegue Coast, and was chased by her for three days and nights, during which they were several times within gun shot; a fresh breeze, however, springing up, the *Hope* got clear of her and arrived at Rangoon on the 17th.

The 24th July 1800.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

Sir,—As you do not, I am sure, wish your Printing box, like the box of Pandora, to diffuse evil, I beseech you to publish as soon as possible the enclosed antidote against the mischief likely to result from the English Extract in your last Gazette, which states that the Poet Laureat has produced an Ode to the new Century, fixing its commencement with the present year, on the authority of Dryden and Prior, as well as on that of the Schedule to the Act of Parliament for altering the style, prefixed with the Calendar to our Book of Common Prayer.

Poets, who cannot be expected to curb their flying Pegasus throughout a whole year, may be allowed a *Poetical License;* but the accompanying decision from so eminent an astronomer as Lalande, after a particular consideration of the point in dispute, will, I trust, be deemed better authority. I have not translated it, as I conceive most of your readers will prefer the original.

The Act of Parliament for regulating the style, *viz.* the Statute 24, Geo. II, Chapter 23, so far from fixing the 19th Century to commence with the year 1800, expressly declares *the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred* to be one of the *Hundredth*, or centurial years of the

Christian era; nor will the Schedule printed in our Common Prayer Books, if carefully examined, be found to establish a different result. By the last correction of the Calendar, it is appointed that "the several years of "our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years "of our Lord, which shall happen in time to come, except only every "fourth hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year of our Lord 2000 "shall be first, shall not be esteemed or taken to be Bissextile or Leap "years;" of course the year 1800, in common with every other *centurial year* in which the Bissextile is omitted, requires a new adjustment of the Tables for finding Easter day and the other moveable Feasts, as explained in the Tables prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer; and a century reckoned from any of such hundredth years, *viz.*; commencing with it, must end with Ninety-nine. Thus the adjustment for the next century "is from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive," as justly quoted by Mr. Pye from the Table for finding Easter day: but had he examined Table II, he would have seen that the year 1800, 1900, and every other year denoted in part by 00, are the hundredth or centurial years of our Lord. "The letter B prefixed to certain Hundredth years in Table II, "denotes those years which are still to be accounted Bissextile or Leap "years in the new Calendar: whereas all the other Hundredth years are "to be accounted only common years."

AMICUS.

THE 2ND OCTOBER 1800.

At Lucknow, on the 13th instant, died Major General Claud Martine, the greatest part of the immense wealth of which the General died possessed, amounting it is said to nearly forty lakhs of rupees, has been left for the support and foundation of the Public Establishments, Charitable and Literary. Four lakhs of rupees, we understand, are appropriated to found an Establishment in Calcutta, two for a similar purpose at Lyons, the native place of the General, and a donation which does infinite credit to his humanity, a lakh and a half of rupees, the interest of which is to be applied in equal portion to the relief of the poor of all persuasions, whether Christians, Mussulmans, or Hindoos, inhabitants in Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chundernagore; one of the General's Houses, it is also said, he has endowed as an Academy for the purpose of instructing the natives in the English Language and Literature.—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

The 13th September 1800.

[From the *Madras Gazette.*]

We are favored with the following account of the gallant conduct of Captain Meik, his Officers and crew, in defence of the *Armenia,* prior to her surrender to the *Clarisse* Privateer, Captain LeMerne, of 16 guns and 180 men, by Mr. Stokes, who was a passenger on the former, and who arrived here on Thursday morning, by the route of Tranquebar:—

"On the 5th of July, in the latitude 7° 30′ south, longitude 79° 30′ east, at ½ past 3 P. M., we saw a ship on our lee-quarter, distant about 3 leagues, in chase of us; at 6 o'clock the chase gained fast on us, and hoisted American colours; by 11 o'clock she was nearly along side.

"We got the *Armênia* under a reduced sail, and all ready for engaging, hailed the strange sail, but received no answer, though within pistol shot; she then hoisted French colours, and fired a shot into us, which was returned by a broadside from the *Armenia.*

"Every exertion was used to prevent the enemy boarding, which from his manœuvres appeared to be his intention. We continued the action for about 40 minutes, when finding that all resistance was fruitless, we were obliged to strike to the *Clarisse* Privateer, Captain LeMerne.

"Our killed and wounded were: Mr. Baddeley, 1st Officer, slightly wounded; Mr. Falconer, 3rd Officer, killed; the Captain's Steward and an European Seacunny dangerously wounded; two Portuguese Seacunnies wounded (one since dead), and the 2nd Officer's servant shot through the shoulder. Our sails and shrouds were very much cut up from their line of fire, which was about 6 feet above the deck.

"The *Clarisse* lost three men, which they say were in a boat which filled alongside, but from the quantity of blood on her deck, we have reason to distrust their account, and to conclude that they fell in the action.

"Captain Meik, the 2nd Officer, and the Lascars, were taken on board the Privateer; Mr. Stokes, Mr. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, and the wounded proceeded to the Isle of France in the *Armenia,* where they arrived on the 17th of July, and it is a tribute of praise due to the Government there to say that every surgical aid and comfort was given to the wounded."

THE 16TH OCTOBER 1800.

It is with great regret we state that accounts were received in town on Sunday last of the capture of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Kent*, Capain Robert Rivington, by *La Confiance* French Privateer, Captain Sourcouff, off the Sandheads, on the 7th instant, after a desperate engagement, which lasted one hour and forty-seven minutes.

On Tuesday morning the 7th instant at day light, a strange sail was discovered in the North-West quarter; the *Kent* at that time was lying to for a Pilot, and Captain Rivington, conceiving the vessel in sight to be a Pilot Schooner, immediately bore down, hoisted his colours, and made the signal for a Pilot. The stranger upon this made sail and hauled up towards the *Kent*; it was soon after discovered that she was a ship; the hands were immediately called to quarters, and the ship prepared for action; upon her approach to the *Kent* as she showed no colours, a shot was fired at her from the Larboard side, which was followed up as she passed upon the opposite tack by a broadside, and a constant fire kept up while she was within reach of the guns. The Privateer, for it was now ascertained to be so, soon afterwards tacked, came up on the Larboard side, and commenced the engagement within about a musket shot, but without doing much injury, although she continued in this position for some time; she then shot ahead and passing round the bow of the *Kent* renewed the engagement on the other side, nearly at the same distance, and for the same length of time, but with as little effect as before. She afterwards made sail ahead, as if with the intention of relinquishing the attack and making off, which she could easily have done, having greatly the superiority in sailing. When she had got about the distance of half a mile ahead of the *Kent*, she was however observed to haul her main sail up, and wear round immediately towards her, and in about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, or as soon as her guns would bear, she, for the first time, hoisted the National colours (Sourcouff afterwards declared that he had forgot them before) and fired a broad side and a volley of Musketry from every part of the ship, which was immediately returned by the *Kent*, and continued while her guns would bear; the Privateer then wearing round her stem, ranged close up alongside and received a full discharge from the *Kent's* Starboard guns; at this moment she fired a whole broadside and threw a number of hand-grenades from her tops into the *Kent*, some of which penetrated the upper deck and burst on the gun-deck, at the same time a fire of Musketry was kept up from her tops which killed and wounded a number of the passengers and recruits that were on the quarter deck and poop :w hen the ships were completely

locked with each other, Captain Sourcouff entered at the head of about 150 men, completely armed for boarding, having each a sabre and a brace of pistols. The contest upon deck was now desperate and lasted for about twenty minutes, but the enemy, having greatly the superiority, both in numbers and arms, were victorious, and a dreadful carnage ensued, they showing no quarter to any who came in their way, whether with or without arms; and such was their savage cruelty that they even stabbed some of the sick in bed.

Upon gaining possession of the poop, the French immediately cut down the colours; and soon after this had complete possession of the ship.

Captain Sourcouff finding some disinclination in his crew to board, had been under the necessity of supplying them several times with liquor, as well as to promise them an hour's pillage, in the event of carrying the ship, and this time they completely occupied, breaking open every package they could come at, and even taking the coats, hats, shoes &c., from the persons of the Officers and passengers.

From the commencement of the action until the French were in possession of the ship, was about an hour and forty-seven minutes, and from the gallant manner in which the Officers and crew of the *Kent* behaved while the ships were clear of each other, there is not a doubt but she would have overcome the Privateer; but there being a very great deficiency of small arms, they had no means of repelling such a number of boarders, so well prepared for close action, and Captain Sourcouff acknowledged that had he not succeeded in carrying her, his own ship must soon have sunk alongside.

It is with extreme regret we add that Captain Rivington, after the most manly conduct in the defence of his ship, fell by the Musketry from the tops of the Privateer while Sourcouff was in the act of boarding.

In the afternoon, the Officers, passengers and crew of the *Kent* were sent on board an Arab Vessel, which hove in sight and which had been plundered by the Privateer the day before: some of the seamen were, however, detained on board the Privateer and put in irons, with the hopes of inducing them to enter. The Chief Officer, Surgeon, and Surgeon's Mate with about thirteen of the most dangerously wounded, were detained on board the *Kent* under pretence of its requiring too much time to remove them.

Although the Prize-master informed the unfortunate people who were sent on board the Arab, that there was abundance of provisions and

water, yet upon enquiry there was found only a very small quantity of rain water, scarcely equal to half a pint each per day, for four days, with a few dates and raw rice to subsist on, and they were consequently reduced to the utmost distress, before they were relieved by one of the Pilot Schooners which they met in the roads.

THE 30TH OCTOBER 1800.

Letters received from Surat mention that every degree of precaution has been taken to prevent the plague from being communicated to that place: a small vessel, the *Penelope*, commanded by Mr. Mack, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, is stationed off Surat Bar to cruize and examine all vessels coming either from Bussora or Muscat previous to their being admitted to enter the river.

THE 4TH DECEMBER 1800.

On the evening preceding the capture of the *Malartic*, a suspicious vessel having been discovered from the *Phœnix*, she was in consequence duly prepared at all points for the reception of the stranger, which, when on the next morning she had approached within a short distance, under English colours, was hailed by the *Phœnix*, with a demand to what nation she belonged—"English" was the reply. A requisition followed from the *Phœnix*, that a boat should be sent on board of her, but this being evasively answered, and not complied with by the Privateer (now plainly ascertained to be such), the word of command to fire was given on board the *Phœnix*, and seven 12-pounders, double shotted, were poured into the *Malartic*; by this discharge the English Ensign was carried away and the tri-coloured flag, hoisted for a moment in its place, was immediately afterwards lowered down again in token of surrender.

The passengers and troops on board the *Phœnix* were most judiciously quartered on the poop and in the waist, in a way that kept them entirely concealed from the Privateer, which suspected her to be a country ship, and had approached for the purpose of boarding. Suddenly jumping up when the orders to fire were given, their numbers and state of preparation so alarmed and surprized the enemy that he in an instant struck his colours. Resistance in any event would not have availed, the *Phœnix* being fully prepared for a much more formidable force than her actual opponent.

The *Mermaid,* Captain Garden, from this port to Rangoon, was the last capture made by the *Malartic.* Having plundered her, and taken out the main and mizen masts, after some days' detention, she suffered the *Mermaid* to proceed to her destined port. Prior to this event, the *Malartic* had fought a long and desperate action with an American ship supposed to be the *Rebecca,* Captain Pitt, from Calcutta, in which two Surgeons, the Boatswain, and several of the crew belonging to the former were killed.

The following account of the engagements between the *Albatross* and *L'Adele,* we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers:—

We sailed in the *Albatross,* Captain Waller, from Bombay, but meeting with bad weather and contrary winds, it was not until the * * that we made Ceylon, and were informed by a Danish ship, that we spoke off *Point de Galle,* of the *Confiance* and *Malartic's* depredations on our commerce in the Bay. We crowded all sail, and the winds being favourable in general, we had got as far to the northward as 58° 30′ N. about ¾ past midnight on the 13th, when a ship appeared to windward, whose manœuvres soon gave us reason to suppose her to be an enemy, and which, being a brig, we imagined to be the *Malartic.* The *Albatross* was immediately cleared for action, and tacked with an intention of standing up for the enemy, who soon after was perceived bearing down on us. The night was very dark and cloudy, with light variable winds. Both vessels carefully concealed their lights; not the least glimpse could be seen on board of either. Passing to windward on the contrary tack, he wore and hauled up under our lee-quarter within half a pistol shot, at the same time firing two guns to bring us to. Suspecting that it might probably be His Majesty's armed vessel *Mongoose,* we hailed to know, and were answered, "*L'Adele,* a French Privateer; heave to, lower your topsails down and send your boat on board." To which Captain Waller replied, "yes, we will be on board very soon;" and giving orders to fire, the *Albatross'* broadside was immediately discharged at him, and it was instantly returned.

He was then upon our lee-beam, but after some manœuvering got upon our weather one, and which we did not take any pains to prevent, as we could easily perceive his intention was to board, a circumstance we rather wished than dreaded, being very well prepared to receive him. After nearly half an hour's action he laid us alongside, discharged his broadside, and attempted to board us in the smoke; but no sooner did

they attempt it than our sailors thrust them back with the point of the bayonet and boarding pikes. Captain Waller observing one of the Frenchmen mounting our main rigging, thrust a boarding pike into his breast, and he immediately fell backwards into the Privateer. They now began to fly from their quarters, and our people were eager to board in their turn, for which purpose several gallant fellows attempted to lash his bowsprit to our main rigging, one of whom received a musket ball in his arm while endeavouring to perform this piece of service; but the ships pitching carried away the lashings, and in spite of every effort on our part to prevent it he dropped astern, made all the sail he could, and run for it, being now pretty well convinced that he had not a harmless merchantman to deal with, but a very different kind of vessel.

Our sailors inflamed with success, and the ideas of victory and prize money, very soon made all sail in chase, and we had the satisfaction to find that we gained fast upon the enemy. In about half an hour both vessels laid each other alongside, as it were by mutual consent, discharging their broadsides into one another at a time when the muzzles of the guns touched. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, and considerable damage done; but nothing could now damp the courage of our sailors, which was worked up to the highest pitch, and they were boarding in all parts when the Frenchmen hailed for quarter, struck, and was taken possession of by Mr. Lambert, first Lieutenant of the *Albatross*.

L'Adele is a fine fast sailing vessel and works well, was built at Nantz about eight months ago, and is pierced for 16 guns, but has only 12 on board (and 4 quarters), six and four-pounders, Citoyen Nicolas Surcouff, Commander; and had about 60 persons on board at the commencement of the action.

On board the *Albatross* one marine and one seaman were killed, (this last belonging to His Majesty's Ship *Braane*); and six wounded, one of whom belonged to the *Braane*, and one to the *Centurion*.

On going on board the *Albatross*, Surcouff presented his sword to Captain Waller, who politely restored it with the handsome compliment, that "he could not think of depriving him of a weapon which it had been evinced he so well knew how to use." Every civility and attention have been shown to Surcouff and his Officers by Captain Waller and the Lieutenants of the *Albatross*.

L'Adele sailed from the Mauritius on the night of the 25th of August, in company with *La Gloire,* and were fortunate enough to escape the vigilance of the British Squadron which was then cruizing off the Island.

La Gloire Privateer, which sailed in company with *L'Adele,* mounts 28 guns, and was spoke with in the Bay by the *Malartic* a short time previous to her capture.

Extract of a letter from Masulipatam, dated 30th October 1800.

"On the 28th, about 2 P. M., a violent gale of wind with rain set in from the north-west, which at 7 in the evening came round to north-east, from which point we were assailed by a most heavy storm of wind and rain. In less than an hour the South Glacis was entirely covered with water, and indeed the greatest part of the fort completely inundated.

"The storm ceased about 5 o'clock the next morning to the great joy of the suffering inhabitants, whose hardships are hardly to be described.

"On ascending the ramparts, I beheld all around me fallen houses, trees torn up by the roots, and large vessels on dry land, the smaller vessels were either sunk or stove to pieces, but I do not hear of more than two lives lost; they were Natives, and were lost with a paddy boat near the Bar.

"All the bridges are carried away except the one at the Main Guard. The hurricane was equally severe all along the Coast, and we much fear that Coringa from its situation is totally destroyed; Peddapatam, Golahpolam, and Samuldeni are nearly destroyed. The excellent house at the latter place which General Brathwaite had generously dedicated to the use of travellers has suffered considerably by the storm."

[From the *Bombay Courier,* 8th November.]

Thursday last being the day appointed by the Sheriff for convening the British inhabitants of Bombay in pursuance of their request, a numerous and respectable Meeting attended accordingly at the old Session House, being the place chosen for the purpose.

The Sheriff opened the business of the Meeting by observing that it was with a view of taking their opinion on the propriety of expressing their sense of the Divine interposition in warding from the sacred person

of His Majesty the blow lately aimed at a life so precious to his loyal and virtuous subjects, and congratulating His Majesty on his providential escape from that mad attempt of an unhappy lunatic. A glowing sentiment of unanimity in favor of the measure pervaded the Meeting, and the Sheriff having quitted the chair, Mr. Henshaw proposed that Sir William Syer should take his place. This appearing to be the wish of the Meeting, Sir William acquiesced, and having taken the chair, Mr. Henshaw moved that an humble address be prepared and transmitted to the Throne, offering the congratulations of the inhabitants on the occasion above alluded to; acknowledging the blessings which the inhabitants of Bombay enjoy, in common with their fellow-subjects all over the British Empire, under His Majesty's paternal care of their civil and religious liberties; and their awful sense of the Divine favor in continuing to them the life of a Sovereign so deservedly beloved and dear to all his subjects. Mr. Henshaw very justly expressed his confidence that the sentiments of the Meeting would be unanimous on the occasion, and accordingly judged it unnecessary to enter further into the subject.

Mr. Dowdeswell seconded the motion and took that opportunity of contrasting the security, happiness, and prosperity which we enjoyed under His Majesty's Reign, with the miseries which have pervaded France in consequence of a revolution which has proved so destructive to the peace and true interests of that devoted country. The good sense of the people of England, he said, under the influence and example of a Sovereign equally distinguished for the love of his subjects and invincible fortitude in the most trying political circumstances, had preserved our boundaries from the encroachment of those destructive tenets which had overwhelmed the fairest part of Europe in their ravages; and rejected those fanciful and ruinous notions of liberty and equality which had in other countries engulphed with an inexpiable disregard of every law, human and divine, both public and private virtue, public and domestic enjoyments of every kind, peace, prosperity, property, and every thing desirable in this life, in the horrors of anarchy and havock almost irretrievable. Mr. D. added, if a doubt could have been entertained formerly of the excellence of the British Constitution, of its fitness, and its power to secure everything that is valuable in life, that doubt must now be removed. Every thing, he said, which had lately occurred, proved an additional inducement to rally round the throne. The public and private virtues of His Majesty equally endeared them to us all, and, Mr. D. continued, we could not sufficiently lament that a life so essential to the Public Welfare, (but such was the lot of mortality) was subject to

such attacks. During His Majesty's reign, the most extraordinary exertions have been made both by sea and land, the British dominions extended widely, and we have by his wisdom and guidance resisted every effort of a desperate enemy. Mr. D. said he doubted not we should by the same means be still able to resist them effectually, and concluded by expressing his fervent wishes that His Majesty might bring the present eventful contest to a happy termination, and live to enjoy many years of peace amidst a loyal and affectionate people.

The Chairman then proposed that a Committee should be nominated for the purpose of preparing a suitable Address, which was accordingly done, and consisted of the following gentlemen :—

Robert Henshaw, Esq.	Phillip Dundas, Esq.
W. M. Dowdeswell, Esq.	Henry Fawcett, Esq.
Colonel Carr Berresford.	Phinehas Hall, Esq., and
Colonel Thomas Marshall.	Simon Halliday, Esq.

The Committee having retired for a short time returned with an address, which being read by the Chairman was unanimously approved of.

The Chairman then proposed suitable resolutions (which were unanimously carried) for the transmission of the address to Great Britain.

It was then unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the gentlemen who moved and seconded, and to the Committee who prepared the address.

It was further resolved that the address be transcribed and laid for signature at the old Session House.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his ready acquiescence in the requisition to call the Meeting, and for the loyal manner in which he opened the business of the day.

That these resolutions be printed in the next *Bombay Gazette* and *Courier*.

The Chairman then leaving the chair, the same was resumed by the Sheriff, when it was resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The following is a copy of the address to His Majesty :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects residing at Bombay in the East Indies, humbly offer to

your Majesty our most sincere congratulations on your late providential escape from the horrible attempt on your Majesty's life.

Feeling the blessings we derive from your Majesty's guardian care of our civil and religious liberties and of the constitution so well calculated to secure them, we are firmly persuaded that such an attempt could only have been the act of a person laboring under mental derangement.

Impressed with an awful sense of the interposition of Divine favor in preserving to us the life of a Sovereign so deservedly dear to all his subjects, we shall not cease to offer our grateful thanks to the Almighty, united with our earnest prayers for the continuance of your Majesty's reign over a free, loyal, and happy people.

THE 11TH DECEMBER 1800.

The arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Ships *Bengal*, Captain Cumine; *Lady Jane Dundas*, Captain the Hon'ble H. Lindsay; *Castle Eden*, Captain Cuming; and *City of London*, Captain Abraham Green, was on Saturday morning reported at the Bankshall, after a long passage of more than six months: they having finally quitted Torbay on the 27th of May, accompanied by the China fleet, and some store ships, for the Cape and Botany Bay, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Belliqueuse*.

The 1st January 1801.

Extract from a letter from Hyderabad, 10th December 1800.

This morning at 9 o'clock the body of the late Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple was interred with all the honors due to his high station and character. The regiment of cavalry, the artillery, lascars, and six battalions of native infantry were drawn out and partly disposed of in the streets to the place of burial, partly in forming a spacious square around it, and in order to fire over the body, which was carried by Europeans, and the pall supported by the principal Officers at the station. The mourners were not only the members of the deceased's family, but consisted of the whole body of Officers and others who attended the corpse; and in my life I never witnessed a scene of more real, solemn, and universal woe than was shown upon this melancholy occasion. Men of all ages, ranks, and stations were seen mingling their tears and wailing their common loss in the most poignant expressions of grief.

"To have so lived, and to have died so lamented as did Colonel Dalrymple, is an honor to his memory, beyond which no human being, I think, ever attained; but alas! at the age of 44 only, it was too soon to loose so valuable a person, of whom it may be said, in the language of Cæsar—'The world might stand up and say he was a man.'

Minute guns were fired during the procession, and the service was read by Major Kirkpatrick, the British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, with great energy and feeling."

The 5th March 1801.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Marlbrough, the 1st of January.

"The West Coast has had a dreadful visitation of sickness these last two months.

"A fever similar to the yellow fever of the West Indies, has raged here with unremitting violence. The great fatality has fallen upon the Chinese Colony. Our few remaining troops have only sustained a loss of three Europeans.

"It has most unluckily happened that all the Medical faculty are laid up in illness. Doctor Campbell, from the severe cold, rains, and damps he sustained in an expedition into the country and to the hills, has been confined these two months. Mr. Lumsdaine has also been laid up with a periodical bilious fever, which he is frequently subject to,

and Doctor Hartley (the Head Surgeon) with difficulty (from a severe fever of which he is scarcely recovered) able to do duty.

"Within these last fifteen days a Catarrhal fever has spread almost universally over the Coast, and the other fevers of the bilious type are diminishing. The writer of this has a melancholy remark to make that in the course of eight years, eleven Medical gentlemen have died from climate and the severity of the duties of this Coast, and sixty-one gentlemen, including Officers with gentlemen of the Civil Establishment, besides itinerant Captains and Officers of ships.

"The fatality has spread a sombre gloom of melancholy every where around. The bell has been ordered (through the humane attention of the Commissioner) to cease from tolling for the dead; it had such a melancholy effect on the living.

"Captain Pearson was rapidly carried off by the fatal fever of the season, the 6th day from its attack.

"God grant it may cease with him, as there is no other Officer could be spared from duty here."—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

THE 12TH MARCH 1801.

We give publicity to the following circumstances in the hope that they may be serviceably cautionary to Commanders of ships under similar situations. His Majesty's Ship *Suffolk* being lately off Diamond Island, near the Coast of Pegu, Lieutenant Malcolm, of the *Suffolk*, with twenty-five seamen, was landed for the purpose of obtaining a supply of turtle for the crew: the party in a few hours turned 40 fine turtle, and with such they immediately returned on board the *Suffolk*. It does not appear that Lieutenant Malcolm or the seamen ate of any production of the Island, which is nearly barren, or even drank of the water, to which not any noxious quality had been heretofore ascribed; be that however as it may, the whole party became ill immediately on their returning on board, and in a few hours, fourteen of the seamen died: in fine, at the expiration of a few days, only Lieutenant Malcolm and one seaman remained alive out of twenty-six persons, most of them young and healthy men and the most correct and orderly of the *Suffolk's* crew.

THE 18TH JUNE 1801.

On Wednesday seventh night, the Supreme Court commenced their first term of Oyer and Terminer for the year. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Royds addressed the Grand Jury empannelled on this occasion, in a

pertinent and impressive manner. The Grand Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:—

J. Mackenzie, Esq., Foreman,	Munford Campbell, Esq.
John Addison, Esq.	Henry Abbott, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.	John Caulfield, Esq.
J. W. Taggart, Esq.	Francis Mure, Esq.
Alex. Patrick Johnstone, Esq.	John Thornhill, Esq.
John Corsar, Esq.	Simon Ewart, Esq.
Colin Robertson, Esq.	John Walter Sherer, Esq.
The Hon. Fred. Fitzroy, Esq.	William Egerton, Esq.
Henry Trail, Esq.	Charles Law, Esq.
John Battye, Esq.	Robert Home, Esq.
Andrew Kelso, Esq.	Jonathan Court, Esq.

Robert Campbell, Esq.

On Friday last the Grand Jury were discharged, and the following sentences have been passed on the culprits:—

Frederick Stephen Rollason, for the murder of Sheik Russick, a bheesty, death.

William Johnson, for the murder of Benjamin Way, death.

Roganund Dey, for burglary, death.

Beebun, for burglary, transported for life.

Sheik Buxo, for a misdemeanor, to be imprisoned two years in the House of Correction.

John Thompson, for an assault, fined one rupee and discharged.

Rollason and Johnson were executed at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and Roganund Dey is to suffer on the 26th instant.

THE 25TH JUNE 1801.

During the storm on Saturday evening last, the house opposite the Chandney Choke, inhabited by Mr. Brietzke, was struck by lightning on the east end. After entering by the roof and totally destroying the glass frames and venetians of the room, it damaged several parts of the walls in endeavouring to make its escape, which at last it effected through a part of the broken window, and destroyed the roof of a tiled house adjoining. Four small children, with their attendants, and some servants, were within a few feet of the explosion, but luckily not hurt. Mr. B., who was 12 or 14 paces from where the lightning entered, was thrown a distance of 10 or 12 feet, and was a short time insensible and somewhat bruised. From the appearance of the outside of the house, the lightning

must have first struck an earthen urn which stood on the angle of the roof, and forced its way through the wall in several places.

The 14th May 1801.

[From the *London Chronicle*, 4th December 1800.]

The Directors of the East India Company gave an elegant entertainment yesterday to Rear Admiral Lord Nelson at the London Tavern.

The dinner, which consisted of every elegant article which could be procured, was placed on the table in the form of a horse-shoe. Sixteen frames were introduced emblematical of the different views of the French Fleet on the memorable Victory of Egypt. The first represented the enemy's ships in their triumphant state previous to battle; the last, which was by far the most grand, exhibited their total destruction. At the head of the table sat His Royal Highness the Duke of York, next Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, Earl Spencer and Lord Nelson; then followed Mr. Addington, Lord Arden, General Harris, Sir Joseph Banks, Lords Belgrave and Carrington, Earls Camden and Macartney, Mr. Windham, Duke of Montrose, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Mr. Nepean, General Stuart, Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Ryder, Mr. George Rose, and Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

Precisely at six o'clock dinner was on the table. The company amounted to one hundred and twenty persons. On the removal of the cloth the healths of their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family were drank; Lord Spencer and the Navy was next given, and then Lord Nelson. His Lordship arose and made a suitable speech, the substance of which was:—It afforded him sincere pleasure that the Company's possessions in India had so well flourished, owing to the wise measures pursued by the Hon'ble Company: the death of an inveterate foe Tippoo was accomplished, and peace restored. The object of our enemies the French had been thus frustrated. As to himself he should at all times be proud to aid the interests of the Company. The speech was much applauded. Lord Nelson then gave Generals Harris and Stuart, and the Conquerors of Seringapatam.

Townsend sung a new song in honor of our naval triumphs to the tune of "God save the King," after which he gave "Rule Britannia." Taylor sung the "Tight little Island." Dignan and Sedgwick came a few minutes before ten o'clock, and joined the vocal throng. About 12 o'clock the company departed.

The 30th July 1801.

On Saturday arrived in the river the Ship *Lalla*, Captain Young, from Bombay, Trincomalie, and Madras, from which last mentioned place she sailed on the 19th instant.

We are concerned to state that proceeding up the river on Monday morning, she had anchored a little below Budge Budge, and about six o'clock was observed to be on fire, smoke proceeding from the fore-hatchway. On opening it, the flames immediately burst forth, as they did also from the after-hatchway; the Pilot on this immediately ordered the cable to be cut, and ran the ship on shore.

Shortly after an explosion took place, and she went to pieces.

We are happy to state that no lives were lost on this melancholy occasion through the activity and presence of mind of the Pilot in charge, in having so quickly ordered the ship to be run on shore, by which means the whole of the crew had an opportunity of quitting her.

The 13th August 1801.

We are much concerned to state, that on Monday morning the *Duke of Clarence*, Captain Townsend, bound to Ceylon, in dropping down with the ebb, struck on the edge of Sumatra sand off the Esplanade. She filled with water so fast that the people had just time to get out, when she went down in deep water, and was totally lost.

From the extreme rapidity of the ebb, the *Louisa*, Captain Weatherale, parted her cables, and ran with her broad-side against the bow of the *Dart*, which ship she carried along with her. The *Louisa*, being deeply laden, we understand has received much injury, making a considerable quantity of water, and having her decks raised in some parts. Had the *Dart* cables not parted, it is supposed the *Louisa* must have gone down alongside, and had she not run foul of the *Dart* she must have run upon the sand. The *Dart* had received no other damage than the loss of her jib-boom. She had only a coir cable of 14 inch on the ground, manufactured at the Rope Walk of Messrs. Clarke and Co. at Gusseree. After parting from this cable, the *Dart* brought up abreast of the sluice off Fort William, in the most rapid part of the tide-way, and rode two days with a nine inch stream cable, made at the same Rope Walk, of Ceylon coir, which had been an Eastern voyage, and had been used, as cables of that kind are generally known to be in that navigation, more than those of any other dimensions.

THE 20TH AUGUST 1801.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 1st August 1801.]

Lord Clive desired the attendance of the gentlemen of the Civil, Naval, and Military Services at Chipauk on Friday, the 31st July, at noon, for the purpose of being present at the installation of the Nawab Azeem-ul Dowlah on the Musnud of the Carnatic.

In pursuance of the above order, the whole of the Civil, Naval, Military, and the gentlemen of the Presidency assembled at Chipauk House yesterday at noon. A little after one o'clock, His Highness, accompanied by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, their Excellencies Vice Admiral Rainier and General Stuart, with the Members of Council, arrived at the Palace, where they were received by Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Gwillim, and Mr. Sullivan.

The Troops, cavalry and infantry, formed a street from the entrance of the Gardens to the verandah of the Palace, through which the Procession passed.

His Highness, after the customary forms, was installed on the Musnud by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, assisted by the Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief, when a Royal salute was fired from the Battery of the Palace, from the Fort, and the Shipping in the Roads; and a *feu de joie* by the troops under Arms.

His Highness afterwards received the complements of the gentlemen present and the Nuzzers of his Cawns.

THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1801.

On Tuesday the 18th of August, His Excellency the Governor General having held a Council at Barrackpore, in which he nominated Peter Speke, Esq., to be Vice-President in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort William, proceeded in the Yacht, attended by his Suite, on his progress to the Upper Provinces, and on the same day reached Chinsurah, where His Excellency landed, and was entertained at dinner on that and the succeeding evening by Mr. Birch, the Commissioner at that Settlement.

On Wednesday the 20th His Excellency proceeded on his voyage, accompanied by Sir Home Popham, who had joined him at Barrackpore.

On the 24th, Sir Home Popham returned to Calcutta.

On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, the Governor General reached Dowdpore, where the Nabob of Bengal, who had come from Moorshedabay to meet His Excellency, had stationed his boats.

The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the Governor General from receiving the visit of the Nabob of Bengal, until the 30th ultimo; after that ceremony had been concluded, the Governor General sailed for Berhampore, which station His Excellency reached on Monday the 31st.

The troops of the Cantonment were drawn up along the bank of the river, and saluted His Excellency as he sailed past.

On Tuesday the 1st His Excellency landed at Berhampore, and was entertained at dinner by Mr. Pattle, Senior Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Moorshedabad, and on Wednesday the 2nd instant, His Excellency, attended by the Officers of his Suite, and by a party of his Body Guard, inspected the troops of the Cantonment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wood.

After the inspection, His Excellency breakfasted with Lieutenant Colonel Wood, and at ten o'clock held a Levee and gave audience until twelve, at which hour he held a Durbar for the native inhabitants of the district.

In the evening of the same day His Excellency dined with Mr. Rocke, Second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, aud on the morning of Thursday the 3rd instant, the Governor General took his departure from Berhampore; the troops of the Cantonment being drawn up on the bank of the river, saluted His Excellency at his departure. On the same evening the *Yacht* anchored nearly opposite to the Palace of the Nabob of Bengal, to whom and to the Begums His Excellency paid a visit of ceremony on the morning of the 4th, being attended by all the Civil and Military Officers of his Suite, by a party of the body guard, and by a Captain's guard of European Infantry sent from the Regiment stationed at Berhampore.

His Excellency is attended by the respective Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors of the several districts through which he passes, and receives the visits of all the native inhabitants of distinction during his progress.

The 24th September 1801.

At a very full Meeting of the Calcutta Insurance Company on Monday last, it was resolved that they should present the mother of Mr. Faulkner (late Second Officer of the *Armenia*, Captain Meik, and

killed in the engagement with the French Privateer *La Clarisse*) with a donation of £150. To the Steward of the same ship, who distinguished himself in the action and was wounded, £100; and Sicca Rs. 500 as a foundation for a fund to pay an annuity to two seamen, who also suffered in the action.

THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1801.

Madras, 5th September.

Yesterday His Majesty's Charter, constituting a new Court of Judicature, under the title of "the Supreme Court at Madras," was publicly read and proclaimed.

After the publication of His Majesty's Letters Patent, the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Andrew Strange took the usual oaths of office, as the first Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gwillim and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sulivan, as the two first Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court.

On the formation of the Court, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter, a Royal Salute was fired from the walls of the Garrison.

The style, title, and jurisdiction of the Court was afterwards proclaimed by the Sheriff with the usual solemnities.

The Court then proceeded to the nomination of its Officers, when S. D. Tatton, Esq., was appointed Clerk of the Crown and Register of the Court of Admiralty; G. Rickets, Esq., Prothonotary and Register; J. Abbott, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary and Register; G. Lys, Esq., Examiner; and L. H. Sterling, Esq., Sealer.

R. Williams, A. Anstruther, H. Compton, and F. Disney, Esqs., were admitted Barristers of the Supreme Court,

Messrs. Chalmers, Samuel, MacMahon, Walters, and Orme, Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries.

After which the Court adjourned to Monday the 14th instant.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1801.

[In a letter to the Editor].

Westminster Meeting.

The gentlemen educated at this famous Seminary, having for some time discontinued their Anniversary Meetings, assembled on the 22nd instant at Scornec's Tavern, to the number of twenty-one.

Commodore Sir Home Popham, as a Brother Westminster, was particularly invited on this occasion. General Fraser, Colonel Green, of the Artillery, the Hon'ble Mr. Bruce, Mr. Thornhill, &c. &c., attended. At 7 P. M. the Company sat down to dinner, Mr. Hickey, as the Senior Westminster being in the Chair; the Artillery Band played during the report.

After dinner, the following toasts were given by the President, and repeated by the Vice-President in due order, the band playing an appropriate tune to each toast.

TOASTS.

Alma Mater.
Floreat.
To the memory of Queen Elizabeth.
The King.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Masters and Ushers of Westminster School.
Success to His Majesty's Ship the *Romney*.
The Navy and Army.
Lord Wellesley, and Prosperity to India.
Our Brother Westminsters in England.
All the Boys.

Several songs were then sung with obliging kindness by different gentlemen, and the remainder of the evening was passed in classical conversation, genuine cheerfulness, and festive mirth. The mind, Mr. Editor, is surely gratified in the recollection of those generous habits which, formed in early infancy, are matured and perfected by the knowledge and experience of our riper years.

Nec me meminisee pigebit Elisœs.

Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1801.

As the Ship *Ganges*, Captain Scott, was proceeding down the river on the 11th current, she touched upon the sand bank and went to pieces; we are happy however in knowing that no lives were lost by this unfortunate accident.

THE 3RD DECEMBER 1801.

His Excellency the Governor General, after having visited the Nawab of Bengal on the 4th of September, left Moorshedabad, and

arrived at Jungipoor on the 6th. On the 10th His Excellency passed Rajmahal, and arrived at Colgong on the 14th and at Bhaugulpore on the 16th.

The Governor General landed at Bhaugulpore, and remained at the house of Mr. Fombelle, the Judge and Magistrate of that district, until the 19th, when His Lordship departed from Bhaugulpore and reached Monghyr on the 21st of September.

His Excellency landed at Monghyr under a salute from the Fort, and was received by Major General Brisco and the Officers of the Station.

The Governor General resided in the house of Major General Brisco during His Lordship's continuance at Monghyr, and was entertained at dinner by Major General Ellerker at Peerpahar on the 26th of September.

On the 2nd of October His Excellency proceeded to Patna, and arrived at that city on the 6th, where he was received on landing by the Civil Officers of the Station, accompanied by whom His Excellency proceeded to the house of Mr. Leslie, the Second Judge, where His Lordship resided until the 23rd, having been entertained at dinner during his residence at Patna by Mr. Keating, the Chief Judge, and by several of the principal Civil Officers of the Station.

The Governor General proceeded to Dinapore on the 24th of October, where he arrived on the 26th. The troops were drawn up in the square of that Cantonment to salute His Excellency as he passed the quarter prepared for him. On the 27th His Excellency reviewed the troops, and the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry received their honorary Colors in his presence. During his residence at Dinapore, His Excellency was entertained at dinner by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Dunkley, the second in Command, Major Davidson, and by the Officers of the Cantonments.

The Governor General left Dinapore on the 30th of October and arrived on the 5th of November at the Fort of Buxar, where he resided in the house of Lieutenant Colonel Stafford, the Commanding Officer. On the 7th His Lordship held a Durbar at the Fort of Buxar, where he received the Raja of Benares, who had proceeded down the river to meet the Governor General. On the 8th His Lordship proceeded to Ghazeepoor. The Governor General reached Ghazeepoor on the 10th and was received under the usual salute of cannon. The troops of the station were drawn up to salute His Excellency as he passed to Lieutenant Colonel Pringle's house, where His Lordship was entertained during his residnce at Ghazeepoor.

On the 11th His Excellency reviewed the troops at Ghazeepoor and on the 12th proceeded to Benares, at which city he arrived on the 15th, and resided in the house of Major General Deare, the General Officer Commanding the district.

His Excellency has held a Levee for the English gentlemen, and a Durbar at which he has received the principal Natives at each principal Civil and Military Station which he visited.

THE 10TH DECEMBER 1801.

On Friday last the second Session of Oyer and Terminer was held, when the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:—

Samuel Davis, Esq., *Foreman*.

Allan Gilmore, Esq.	William Logan, Esq.
R. W. Cox, Esq.	Alexander Binny, Esq.
Alexander Aberdeen, Esq.	Richard Fleming, Esq.
John Battye, Esq.	Geo. Dempster Guthrie, Esq.
John P. Gardiner, Esq.	Alexander Colvin, Esq.
James Vanzandt, Esq.	Thomas Dashwood, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.	Andrew Kelso, Esq. Esq.
Simon Ewart, Esq.	George Williamson, Esq.
Ebenezer Jessup, Esq.	William Hollings, Esq.
Henry Churchill, Esq.	Robert H. Abbott, Esq., and
Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq.	Mathew Lumsden, Esq.

The Chief Justice, with his usual perspicuity, addressed the Grand Jury in a concise and appropriate speech, suitable to the nature of the offences which were to be brought before the Jury; and in particular on that of a conspiracy, an indictment which, we understand, has been preferred by gentlemen of great respectability in the Civil Service against some opulent Natives.

The Grand Jury having gone through all the business before them, were discharged on Saturday.

The offences in the calendar were twelve in number, of which four were for murder.

John Brennan, a soldier, was tried on Friday for the wilful murder of one Bucket; and being found guilty, received sentence of death; and on Saturday, Samuel Bone, for the murder of George Sleaford, and Simon Bird, for the murder of his wife, received similar sentences.

The unhappy culprits were executed on Monday.

At the place of execution, Brennan and Bone were attended by the Reverend Mr. Limrick, who administered to them in their last moments the consolations and hopes which the Christian religionaffords to penitent sinners. Brennan was dressed in a suit of full mourning; and Bone, in the uniform of his regiment. The Reverend Padre Pinheira accompanied Bird. The unhappy culprits behaved with the greatest decorum, and with a degree of fortitude which seemed occasioned by their trust in the assurances of the Gospel, rather than the consequence of hardened guilt and the obstinacy of an impenetrable heart.

THE 31ST DECEMBER 1801.

On the 24th of November, at Benares, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General received official accounts of the surrender of Alexandria to the British Arms.

This intelligence was immediately announced by a royal salute, and in the evening the troops stationed at Benares and those forming the Governor General's escort were paraded and fired three volleys in honor of this important event.

On the same day the Governor General received in his tents the visits of three of the Princes of the Royal Family of Hindoostan, who have resided for some years at the city of Benares.

The Princes who visited His Excellency were the Prince Mirza Khorum, Mirza Shegoostub Bukht (commonly called Mirza Hadjee) and Mirza Alli Khudder, all sons of the late Prince Mirza Inwaun Bukht and Grandson of Shah Allum, the present king of Delhi. The Governor General was attended on this occasion by Major General Deare and all the Civil and Military Officers of His Excellency's suite and by the Civil and Military Officers stationed at Benares. Their Royal Highnesses were severally saluted by the whole of the troops of

the station and those forming the Governor General's escort, and received a royal salute on their arrival and departure with every other honor due to their rank.

After the departure of the Princes, His Excellency held a Durbar which was attended by the Raja of Benares and by all the principal Natives of the place.

On the 25th His Excellency gave a public breakfast in his tents to the ladies and gentlemen of Benares and to the Officers of his Lordship's escort.

On the 26th the Governor General, attended by Major General Deare and the principal Civil and Military Officers of His Excellency's suite and those of the station of Benares, returned the visits of the Princes at their respective places of residence in the city of Benares. The Governor General also visited Her Royal Highness the Kutluck Sultana Begum, the widow of the late Prince Mirza Inwaun Bukht and mother of the Prince Mirza Khorum.

On the 27th the Governor General received a congratulatory address from the European inhabitants of the district of Benares on the occasion of the surrender of Alexandria.

On the 29th the Governor General left Benares under the usual Military honors and proceeded to Ramnaghur, the residence of the Raja of Benares. His Excellency was received on landing by the Raja, attended by whom he visited the house and the adjacent buildings and gardens. His Lordship returned to the *Yacht* and proceeded on towards Chunar.

The Governor General resided at Benares at the house of Major General Deare, and in the course of his residence there was entertained by that Officer, by Mr. Neave, Second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Acting Agent for the Governor General at Benares, and by the principal Civil Officers of the station.

On the 3rd of December the Governor General arrived at Mirzapore, and proceeded to the house of Mr. Colebrooke, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore, where His Lordship resided during his stay at that place. Colonel Collins, Resident at the Court of Scindia, who had joined His Lordship at Benares, took leave of His Excellency to return to Futtehgur on the 4th instant; on the evening of the same day, the Hon'ble

Henry Wellesley joined His Lordship from Lucknow, and proceeded on the 7th December with the Governor General towards Allahabad, where His Excellency arrived on the evening of the 11th.

The Governor General landed on the following morning, under the usual salute from the Fort; the troops of the Garrison and those composing His Excellency's escort being drawn up to salute his Lordship as he passed. His Excellency was received on landing by Lieutenant Colonel Kyd, Commanding at Allahabad, and by the principal Officers of the Garrison, and proceeded to the house of Lieutenant Colonel Kyd, where His Lordship resides.

THE 7TH JANUARY 1802.

On Monday about two o'clock was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. an uncommonly fine ship, of between 600 and 700 tons burthen; she is destined, we understand, for the Europe trade, and is to be commanded by Captain M'Call. And this day will be launched from the marine yard of Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co., a very beautiful ship, of 650 tons burthen, and a schooner of 200 tons carrying sixteen guns, 20-pounders, intended as a tender to Her Majesty's ship *Romney*, Captain Sir Home Popham; she is named the *Duchess of York*, and to be commanded by Lieutenant Douglas, late of Her Majesty's ship *La Forte*.

THE 7TH JANUARY 1802.

Madras, 17th December.

Advices by the *Dispatch*, Captain Hutchinson, lately arrived with a cargo of sugar from Cochin China, report that the King had issued an edict by which free ingress into all the ports of Cochin China had been granted to all English vessels, with exemption from port charges and duties of every description. This exclusive mark of favor to English vessels is said to have been principally occasioned by the favorable impression of the national character, communicated by some emigrant French Officers and banished Priests, who had entered into the service and received the protection of the Government of Cochin China. The rebellion which had long existed in that country, continued to oppose some resistance to the regular authority, but decided advantages had lately been obtained by the latter, which promised to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Phenomenon.

Five minutes after sunset, a meteor appeared over St. Thomas's Mount on the evening of the 13th instant, which at first resembled a rocket descending obliquely at an angle with the horizon of about 45°, and in a direction from south-east to north-west. Its progress was rapid, in a straight line, and from the commencement, until it finally burst with apparent explosion about 20 degrees from the horizon, it had traversed a space of 15 degrees; and although the few clouds visible were yet tinged red with the refracted light of the sun, the brilliancy of the meteor was such as to cause all persons abroad to look that way when their eyes were dazzled with the sight.

The sun had set with great lustre, so as to be visible until the western hills obscured the last portion of his sphere. The motion of the air was so gentle that the wind could just be perceived, as being from the land; but what seems to render this more worthy of notice than the generality of meteors is, that after its appearance and last explosion, it remained for some minutes in all the brilliancy of a furnace white heat, or rather a plate of polished silver, from which the sun's rays are reflected: it then gradually extended a little in breadth, and fell into a zig-zag line, less sharp than forked lightning, the extremities bending towards each other, so that in half an hour it appeared like the circumference of a cloud of a luminous red colour.

From its remaining so long stationary, it filled the mind with the idea of something more material than fire, which explodes and is instantaneously extinguished, as is the case with most meteors, and in all probability was of that kind that has given rise to the appellation of a short star, and which is vulgarly supposed to fall on the surface of the earth, in the form of a thick jelly or mucilage, and, were it not for the rapidity and explosion, might be considered as being of a phosphorescent nature.—(*Madras Courier.*)

THE 7TH JANUARY 1802.

Descriptive Sketch of the storming of Seringapatam, as exhibited in the Great Picture at the Lyceum in the Strand, London.

About midway up the breach is a sally of Tippoo's guards, who are repulsed by the Grenadiers of the 74th Regiment; Lieutenant Prendergast appears mortally struck by a musket shot, and Lieutenant Shaw lies among the slain.

At the foot of the breach, the fore ground is occupied by a party of Tippoo's Tiger Grenadiers, advancing from a covered way; they are met by a party of the 73rd Regiment, led by Captain Macleod, who, being wounded through the lungs, is conducted off by a soldier of the Meuron Regiment, while a severe conflict is maintained with the leader of the Tiger men by a Sergeant of the Highlanders.

Under the right bastion, the Light Companies of the 73rd Regiment and the Scotch Brigade are led up to the breach by Lieutenant Gawler and Captain Molle, while the remainder of the 73rd Highlanders are advancing across a branch of the Cauvery.

Further to the right, in the fore ground, is the brave Colonel Dunlop, borne off from the breach, wounded, between two Grenadiers; and in front of the Mortar Battery is Major Allen, with Colonel Dallas

and Major Beatson; near them stands the Chief Engineer, Colonel Gent, giving direction for the removal of a wounded artillery man; while Captain Caldwell is, with a glass, reconnoitering the enemy's works from the battery; and Major Agnew immediately behind him appears communicating the information.

In the distance, at the extremity of the picture, is a view of the British Camp; General Harris, with a group of his Officers on horseback, appearing on the intermediate ground.

On the bastion, to the right of the breach, stands Colonel Sherbrooke, directing the right assault along the ramparts, where the 12th and 33rd Regiments are bayonetting the enemy from their traverses, and pushing on to gain the inner works.

On the rampart, to the left of the breach, is Tippoo Sultan, attended by his chiefs and standard bearers; he stands near an open veranda, directly above the gateway in which he afterwards fell, and appears reconnoitering the attack, in concert with a French Officer, General Chapny, who is stationed on the battlement a little further to the left.

At the sally port bridge (accidentally let down by the fire of our batteries) is a desperate conflict between the Company's Sepoys and a chosen band of the Sultan's guards, known by the name of Hyder's Grenadiers. Lieutenant Lalor is mortally wounded on the bridge, and appears struggling with his assailant as he is falling into the water.

In the fore ground is a party of the Madras Artillery, under Lieutenant Bell, who having advanced with one of the heavy guns, to force the sally port, is directing his men, with the Artillery lascars, to drag it to the rear.

At the left of the extremity of the picture is Captain Lardy, of the Regiment DeMeuron, assisted by one of the Artillery men in binding up his wounded left arm, in order that he may rejoin the storming party; and behind the group of Artillery are the Native troops with a party of the Nizam's forces headed by Lieutenant Colonel Mignon, while Lieutenant Pasley, as Major of Brigade, is animating them on to the attack.

Beyond the walls of the fortress appear the principal buildings of Seringapatam; a superb mosque is seen to the right of the breach, and on the left Tippoo's palace and the gardens of the Laul Baug. Several high cavaliers overlook the works within the fort, and on the outside of the walls are a number of ruined redoubts, demolished by the fire of our breaching batteries, which form the two extreme points of the fore ground of the picture.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1802.

College of Fort William, 11th February 1802.

On Saturday last, the sixth of February, being the Anniversary of the commencement of the First Term of the College of Fort William, and the day appointed for the public disputations in the Oriental Languages, and for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged at the late public examinations, the Hon'ble the Acting Visitor, accompanied by the Members of the Supreme Council, and by the Governors of the College, proceeded to the College.

The Hon'ble the Acting Visitor was met at the entrance of the College by the Provost, Vice Provost, Professors, and Officers of the College, who attended him to the Public Examination Room, where the students were assembled.

The disputations immediately commenced in the following order:—

Disputation in the Persian Language.

Position.—"An Academical Institution in India is advantageous to the natives and to the British nation."

Defended by	...	... Mr. J. H. Lovett.
Chief opponent	...	... Mr. C. Lloyd.
Second opponent	...	... Mr. G. D Guthrie.
Moderator	...	... Lieut. John Baillie, *Professor.*

Disputation in the Bengalee Language.

Position.—"The Asiatics are capable of as high a degree of civilization as the Europeans."

Defended by	...	... Mr. W. B. Martin.
Chief opponent	...	... Mr. W. B. Bayley.
Second opponent	...	... Mr. H. Hodgson.
Moderator	...	... W. C. Blacquiere, Esquire.

Disputation in the Hindoostanee Language.

Position.—"The Hindoostanee Language is the most generally useful in India."

Defended by	...	... Mr. W. B. Bayley.
Chief opponent	...	... Mr. J. H. Lovett.
Second opponent	...	... Mr. C. Lloyd.
Moderator	...	... John Gilchrist, Esquire, *Professor.*

When the disputations were ended, the following prizes and honorary rewards, adjudged at the second examination of 1801, were distributed by the Provost, in the presence of the Acting Visitor :—

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

			Rs.
Mr. J. H. Lovett,	...	...	Medal, and 1,500
Mr. R. Jenkins,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000
Mr. C. Lloyd,	...	...	... 500

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. B. Bayley,	...	...	Medal, and 1,500
Mr. J. H. Lovett,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000
Mr. C. Lloyd,	...	...	... 500

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Mr. J. H. Lovett,	...	...	Medal, and 1,500

BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. B. Bayley,	...	...	Medal, and 1,500
Mr. W. B. Martin,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

PERSIAN WRITING.

Mr. H. Dumbleton,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

NAGREE WRITING.

Mr. W. Morton,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

BENGALEE WRITING.

Mr. H. Hodgson,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

Second Term.

Mr. W. B. Martin,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

Third Term.

Mr. T. Hamilton,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

Fourth Term.

Mr. E. Wood,	...	...	Medal, and 1,000

After the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards, the Hon'ble the Acting Visitor addressed the students to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN,—The public service having demanded the presence of the Most Noble the Patron and Founder of the College of Fort William in a distant quarter of the British Empire in India, he has been pleased to render it my duty to witness this first distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards which have been adjudged under the statutes of the Institution.

The satisfaction which I have derived from the discharge of this honorable duty has been greatly heightened by the additional proof of the beneficial effects resulting from this Institution, afforded by the public exercises of this day.

Those who are yet but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and objects of this Institution will learn with equal surprise and satisfaction that students recently arrived in India have this day ably maintained a public disputation in the Oriental Languages.

The establishment of the College of Fort William has already excited a general attention to Oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, which promises to be productive of the most salutary effects in the administration of every branch of the affairs of the Hon'ble Company in India.

The numerous and important benefits to be derived from this Institution, cannot however be justly estimated from the experience of the short period of one year which has elapsed since it commenced its operation. But if succeeding years shall exhibit advantages proportionate to those which have been already manifested, this Institution will realize the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of its success.

I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to express my satisfaction at the uniform zeal and attention which have been manifested by all the Officers and Professors of the College in the discharge of their public duties. I also experience great pleasure in expressing my thanks to those gentlemen who have conducted the public examinations, and who by affording the aid of their talents and knowledge, have rendered an essential service to the Institution.

Of the students now entering on their course of public service, as well as of those who continue attached to the College, I am happy to observe that there are many who have not only distinguished themselves

by their proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but whose uniform observance of the statutes and rules of the Institution, and whose general correctness of conduct, have afforded an honorable and useful example to their fellow-students. I am persuaded that those deserving characters will reflect further credit on the Institution; and that they will continue to exert their endeavours for the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in the different branches of knowledge of which they have so happily laid the foundations.

I entertain a confident hope that all the students who remain attached to the College will emulate the laudable example furnished by the meritorious characters whom I have described. The Institution now affords to those students the means of qualifying themselves for the important offices which they are destined to exercise under the British Government in India. By diligently availing themselves of those means they will proportionally advance their personal interests and reputation, and they will also enjoy the grateful and animating prospect of becoming eminently useful to their country; by rendering it essential assistance in realizing the important advantages to be derived from the extensive and valuable dominions which it has acquired in India, and by aiding it in fulfilling the high moral obligations attendant on the possession of its Indian empire, on the discharge of which the prosperity and permanency of that empire equally depend.

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In the evening a dinner was given by the Hon'ble the Acting Visitor at the College, at which were present the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

The 11th March 1802.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 20th February.]

A Detachment of the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment lay encamped at a village near Polleveram hills. On the night of the 28th of December, a royal tiger came into the village and seized a bullock. After gorging on his prey, he retired to a house on the banks of the river, where he took up his quarters. Lieutenant Stuart being informed of it went at day light with a Naig's guard to the place, where they saw the monster stretched in the cottage! They mounted on the roof of the adjoining hut, and by removing the thatch of that where he

lay, disturbed him and he went out! After a few turns, he sprang at the party and settled on the roof close to them, but an instantaneous discharge of two or three firelocks wounded him and he fell to the ground; but immediately got up and made a second attempt, when finding his efforts ineffectual, he made off under a *pandal* adjoining the house he first entered and could not for some time be found.

The bank of the river was very abrupt at this place, about 20 feet perpendicular. On the edges grew small bushes and long grass; a narrow path led along it that would admit but one person at a time. Mr. Stuart took this road, and as he examined the bushes the savage sprung at him from his concealment; he received him on his bayonet, which entered the tiger's breast, but the shock was so strong as to throw the gentleman backward over the precipice, but fortunately without injury, and the tiger was too much hurt to follow.

Mr. Stuart soon recovered, and returning with the Sepoys to the attack, the monster was killed. Nothing but his uncommon firmness in opposing the attack of the animal so intrepidly, and his fall over the precipice, could possibly have saved him from a terrible death.

THE 18TH MARCH 1802.

We are much concerned to state, that accounts were received in town on Saturday *viâ* Vizagapatam of the capture of the ship *Highland Chief*, Captain W. B. Greenway, from England, last from the Cape, and we are extremely sorry to add that Captain Greenway was killed subsequent to the surrender of the ship.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Thompson, late First Officer of the *Highland Chief*, conveying this very unpleasant intelligence:—

"Brig *Roebuck*, off Vizagapatam,

5*th March* 1802.

"I am sorry to inform you of the capture of the *Highland Chief* by the French Privateer Brig *Subtilité* of five guns and 116 men, commanded by Captain Penlan, in latitude 2-12 south and longitude 93-36 east, on the 9th of February, at 2 P. M., after an action of about half an hour, when they soon got possession by boarding us with seventy-five men, the greatest part being intoxicated. The Portuguese seamen and lascars having run from their quarters, we had only twenty-one English in all for the defence of the ship. They boarded us on the weather side,

having every thing in complete readiness for that purpose; the men being in the tops and rigging, and the back of the sails towards us, we were prevented seeing their intention. I am sorry to add Captain Greenway was killed on the poop after the action. The greatest part of the letters have been lost, and Mr. Haldane is gone in the *Highland Chief* to the Isle of France. We were put on board this Brig the day after the action, and are coming on to Bengal."—*India Gazette.*

The 25th March 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 27th February 1802.]

By Thursday's Bussorah Packet, although we have received a variety of interesting intelligence, we can lay before the public none of any considerable magnitude, or of a very recent date. But perhaps the most pleasing and acceptable article we can offer to Englishmen is the speech of our beloved Sovereign, glowing with all that genuine warmth and paternal affection for his subjects, which has ever marked the long tenor of his auspicious reign. As it has been drawn through a French translation, it will unavoidably have suffered somewhat in its idiomatic strength, although rendered by an able hand.

As far, however, as we have been able to collect from the papers we have kindly and most thankfully been allowed access to, we are happy to observe that the laudable disposition indicated by the diplomatic body in Congress at Amiens, in accomplishing their important work of general pacification, promises to be conducted with the utmost vigour and harmony.

Nothing could exceed the joy manifested in every part of the Continent upon promulgation of the preliminaries having been signed; it has been universal, and though England had of all the Powers the least expectant advantages in view, she was not found the more backward in her exultation upon the signal for terminating a war, as destructive, as it stands unparalleled in the annals of the world, and which has engulphed unrecorded thousands of the human species.

By these papers we learn the evacuation by the troops of France, of the Spanish, Roman, and Batavia territories.

In England, provisions of every kind have, in consequence of peace, fallen one hundred per cent. The quartern loaf that we have known cost 1*s.* 6*d.* is now down at 8*d.*, and every other article reasonable in proportion.

On Thursday last anchored in the harbour the *Recovery*, Captain Groube, from Bussorah, with dispatches for Government. Letters by this opportunity mention the arrival there of the ship *Governor Duncan*, last from Delhim, on her way from Bushire; the former place is little frequented by Europeans, but in order to afford protection to a boat of the same owner with the *Governor Duncan's*, whose cargo consisted of woollen, and was compelled to seek shelter there to escape being plundered by the piratical Atooba Arabs, infesting those seas.

On Wednesday seventh night last was perpetrated in Gumbajee Pootlajee Row's, a most barbarous murder; the object of this horrid act was in the attainment of some trifling bangles, worth about 24 Rupees; and in this wicked design it appears an old woman verging on 80 years, her daughter, two grandsons of the Purvoe and two of the Goldsmith caste, were engaged; after putting an end to the poor boy in a manner too shocking to relate, they bound close his hands and legs, and throwing the body into a gunny bag, covered it carelessly on the ground with *cudjans* and sand; the fatal knife was discovered stained with blood near the scene of this inhuman transaction; the mother of the two Purvoes has confessed the whole affair. They are committed to take their trial next Sessions.

On Tuesday evening last arrived from the coast in a Pattamar boat John Law, Esquire, of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service.

THE 1ST APRIL 1802.

Extract of a letter from Macao.

"Two massy temples, the one of gold, the other of copper, were lately sent from Pekin with extraordinary ceremony and set up over the body of the late Lama, at Degurshel.

"Till lately, people of all descriptions were permitted to approach under circumstances of peculiar indulgence, when as the extent of sublunary blessing, they were allowed to touch the sacred coffin.

"But the priests having announced the speedy regeneration of the Lama, a circumstance firmly believed by all his devotees, a select number of holy men are only suffered to approach the body, and the Emperor and all China wait with impatience the news of this great event."

The 8th April 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 13th March.]

Nuptial of the Coorga Raja's daughter.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Seringapatam, giving an account of the late nuptials of the daughter of the Coorga Raja, named Tambarratty Lacshmi :—

" The roads in every direction for several coss were illuminated on each side, and ornamented with curious and costly devices. They commenced from the entrance of Namour, extending to the limits of the *Cosbah*. Three English gentlemen, Captains Foulis, Marriot, and Osborne, attended this splendid ceremony.

"On their arrival at the palace they were saluted with one and twenty guns, and ushered into the presence to the notes of soft music, selected bands of Hindoostanee girls dancing before them. For the space of seven days the rejoicings continued, each successive day varied by amusements created by the happy and inventive genius of the Raja himself, who studied with his wonted liberality the accommodation and pleasures of his guests; at the end of the seventh day the above-mentioned gentlemen took their leave, and were highly complimented by the Raja for the favor of their attendance.

" On one occasion during the festivals at the Grand Hunt, attended by the Raja and his company, no less then 18 elks, 14 wild buffaloes, 13 cheetahs or spotted tigers, 2 elephants, and 32 wild boars, were slain. The heads of the animals were laid in triumph at the feet of the young amiable and blooming bride, who has scarcely attained her fifteenth year. This Princess, it is said, possesses very superior accomplishments; certain it is that nature has been most kind to her, in a lovely animated countenance and a most beautiful and delicate form.

Her husband, the Joonda Raja, is about thirty years of age, a well informed and pleasant character."

The 18th April 1802.

We are concerned to announce the loss of His Majesty's ship *Sensible*, of 32 guns, Captain Sause.

La Sensible it appears struck on the 3rd ultimo, at two o'clock in the morning, on a quicksand, about 20 miles to the southward of Malodive, on the Island of Ceylon.

Captain Sause, his Officers and crew, exerted every possible means in their power to get her off, until seven o'clock in the evening of the 4th, when finding the water gaining fast on the pumps, they were necessitated to quit her.

We are happy, however, to add, that the whole of the crew were landed in safety, notwithstanding there was a tremendous surf beating on the shore, and that great hopes are entertained of saving a part of her stores and provisions.

On the 4th ultimo was launched from the dock-yard of Mr. Davidson, at Chittagong, a beautiful new ship, of about 7,000 bags, named the *Helen;* much as all the ships formerly built by this able architect have been admired, the *Helen* is allowed to surpass them all in beauty of model, and is considered the finest vessel of her size that ever was built at the place.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 13th March.]

A few days ago was committed the most atrocious act we ever remember to have heard of. Two persons with their wives and three children (of the tailor caste) had engaged a passage in one of the Bombay boats to Bancoote, where they were proceeding in order to dispose of some piece goods, which it appears they had not become masters of by very fair means, and which led to the discovery of their unhappy end. The persons who had been robbed of these articles had been in search of them some time, and at length traced some part of them at Bancoote, where the goods were sold by the boatmen. These persons had previously laid the plan, and as soon as they had got out to sea, they put their execrable scheme into execution by throwing overboard every soul of them, men, women, and children, to the number of seven, and not one is supposed to have escaped. Five of the perpetrators are in custody. The Tindal has confessed the whole of this diabolical transaction, and another has since followed his example.

[*Cape Town Gazette*, 12th December.]

On Tuesday morning last, about ten o'clock, the Table Mountain presented a sublime and awful spectacle. The weather was sultry, calm, and rather hazy. A small cloud rested upon the summit of that part of the mountain facing Cape Town, where only it is accessible through a deep ravine. In a moment this cloud became violently agitated and

was hurried down the side of the mountain with a loud rumbling noise like that of thunder, accompanied with the rustling sound of a torrent of water which continued about 30 seconds; during which interval the cloud had descended half way down the mountain enveloping a mass of moving matter supposed by the spectators to be a stream of lava issuing from a volcanic eruption of the mountain. The noise, however, gradually subsiding, the dust and the vapour dissipated, and it appeared that a huge mass of the uppermost stratum had by some means or other been detached from the mountain, and in its passage down the deep chasm, had shattered into a myriad of fragments every thing that opposed its passage. This ravine, being the usual and indeed the only road by which the mountain can be ascended on the side next the town, is by no means safe to be approached; the perpendicular cheeks on each side are at least a thousand feet high, and threaten momentarily to choak up the chasm with their ruins.

A large fragment of the uppermost stratum of Table Mountain which detached itself on the 8th of this month, and was whirled down to the foot of the ravine, has been measured by Captain Thibault, and the dimensions are—

In length ...	...	...	...	18 feet.
In breadth ...	...	...	...	15 „
In height ...	...	...	...	14 „

The solidity of this irregular and cavernous mass he estimates at 3,400 cubic feet, and its weight about 5,60,000 pounds, or 250 tons. Its nature siliceous sandstone, of a granular texture.

Had a rock of this magnitude been detached from any other part of the face of the mountain, except the cheeks of the ravine, it would in all probability have worked its passage to the very skirts of the town.

The 15th April 1802.

On the 29th January H. M.'s brig the *Penguin*, commanded by Captain Bouverie, arrived at the Mauritius from the Cape of Good Hope, under a flag of truce, with despatches for the Governor General of the French Isles, acquainting him of the peace between Great Britain and France, and demanding the release of the English prisoners; the ratification, however, not having been finally adjusted, they are detained at the Islands, till intelligence shall be communicated to them of this joyful event from old France.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 20th March.]

A splendid entertainment was given on St. Patrick's Day at Malabar Point, by the Irish gentlemen of the Settlement to a select party of their friends. Mirth and good humour reigned throughout the circle, which was not a little heightened by several characteristic songs, executed with genuine humour and spirit. The Irish bag-pipes and the Garrison Band contributed in no small degree to the hilarity of the evening, and the jovial glass was circulated till a late hour, when the summons arriving from the god Morpheus terminated the libations to Bacchus.

The following toasts were given and received with general approbation :—

The King, three times three.
Prince of Wales.
Queen and Royal Family.
Memory of Saint Patrick.
Prosperity to the union between Great Britain and Ireland.
Lord Saint Vincent and the Navy.
The Hon'ble United East India Company.
Duke of York and the Army.
General Hutchinson and the Army in Egypt.
Marquis Cornwallis and success to his negociations at Amiens.
May the British Arms be ever as prosperous as they have been this year both by sea and land!

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

Fort William, 15*th April* 1802.

On the 26th of December the Governor General, attended by the Hon'ble Mr. Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, proceeded by land from Allahabad to Cawnpore, accompanied by an escort of European and Native Cavalry and Infantry.

On the 3rd of January 1802 Almass Alli Khan, with other Officers deputed by the Nawab Vizier, met the Governor General and attended him on his march.

On the 4th of January the Hon'ble Mr. Wellesley left the Governor General, and proceeded to Corah; and on the 5th of January His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, attended by the Officers of his staff and by Major General Stuart, met the Governor General, and was received with the honors due to his rank.

On the 8th of January the Governor General, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and by Major General Stuart, arrived at Cawnpore. Major General St. John, at the head of the troops of the Station, received His Lordship; the troops forming a street to the house prepared for the residence of His Lordship during his continuance at that Cantonment.

The Governor General held a Levee immediately after his arrival, at which the Officers of that Cantonment were presented to His Lordship.

On the 17th the Nawab Vizier, attended by his five younger sons, by the British Resident at his Court, by the Chief Officers of his Court, and by many of the principal inhabitants at Lucknow (from which city the Nawab Vizier had come to meet the Governor General) arrived in the vicinity of Cawnpore, and encamped on the bank of the Ganges opposite to that Cantonment. The Nawab Vizier was accompanied by a large body of troops.

On the 18th the Governor General was present at an entertainment given by the Commander-in-Chief in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday.

On the 19th His Lordship received in his tents the visit of the Nawab Vizier, the troops of the Station being drawn up in line for the reception of the Nawab Vizier; a royal salute was fired on His Excellency's arrival at the Governor General's tents, and on his departure. The Nawab Vizier was attended on that occasion by his sons, and by many of the principal Officers of his Court.

On the 20th the Governor General returned the visit of the Nawab Vizier at the Vizier's Camp.

On the 21st the Governor General entertained the Nawab Vizier at dinner in his tents.

On the 22nd the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, who had arrived at Cawnpore from Corah on the 16th, proceeded towards Canouge.

On the same day the Nawab Vizier and his sons were present at a Ball given by the Governor General in his tents, when the Governor General presented to the Nawab Vizier two large State tents, ornamented with embossed cloth of British manufacture.

On the 23rd the Goveror General held a Durbar for the reception of the Natives of rank, at which were present the Nawab Imdad Hossein Khaun, Nawab of Furruckabad, and his Minister Khirrud-

mund Khan (who came to Cawnpore to wait on his Lordship), together with the following personages:—

Moodaroodowlah, grandson in the female line of the Emperor Behaudur Shaw, and father-in-law of the Nawab Vizier, with his sons.

Cossim Alli Khan, son of the Nawab Salar Jung, Sherruf Alli Khan, and their respective brothers.

Mohubbut Khan and Eradut Khan, sons of the late Hafiz Rehmut Khan, the Rohillah Chieftain.

Ekbauloodowlah, the son, and Syud Abool Cossim, the nephew, of the late Nawab Mooktaroodowlah, formerly Minister of the late Nawab Assofoodowlah.

Tujummool Hoossain Khan, son, and Sulaum Oollah Khan, cousin, of the late Tufuzzool Hossain Khan, formerly Minister of the Nawab Vizier.

Tehseen Alli Khan and Asreen Alli Khan, principal Officers of the household of the Nawab Vizier.

Abdool Rehmaun Khan, Commandant of the Candahar Horse in the service of the Nawab Vizier, and his son.

Daraub Alli Khan, principal Officer of the household and Minister of Her Highness the Begum, widow of the late Nawab Vizier Shujah-oo-Dowlah.

Mirza Jaffer, a person of high rank and consideration at the court of Lucknow, and his sons.

Culloo Khann, Agent at the Court of Lucknow on the part of His Majesty Shah Allum.

Moulavy Zeea-oon Nubbee, one of the principal Officers of the Nawab Ahmud Alli Khan, the Nawab of Rohilcund.

With many others of the Nawab Vizier's Officers, the vakeels of the several chieftains of Hindoostan, residing at Lucknow, and other persons of consideration.

On the 25th the Governor General breakfasted with the Nawab Vizier at his camp, and on the 26th the Nawab departed for Lucknow.

During the residence of the Governor General at Cawnpore, His Excellency, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, reviewed the troops at that station in line, and in separate corps, and expressed in public orders the highest satisfaction at their appearance, discipline, and performance. His Excellency during his residence at Cawnpore was

entertained at dinner by the Commander-in-Chief, by Major General St. John, by His Majesty's Field Officers, and by the Hon'ble Company's Officers at that station.

On the 30th of January the Governor General left Cawnpore and proceeded to Lucknow with an escort of European and Native Cavalry and Infantry.

On the 3rd of February the Governor General was met by the Nawab Vizier at the distance of six miles from Lucknow with a numerous train of attendants, and was conducted with every mark of respect and honor through the city of Lucknow to the Vizier's palace, where His Lordship was entertained at breakfast. After which the Governor General paid a visit to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, the British Resident at Lucknow, from whose house His Lordship proceeded to the house of the late Major General Martine, near the City of Lucknow, which had been prepared by the Nawab for His Lordship's reception. On the 8th the Nawab Vizier entertained the Governor General at dinner. On that occasion a magnificent illumination was displayed at the Nawab's palace, and the entertainment was closed by a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

On the 16th the Governor General and the Nawab Vizier visited Mirza Solymaun Sheko, second son of His Majesty Shah Allum. The Governor General also visited the Begum, mother of the Nawab Vizier.

On the 18th the Prince Mirza Solymaun Sheko returned the Governor General's visit, and on the same day the Governor General received the visits of the Nawab Vizier's brothers.

On the 20th the Governor General visited the Begum, widow of the late Vizier Assof-oo-Dowlah.

Previously to the Governor General's departure from Lucknow, His Lordship was entertained by the Nawab Vizier's sons at dinner and with a magnificent display of fireworks.

On the 22nd the Governor General was present at the Nawab Vizier's palace, at the ceremony of the investiture of the Nawab Vizier's second son Mirza Ahmed Alli Khan, with a Khelat, on occasion of his provisional appointment to the temporary charge of affairs during the eventual absence of the Nawab Vizier from his dominions. The Governor General was entertained on that occasion by the Nawab Vizier at dinner, and with an exhibition of fireworks.

Previously to the Governor General's departure from Lucknow, His Lordship accompanied by the Nawab Vizier visited Almass Alli Khan.

The Governor General was entertained at dinner by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, the British Resident at the Court of Oude. The Governor General, during his residence at Lucknow, held a Levee for the European gentlemen, and a Durbar for the reception of the Natives of rank.

On the 24th the Nawab Vizier visited the Governor General, and held a private conference with His Lordship for the final adjustment of all points of public business. On that occasion the Nawab Vizier appointed his second son, Mirza Ahmed Alli Khan, to be the executive Prime Minister for the affairs of Oude. The Governor General having declined the Nawab Vizier's offer of accompanying His Lordship during a part of his march from Lucknow on His Lordship's return to the Presidency, the Vizier took leave of the Governor General on the 24th of February.

On the 26th of February the Governor General left Lucknow and commenced his march on his return to the Presidency, with the same escort which had attended him to Lucknow. On the 2nd of March Almass Alli Khan (who had been deputed by the Nawab Vizier to attend the Governor General through the country under his charge) took leave of the Governor General, and was invested by His Lordship with a Khelat.

In the evening of the 4th the Governor General inspected the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Grant at Sultaunpoor.

On the 6th Rehmut Alli Khan, brother of Almass Alli Khan, who had been appointed by the Nawab Vizier to attend the Governor General to the frontier of the Nawab's dominions, took leave, and was invested with a Khelat. Raja Bhawanny Pershad, who accompanied Rehmut Alli Khan, was also invested with a Khelat. On the same day Raja Newaz Sing, Aumil of the district of Sultaunpoor, who attended His Lordship during his progress through that district, also took leave, and was invested with a Khelat.

On the 8th the Governor General arrived at Jaunpore, and resided at the house of Mr. Welland, Judge of that Zillah.

On the 10th of March the Governor General arrived at Benares, and proceeded to the house of Major General Deare, and on the 15th the Governor General embarked, and proceeded down the river for the Presidency.

On the 17th the Governor General arrived at Buxar, and remained at that Station until the 19th at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Stafford.

On the 22nd the Governor General reached Dinapore, and was received on his landing by Major General Frazer, by whom His Excellency was entertained the same day at dinner.

On the 23rd of March the Governor General arrived at Patna, and on the 29th at Moonghyr, where he was received on his landing by Major General Ellerker, at whose house the Governor General remained untill the 30th March.

On the 4th of April the Governor General arrived at Bhogwangolah, and on the 6th landed, and proceeded to the house of Mr. Pattle, Senior Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeals at Moorshedabad. In the evening of the 6th the Governor General received the visit of the Nawab Nasir-ool Moolk.

On the 7th the Governor General returned the visit of the Nawab, and at the same time visited the Nawab Munnee Begum, Bubhoo Begum, mother of the late Nawab Mobarek-oo-Dowlah, and the Begum, mother of the Nawab Nasir-ool Moolk.

His Lordship resided at the house of Mr. Pattle until the 8th, when he proceeded to Plassey, where tents had been pitched for His Lordship's accommodation. The Governor General was entertained at Plassey at dinner by Major General Brisco.

On the 9th the Governor General proceeded to Jugdunpore, where His Lordship was entertained at dinner in his tent by Sir A. Seton, the Collector of Nuddea.

On the 10th the Governor General arrived at Kishnagur and resided at the house of Mr. Oldfield, Judge of Nuddea.

On the 11th the Governor General proceeded to Santipore and resided at the house of Mr. Philpot, the Commercial Resident at that Station, until the 12th, when His Lordship proceeded to the house of Mr. Brooke, Judge and Magistrate of Hooghly, where the Governor General resided. The Hon'ble the Vice-President met the Governor General at Hooghly on the 13th, and on the same day the Governor General was entertained by Mr. Birch at Chinsurah; and on the 14th the Governor General accompanied by the Vice-President proceeded from Hooghly, and

arrived at Barrackpore, and was received upon his arrival by Mr. Udny, Member of the Supreme Council, by Major General Popham, and the Staff of the Presidency, and by the principal Civil Officers of the Government. A salute was fired at the Danish Settlement of Serampore as His Excellency passed on the opposite side of the river.

THE 22ND APRIL 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 27th March 1802.]

We learn that at Poona the demonstrations of joy were very great upon Colonel Close's announcing to Sreemunt Rao Pundit Purdhan (and Peshwa) the ratification of peace between Great Britain and France; he immediately ordered a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired, in honor of the happy event.

On the 26th instant, anchored in the harbour, the ship *Shrewsbury*, Captain R. Campbell, from Bengal. By this opportunity came passengers Captain Green and Captain Dunlop.

On Sunday last two bullocks yoked to a hackery had been left by their careless driver standing near the bazar gate, and from some unusual noise or sight they suddenly took fright and ran furiously about the ramparts. At length the affrighted animals bent their course along the garrison gateway, and in their rapid progress, from a short turn they attempted, the hackery struck against one of the gate posts and was shattered to pieces; the parts dispersed with such violence that one of the wheels struck an unfortunate man sitting near the gate, and most shockingly maimed his head; he instantly expired on the spot.

[From the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, 15th March 1802.]

The final cession of this Settlement to His Majesty has been the occasion of much joy to the Native inhabitants, of which the Governor lately received a strong testimony.

On the 21st ultimo an entertainment was given at the house of Maha Modeliar, at which many of the Civil and Military Officers and most of the ladies in Columbo were present.

On His Excellency's entrance, he was conducted to a chair of State, to which a deputation of the Native head men led by Maha Modeliar, approached and delivered the following address:—

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Frederick North, *Governor, Captain General, Commander-in-Chief of British Possessions on the Island of Ceylon, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency.—We, the Maha Modeliars of your Excellency's gate, and all other Modeliars and Native Headmen, His Majesty's most loyal subjects, beg leave to approach your Excellency on this joyful occasion, that peace has again been re-established, by which, Ceylon, the country of our nativity, has been finally ceded to His Britannic Majesty, our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord, King George the Third.

Permit us then to offer to your Excellency, as the representative of our said Lord the King, our sincere congratulations on this new accession to the Crown of Great Britain, by which its empire in India has been so much aggrandized and secured.

Permit us also to assure your Excellency how much we rejoice in having become subjects of so good, great, and benevolent a Sovereign, whose paternal care and solicitude for the general welfare of the Settlements in Ceylon have already been fully manifested by his placing the government of this Island in the hands of your Excellency, whose constant and humane endeavours have been to put this country into a flourishing state, and thereby to promote the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants at large; which endeavours we have already been so happy as to see crowned with success.

We humbly beg your Excellency to be persuaded, that animated by your Excellency's example, and by the love of the best of Kings and our country, our utmost assiduity (as becometh loyal subjects) shall be employed in assisting to promote, as much as lies in our power, the general welfare of His Majesty's dominions in the Island of Ceylon, and to secure the happiness of the Native inhabitants of the same.

We humbly and heartily beseech Almighty God to endue our most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George plenteously with heavenly gifts and to grant him health and wealth, and a long life for him to reign over us. In the like manner we pray that God, the fountain of all goodness, will prosper you with happiness, and allow us long to enjoy the fruits of your Excellency's auspicious government.

To the protection and favour of your Excellency, as the representative of our beloved Sovereign, and as our Governor, we beg leave to recommend our persons, and have the honor to be, with due respect,

May it please your Excellency,

His Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, and
Your Excellency's most obedient, obliged, and humble servants.

Signed by all the Native head men.

Columbo, 22nd February 1802.

Extract of a letter from Sergouga, Nugur, 25th February 1802.

"It has been generally understood that elephants are not to be met in a wild state on this side the Ganges. In our neighbourhood, however, a herd has been discovered, a male of which, attracted no doubt by the females of our camp, has nightly given us much annoyance ever since we came here. Means were at first used to decoy it, for it would caress our females and allow them to surround it, but a want of skill determined us to destroy it with our Artillery, and three successive nights a 4-pounder was discharged at him with good aim for this purpose. Several grape hit him, and one round shot went through his trunk and right leg; notwithstanding which, he stood fronting the gun and allowed it to advance within seven yards of him, when a round shot entered his right shoulder and lodged itself in his abdomen. Two more discharges of grape were lodged in great part in his head, when he at last fell without moving from the spot, and at day light (for the third night we had been occupied on this service from eleven till three in the morning), we had an opportunity of measuring and anatomising him. His carcass was large beyond any conception.

	Feet.	Inch.
His extreme length from the tip of the trunk to the end of the tail was	25	1
His girth over the back curve	15	4
From tip of trunk to top of head	9	0
From top of head to insertion of tail	10	6
Length of tail	5	6
Girth of tail at the root	1	9
Width of fore foot	1	8
Ditto of hind foot	1	7
Girth of the neck...	10	7
Ditto arm	5	7
Ditto thigh	5	6
Ditto forearm	4	6
Ditto trunk close to the tusks	4	1

	Feet.	Inch.
Height at shoulder	10	8
And ditto curve on back	11	6

"When alive he measured no doubt twelve feet at the back curve.

"The tusks lie buried and cannot be touched at present; but they were not large. With all he seemed young and was handsomely proportioned and clean skinned beyond any wild elephant, or indeed tame one, I ever saw. People who have heard of elephants of 12 and 13 feet high will think small of this; but on this subject there is much deception. Mr. Corse, who gave into the Royal Society a memoir on the generation and growth of the elephant, mentions, I recollect, that while in Bengal, he made it his business to ascertain the real size of all the large elephants he could hear of, and found one only to measure feet 10-4 high."

The 31st March 1802.

Valley of Alligators.

The following description of Peer Munga, a place distant about twelve miles westerly from Currachee in Scind, we extract from the journal of a young gentleman, who lately explored that province, hitherto but little known to modern travellers :—

Peer Munga is the burial place of a saint, and a Mahomedan place of worship of great celebrity; it is also much frequented by the Hindoos, who assert that it originally belonged to them, and was then called Lalla Jaffrojee. It is remarkable for two hot springs, issuing from a rock, at the bottom of the mountain; but a great number of Alligators kept there, and regularly fed by Fakeers, more particularly attracts the attention of a stranger. The Fakeers constantly reside here for the purpose of feeding these animals, about two hundred in number, some of them of an enormous size and very great age. The priests have names for each of them, and wish to impress travellers with a notion that they possess great command over them; but the experience of the few journalists who have made any observations on these priests and their congregation agree that this is an imposition; for the latter neither acknowledge the names, nor the authority which bestowed them. Several sheep and goats are however killed every day for the use of these monsters; and as the vicinity of their retreat is always covered with a delightful verdure, asses and other cattle are often attracted that way, and fall to them. The Fakeers affect to distinguish from the others the oldest whom they call the King, and always offer him, by way of preference,

the head of a goat, which he formerly devoured greedily to the great joy and exultation of his patrons, who considered this as a token that they were in high favour with him; he has not, however, of late years enjoyed this delicacy with the gust he did formerly, perhaps owing to his great age diminishing the powers of digestion; and the priests have noticed this change with sorrow, as foreboding some calamity to the Colony. There is neither record nor tradition regarding the first settlement of these Fakeers in the place, but it is supposed to be very remote. One of them traced his pedigree for twenty-three generations.

This valley of Alligators, constantly watered by a spring in the neighbourhood, interspersed with evergreen trees, and covered with herds of cattle, presents an interesting prospect in descending a pass through the adjoining mountains. At the eastern extremity of it is a grove of trees, through which are seen the domes of two mosques, and the huts where the Fakeers reside, the whole forming a pleasing contrast with the rugged, rocky, and barren surrounding mountains, and is superior to any other view in Scind. A cistern, built of stone and chunam, receives the water from the spring. It is an excellent bathing place, and the water is supposed to possess properties that may be useful in the cure of some diseases; but the robbers which infest the road to it will probably prevent its being resorted to for that purpose. Not long ago, a caravan of thirty camels, attended by twelve men, was attacked on its way from Currachee to Kalot, by one of these mountain tribes. Eight of the men were killed in defending the property, and the camels, with the whole of their lading consisting of merchandize to a large amount, were carried off. These mountains have been noted for many centuries past as the haunts of robbers, and their difficulty of access has hitherto forbade all attempt to remove or destroy their inhabitants. This danger has made the road over the Baltorchee mountains to be almost forsaken by travellers, and a circuitous route along the western banks of the Indus is preferred; here exorbitant contributions are levied in every district; and travelling is impracticable for three or four months of the year, owing to a suffocating wind that prevails.

The 6th May 1802.

On Tuesday last, the 4th of May, being the anniversary of the fall of Seringapatam, the same was observed at the Presidency in the usual manner.

In the morning a breakfast was given by His Excellency the Governor General, to above seven hundred of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

On this occasion, the great apartments of the new Government House were opened for the first time.

The Union Flag was hoisted at Fort William, and at one o'clock in the afternoon a royal salute was fired from the ramparts in commemoration of the storming of the Fort of Seringapatam.

In the evening His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General dined at the College of Fort William, where he was met by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Provost, Vice Provost, and Students, and by all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

On this day the Governor General wore for the first time the star and jewels of Tippoo Sultaun, originally tendered to His Excellency by the gallant Army which achieved the conquest of Mysore; and recently presented to him by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

THE 6TH MAY 1802.

London, November 23rd.

The Turks were infinitely surprised at the appearance of the Sepoys in Egypt, more particularly when they saw them lay aside their shoes and enter their mosques, in performance of the same religion. When they found an army of Mahomedans descending the Nile, from they knew not whither, they thought their Prophet was working a miracle in their favour.

THE 20TH MAY 1802.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, late of His Majesty's Ship 'La Sensible,' dated in Camp, on the Island of Ceylon near the Wreck, March 28th, 1862.

"You have no doubt, long ere this, heard of the melancholy accident which has happened to His Majesty's Ship *La Sensible* She is totally lost, but we have saved most of our effects. We left the Sandheads on the 19th February, and about the 28th, fell in with a fine and steady fair breeze, which we kept until we unfortunately struck, having at the time all the sails set; the unpleasant circumstance took place about two o'clock in the morning of the 3rd instant. We lost only one man whom we found dead at daylight. We continued on board until eight o'clock of the same evening, when the wind and surf increasing, we were obliged to quit the vessel for the preservation of our lives.

"Upon reaching the shore, we fell in with a few huts, about a mile from the ship; the inhabitants of which brought us a Corporal and four Sepoys (as we could not make ourselves understood) from Malativoe, a small post about twenty miles distant: they informed us that Trincomalee was between fifty and sixty miles off; in consequence of which, an Officer and myself, with two Sepoys, were despatched there, to procure vessels for the purpose of carrying our guns and such other stores as might be saved from the wreck.

"It is intolerably hot here in the day, and there has been a great deal of fatigue attached to the Officers and the master in saving the stores, we had divers endeavouring to get up what they could; the ground tier of every thing I believe must be lost, as it is a quick-sand we are on.

"There are a number of wild beasts on this Island, as well as alligators and snakes, which makes us more anxious to quit this place. We had a most fatiguing march to Trincomalee: the road is entirely through jungles, infested with elephants and other wild beasts; the Sepoys that accompanied us were truly alarmed, as they knew some men were a few days before killed by elephants, and I do not mean to say I was not, but we saw only one, and which did not molest us. Three days, however, took us through it. The 19th Regiment are stationed at Trincomalee, and the Officers behaved extremely friendly and attentive to us."

The 27th May 1802.

[*Ceylon Government Gazette*, 10th April 1802.]

On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, His Majesty's Ship *Victorious*, bearing the flag of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, sailed from the Roads for Trincomalee. The weather appeared very unsettled all day, and increased to a gale of wind next morning, which continued that day and the following. On the morning of the 14th, it blew a storm from the south-west with much rain, thunder, and lightning, and about half past seven o'clock a tremendous whirlwind arose in the south-west quarter, which, sweeping the Slave Island, where the Malay Battalion is quartered, tore up several large trees by the roots, and demolished the barracks, where fortunately but few of the men remained, it being the commencement of one of the Mahomedan festivals, to attend the celebration of which a great number had obtained leave of absence. Two men and three children were unhappily killed, and many maimed and bruised

This *toofaun*, whirlwind, tornado, or whatever it may be called, proceeded towards the north-east, carrying off the tiles of all the houses in its direction, tearing up the planks from the garret stories, and occasioning great apprehension and alarm. The wind immediately changed to the north-east, from which quarter it blew hard for some time, and (with a short interval of a calm for a few minutes) continued in that direction several hours. It is stated to have shown itself in the form of a small black cloud, leaving in its track a thick mist, which evaporated soon after its passage into the sea, between the Flag Staff bastion and Blackenberg's battery. Luckily its duration did not exceed three minutes, or its effects must have been fatal.

We learn from the interior that great devastation has been committed in the cocoanut groves. The roads in many places are entirely broke up, and the country is completely inundated for many miles round the capital.

The 27th May 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 1st May 1802.]

Private letters from Mackulla, situated about three or four degrees east of Mocha, dated the 4th of January last, mention the arrival at that place of the Officers who left this in the beginning of December last, in a Dow to join the army in Egypt; their reception by the Arabs in general, and by the Chief in particular, was in the highest degree hospitable; the latter professed himself warmly and sincerely attached to the English character, and expressed a wish that they would more frequently visit and trade to Mackulla; it is represented to be a very extensive country, apparently rich in natural productions, but their value, however, lost for want of proper cultivation. They were fortunate enough to meet with an interpreter in a man who had resided at this place for about five months, and who is said to have been saved from the wreck of the *Fazy Allum*. They were to have sailed for Mocha on the following day, the 5th of January.

The 3rd June 1802.

[Extract from late English Papers.]

The East India Company has presented Sir Joseph Banks with one of the bricks which are to be found in such great quantities near Hilla, on the Euphrates, the spot whereon, according to Major Rennell and the ancient

geographers, Babylon was situated. On these bricks, characters are engraved perfectly similar to those commonly called Persepolitan, and described by Chardin, Corneille le Brun, Kaemfer, Niebuhr, and others. This is one of the most curious discoveries, as it appears that these arrow-headed characters are real letters, and that they were common, not only in Persia, but also in the ancient capital of Chaldea. The literati of London are undecided whether these characters, separated by lines like the Chinese, are to be read perpendicularly, as may be seen in Dr. Hager's Introduction to the Chinese, or horizontally; or sometimes one way and sometimes the other.

The East India Company proposes to publish at its own expense, engravings of the twelve Babylonian bricks which it possesses, and to send impressions over Europe for the inspection and opinions of the learned.

The 10th June 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 15th May 1802.]

By a late journal of a voyage to the Persian Gulph with which we are favored, we find the following particulars inserted:—

From Ormus, I was induced to visit Gombroom, from which it is distant about 17 miles, where I had the pleasure to contemplate the ruins of a very large factory formerly possessed there by the English. The country has a miserable appearance, and the inhabitants no less so: except salt, there was nothing to be procured at Ormus.

The contiguous Island of Kishmeh is however most beautiful: it is about 90 miles in length.

Sailing from the Persian to the Arabian side, we came to a very fertile Island called Bahrein, very near the Continent of Arabia, in the latitude of 26-12 N., in the vicinity of which there is a valuable and lucrative Pearl Fishery.

We took our departure for Bushire, where we arrived on the 18th February last, and found lying there the Bombay Frigate, Captain Margotty, waiting the orders of the Persian Ambassadar to proceed to Bombay. We were then despatched to Bussorah, where we remained a month, and again joined the Bombay Frigate at Bushire.

The detachment of troops on board the *Governor Duncan*, we are happy to hear, has been very healthy since they left Bombay.

In pursuance of the sentence of death passed by the Court of Sessions for the Island of Salsette, finally approved of and confirmed by the Governor in Council, on Lockmia Jewjee, a Hindoo of the Cathorey caste, for the murder of Warloo Ramnack Tuppey, the unhappy criminal was executed on Monday last near to the spot where the crime was committed, in Meera village, in the district of Gorabunder, on the Island of Salsette.

A great assemblage of the inhabitants of the adjoining villages attended the awful ceremony, being the first of the kind that has taken place since the introduction of the judicial regulations into this Island. From the very deep impression which the solemnity and novelty of the punishment manifestly made on the spectators, the most salutary consequences can be expected to flow from this primary and exemplary exercise of the judicial powers of Government over the inhabitants of Salsette.

THE 14TH JUNE 1802.

Colonel Montresor, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment of Foot, arrived this morning from Alexandria, with dispatches for His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

Colonel Montresor left Alexandria on the 24th of April and brings intelligence that the definitive treaty of peace between His Majesty on the one part, and the French and Batavian Republics and His Majesty the King of Spain on the other, was signed at Amiens on the 25th of March last.

THE 17TH JUNE 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 22nd May 1802.]

The three preceding days have exhibited very boisterous symptoms of the approach of the monsoon; the swell in the harbour and the gales of wind have been particularly strong. We have heard of no other damage than the upsetting of one large pattamar and the stranding of another. The *Mysore* had parted from her cables and ran foul of the *Ardaseer*; neither vessels have, however, been materially injured on the occasion.

An epidemic fever has prevailed on this Island in an uncommon and rather an alarming degree, for these few weeks past, but it has been confined to the natives alone, among whom the casualties have been correspondingly distressing; it is to be hoped that the approaching change in

the weather will operate its beneficial effects in the removal of the disorder, which appears to originate in a sudden pain in the head accompanied with immediate fever.

We have great pleasure in announcing that accounts have been received of the destruction of Uny Mootah and six of his gang, a well known robber who has for many years pervaded the Province of Malabar in defiance of all authority, and to the terror of its peaceable inhabitants. It has fallen to the lot of Captain Watson of this establishment, who has the command of the armed Police in Malabar, finally to extirpate this notorious freebooter; and the address and gallantry with which he accomplished the object, stand highly conspicuous.

Captain Watson, receiving information on or about the 29th ultimo, of banditti having arrived from Mongery at Uny Mootha's fortified post in the hills, near to Mannar Ghaut, proceeded with a party of his armed peons at five in the morning to the place of rendezvous; the fortified post was surrounded by an impenetrable jungle, and accessible only by a narrow foot-path, which admitted of not more than one man to proceed at a time; the party fought every inch of their progress to the end of this foot-path, under every disadvantage and difficulty, arising principally from the uncommon steepness of its ascent; after having gained this point, they had to carry three very strongly fortified defences; these obstacles they however finally overcame, but not without the loss of three killed and twelve badly wounded. The rebels on finding themselves so closely pushed, took refuge in the Syramby (or upper roomed fortified house) which this jungle surrounded, and which they defended for some time with uncommon bravery and constancy; the doors and windows of this lodgment resisting every effort which was made to force them, Captain Watson conceived the project of undermining the house, and obtaining the necessary implements for the purpose, immediately commenced the work; the rebels within annoying the working parties all the while with large stones which had been suspended by ropes from a projection of the roof—these were cut down to interrupt the progress below, and their rapid fall did much execution among them; in spite, however, of every annoyance they accomplished their undertaking by noon, when a part of the wall of the upper and lower rooms fell, and brought the Banditti down with it, who, in the act of falling, actually levelled their musquets and fired at Captain Watson, fortunately without effect. Several were found to have taken refuge in this Syramby; unhurt from the fall, they immediately made for the foot path; but Captain Watson having most judiciously guarded every avenue at the

bottom of the hill, by which an escape might have been made, they were intercepted in their retreat and the number completely annihilated; on proceeding to the demolished building two women were discovered; they eagerly enquired as to the fate of the party, and being informed, one of them exclaimed "then Uny Moota is killed." Captain Watson on hearing this acceptable exclamation collected the bodies, and Uny Moota's being pointed out by the female in question, it was exposed and recognized by numbers who assembled for the purpose of viewing this late animated corpse, which only a few hours before the fears of the inhabitants of Malabar considered unconquerable; some of whom even mocked the party on their march to this fortified post as in the pursuit of an object which would lead to their certain destruction. Another noted robber named Goorcal, one of the Banditti, and distantly related to Uny Moota, escaped the fate of his comrades; but the vigilance of Captain Watson, it is to be expected, will render his career but short. Besides the casualties above enumerated, one Native Officer was killed and four wounded.

The 24th June 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 29th May 1802.]

Reception of His Excellency the Persian Ambassador.

A deputation, composed of the Secretary to the Government, Robert Rickards, Esquire, the Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, the Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Boden, the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, Major Wilson, the Acting President's Aide-de-Camp, Captain Spens, with Nicholas Hankey Smith, Esquire, late Resident at Bushire, and a friend of the Ambassador's, who was appointed to act as interpreter also on the occasion, proceeded on Thursday last at three o'clock in the evening to congratulate His Excellency on the part of the Governor of Bombay on his arrival. The deputation on reaching the *Duncan* was saluted with fifteen guns, and the compliment was repeated on its quitting the vessel.

The deputation was received and entertained by His Excellency with the usual formalities, who, however, expressed his anxiety and hope soon to become personally acquainted with its members, when their meetings, he trusted, would prove frequent and of a less formal nature. His Excellency having made known his intention of remaining on board until Saturday morning at the hour of six, when he would land, and

proceed immediately to the house, which had been fitted up for him at Byculla, and rest two or three days after the fatigues of his most tempestuous voyage before he underwent the ceremony of introduction to the Hon'ble the Acting President, the Deputation then took leave of His Excellency.

Saturday Morning.

The gentlemen above named, accompanied by the Mehmendar Edward Strachey, Esquire, went at six o'clock this morning on board the *Duncan* on the Balloon richly ornamented for the occasion, and their reception was again honored by a salute from that vessel. A separate boat with French horns and other musical instruments adapted for the water, attended closely on the Balloon, and other Bunder boats also followed for the purpose of bringing ashore such of the ambassador's suite as might be appointed to land with him each boat having a Marine Officer on board.

At about seven, the ambassador quitted the *Duncan,* and being received in a barge belonging to one of His Majesty's ships, she rowed off from the *Duncan,* under a salute of seventeen guns, the other boats followed in regular order, in this procession the whole of the boats taking a circuitous route, passed His Majesty's ship *Chiffonne,* the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Cornwallis,* and the Hon'ble Company's Frigate *Bombay,* all of which were highly decorated, and displaying a variety of ornamental colours, saluted, each in their turn, the ambassador's barge as he passed. After which the procession of boats proceeded in the same regular order to the shore, the music playing the whole of the time.

On the ambassador's landing at the Bunder Pier, he was saluted with seventeen guns from Hornby's Battery, and was received by Robert Henshaw, Esquire, Henry Fawcett, Esquire, Major General Bellasis, and Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, who were respectively introduced to His Excellency by the Secretary to Government, who moreover explained the rank and station of each of the gentlemen who had been appointed to receive him; this ceremony having been gone through, the Ambassador was carried in a State palankeen, provided for his accommodation, in slow time, through a street formed of all the troops in garrison from the Bunder towards the Church gate, the Artillery Band playing appropriate tunes, and the troops saluting him as he passed with presented arms; next to the Ambassador's palankeen followed those of the gentlemen who had been appointed to receive him, and after these, the palankeens of His Excellency's own suite. The procession was also preceded by led

horses, trumpets, &c., &c. An immense concourse of people assembled to view the reception of the Ambassador, and the number of palankeens moved along as if borne by the multitude; so great was the crowd which thronged around them. The Ambassador proceeded from the Church gate to the house prepared for his reception in the country, in his State palankeen, escorted by his own horsemen and other attendants, and by a body of 200 peons dressed for the occasion, who, forming a line on each side of the Ambassador's conveyance, accompanied him in that order to his house of residence.

The road was crowded with native spectators, all anxious to view and to offer their humble tribute of respect to this exalted stranger.

We are happy to add that the Ambassador has expressed his highest satisfaction at the honorable attention already shown to him at this Settlement, and with the accommodation prepared for him during his proposed stay here.

LLOYD'S EVENING POST, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1802.

The Directors of the East India Company have come to a resolution not to send out a single Cadet during the present season; their patronage of Civil Servants is also confined to one writer each.

THE 1ST JULY 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 5th June 1802.]

On Monday last His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, Hadjee Khaleel Khan, obtained his public audience of the Hon'ble the Acting Governor, James Rivett Carnac, Esquire; His Excellency made his entry into the Fort with a large train of his attendants, and body-guards mounted, followed by a vast concourse of the Natives. He left his house at Byculla at about four o'clock, accompanied by the gentlemen who formed the deputation upon his landing, and who had proceeded to his residence for the purpose of attending His Excellency. The troops in Garrison formed an avenue from the Secretary's Office to the Government House, through which His Excellency proceeded in his State palanquin, and on passing the troops, was saluted with presented arms. On His Excellency's entrance at the gates of the Government House, he was met by the Acting President at the head of the steps, and their

introduction was announced by a salute from Hornby's Battery, His Excellency was then conducted to the Audience Apartment, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion; on his entering it, the Band, with a most happy effect, struck up "God save the King." Having delivered to the Acting President, with the usual ceremonies, his credentials, His Excellency was introduced to the principal Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service who attended at the Government House. His Excellency manifested great satisfaction at the attention and urbanity with which he had been received. And at about half after six he took his leave, and returned to Byculla under the same Military honors with which he entered the Garrison.

Wednesday having been fixed upon by the Hon'ble the Acting President for returning the visit of His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, the principal officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service assembled at the Government House, a little before four, to accompany the Acting President thither. A salute from Hornby's Battery announced his departure from the house, in a coach, accompanied by Sir William Syer, the Recorder, John Hector Cherry, Esquire, Second Member of Council, and General Nicholson, the Commanding Officer of the Forces, followed by the gentlemen on attendance in their respective carriages; and preceded by music and trumpets and beautiful led horses most richly caparisoned; on the Parell road, a party of 300 of the Bengal Volunteers joined and led the procession, through an almost impassable crowd. The Acting President's reception by the Ambassador was announced by another salute from Hornby's Battery. His introduction was marked by the accustomed ceremonials, and his entertainment conducted in the highest style of eastern magnificence. At about six, the Acting President took his leave, and quitted the Ambassador's residence in a State palankeen, of uncommon and singular elegance, escorted in the same manner, as distinguished his approach.

THE 22ND JULY 1802.

As a lady and gentleman were taking the air a few evenings since, on the road leading to the Great Tree* at Midnapore, two tigers, one of the size of a full grown calf, the other the size of a stout dog, crossed the road within fifty paces before them. It is supposed the noise of an elephant on which the lady was riding, disturbed the tigers. The gentleman was on foot at the time.

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* A tree called the great tree still exists at this Station.

The 22nd July 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 16th June 1802.]

From the zeal and well known professional abilities of the Medical gentlemen of this Presidency, great hopes were entertained of the vaccine disease being rendered effectual. This is one of those fortunate discoveries of the present age which extends its salutary influence to the rising generation, and sincerely happy are we to state from good authority that the cow-pox is at length introduced into India. After frequent failures the disease appeared in one child, and went successfully through its ordinary course. From this subject a great number have been inoculated, almost all of whom have taken the infection. We shall soon be enabled to communicate to the public on this subject the opinion of the Medical Board, who will avail themselves of every method to disseminate this blessing through every part of the eastern world.

Destruction and plunder of the Tomb of Houssein, the son of Ali, situated near to the Kerbella under the Bachalic of Bagdad.

On the 21st of April last intelligence reached Imaum, otherwise called Meshed Houssein, that the Wahabys were approaching; their force amounted to between six and seven thousand camels (each camel carrying two Musqueteers), and about four or five hundred horsemen, who, on drawing near to the gardens surrounding the town, dismounted and collected round a green tent pitched amongst other common ones, and dividing their forces into three parts, one proceeded to the northward, one to the southward, and the other towards the Kimah gate; between this gate and the city, they took possession of a Caravansara built by the present Bacha of Bagdad. The city itself soon fell a prey to its invaders, its inhabitants on the first attack seeking their safety by flight. Such as were encountered by the Wahabys in their progress through the city were unrelentingly massacred. On their reaching the outward wall of the Court before the sacred tomb, the edifice protecting which is contained in a quadrangle formed by very high walls and taking in a large space of ground, they found the gates shut and effectually opposed their utmost endeavours to force them. Failing here, the invaders possessed themselves of a house adjoining one of the outward walls of the tomb, through which having made a hole, they penetrated into the area, and thence into the tomb itself, where having put to death thirty or forty persons, they commenced to demolish the railing of the sacred monument.

It was a very rich square railing, made of the purest watered steel, inlaid with gold, and embellished with jewels, and was intended to prevent the too near approach of the pilgrims to the tomb—they then broke to pieces the case of the tomb, a piece of workmanship which in the time of Kerim Khan occupied seven years in constructing—it was composed of different sorts of precious woods, and profusely set with jewels, of the greatest price—the looking glasses, each of which was two *guz* in breadth and brought from Europe, were next broken to pieces, four little domes which had been the work of different Beglerbegs, or Governors, and were ornamented with superb looking-glasses, and the walls which were composed of gold and lapis lazuli, then became one common ruin.

Plunder followed this devastation—they carried away two treasuries containing the legacies of different Emperors and Kings to the sacred tomb, and the gold and silver candlesticks, one alone of which of the former weighed 26 okas or 62,400 drachms, and also the embroidered curtains and the carpets. One treasury, esteemed the richest of the three, which was rather higher situated than the rest, escaped their ravage.

Besides this interior demolition, the gates which were covered with plates of gold and silver, as well as the grated windows, were broken to pieces; they moreover destroyed one-half of the dome of the tomb, which was constructed with gilt bricks, the donation of the reigning King of Persia, and carried the whole of the spoils away. On the terrace of the tomb about twenty or thirty indifferent persons and four treasurers were murdered, with four or five hundred souls found in the apartments which composed the edifice, some of the bodies of which they also burnt.

In that part of the town which fell into their hands, and which consisted of more than four-fifths, they shewed no mercy to the women, who were stripped quite naked, and beat and tormented to discover whatever of treasures might be hidden, and few of the small number whose lives were providentially saved, escaped without wounds. The men and women slaves were carried away by the Wahabys, who were employed in this scene of devastation from the morning to the ninth hour in the evening, when they evacuated the place and returned to the desert. The exact number of those who were murdered cannot well be ascertained. Twelve corpses were taken out of the quadrant alone, and the total number may amount between 5 and 6,000; about 100 young virgins of great families were carried off into captivity!!

THE 29TH JULY 1802.

We have the satisfaction to report the arrival in the river of the *Commerce* transport from the Red Sea, having on board a detachment of the Bengal Artillery lately serving in Egypt.

The *Commerce* left Suez on the 7th and Mocha on the 23rd June, and we are authorized to state for the information of the public that no appearance of the disorder of the plague exists, or has existed, on board the *Commerce*, and that the Corps of Bengal Artillery was not affected with that disease at any period of their service in Egypt. The plague had ceased before the departure of the *Commerce* from Suez, and the camp equipage and bedding of the troops were burnt at that place previous to their embarkation, in order to guard against the possibility of the infection being conveyed in that way to India.

THE 5TH AUGUST 1802.

At the request of the Medical Board of this Presidency, we are particularly happy in conveying to the public the following letter ascertaining the introduction and success of the vaccine inoculation :—

To the Editor of the "Bombay Courier."

SIR,—For the satisfaction of the public, and the information of professional men in India, we beg of you to publish the following account of the introduction of the cow-pox into this place. We have it now in our power to communicate the benefit of this important discovery to every part of India, perhaps to China and the whole eastern world; we shall spare no pains in accomplishing a purpose so desirable, by which one of the greatest evils that has afflicted humanity may be diminished in a great degree, or even extinguished altogether.

In the course of the last twelve months, we have repeatedly received by sea from England the vaccine matter, with which many children have been inoculated to no purpose. We were not more successful with matter which was sent to us directly by land from Constantinople. Fortunately Dr. Short, a Surgeon of this establishment, residing at Bagdad, produced the disease at that place. He immediately forwarded the matter to Bussora, where Mr. Milne, the Surgeon of that Residency, also succeeded in infecting a patient with it; Mr. Milne soon afterwards inoculated a number of other children, and he sent the vaccine matter to Bombay by several ships. Even with this matter we were for a time

unsuccessful, and after thirty or forty trials by various methods and different Surgeons, a fortunate inoculation at length produced the vaccine disease in Anna Dusthill, who is perhaps the first human being who underwent it in India. This child, the daughter of a servant of Captain Hardie, is about three years of age. She is very healthy, and certainly never had the small-pox. It is necessary to mention these circumstances, as from her alone the whole of the matter that is about to be sent all over India was at first derived.

We have received no history of the patients from whom it was taken at Bagdad and Bussora, but we rest with confidence, from our knowledge of the Medical gentlemen at those places, that no pains have been spared to make it pass through unexceptionable bodies.

From Anna Dusthill on the eighth day of her disease, and on the 22nd of last month, seven children were inoculated, five of those who certainly never had the small-pox took the infection and have already gone through nearly the whole course of the vaccine disease. The other two were not infected, but there is some probability that one of them has had the small-pox. From the five children that were infected, about thirty more have been inoculated, and a great many of them no doubt will take the disease. From these last we shall send the vaccine matter to the other presidencies, to Surat, Poona, &c., &c., and care shall be taken that none shall be employed but from an unexceptionable source.

The vaccine disease in Anna Dusthill passed, as we have said, through its ordinary course, as described by writers on the subject. The pustule began to show itself about the third day. During the course of the fifth and sixth, she had slight symptoms of fever, and some uneasiness in the arm pit of the inoculated side. The pustule on the eighth day was of the proper size for that period. It was flat, rather concave, and it consisted of many cells, which on being pricked, gave out a transparent fluid. By the tenth day the inflamed areola round the pustule was extensive and very distinct, in spite of the blackness of her skin. She had only a single pustule on the inoculated part, nor during the whole time did she suffer any material inconveniency from the complaint.

All the five children who were inoculated from her, had a similar train of symptoms. On two of them, whose parents were Europeans, the inflamed areola, from the whiteness of their skins, was much more distinct than it had been on Anna Dusthill.

We have thus detailed the progress of the symptoms, and we have no doubt but that this is the genuine cow-pox. Some Surgeons here, who have seen the disease in Europe, are of the same opinion. We hope,

therefore, that this will tend to quiet the apprehensions of parents, which in some instances we find to be very great, and that our experience at this place, so far as it has gone, will give confidence to practitioners. Almost all the medical men at this Presidency have witnessed this disease, many of them are inoculating for it, nor do we understand that any difference of opinion has arisen concerning its nature.

One test indeed we still want of its genuine nature, and that is, its power of preventing the variolous infection; to this test it shall shortly be put. As this island does not contain less than 150,000 people, sufficient supplies of children must arise to keep up the disease, even without any dependence on Salsette or the neighbouring continent.

The Hindoos and Parsees, both here and at Surat, show the utmost desire of having their children inoculated with the vaccine disease. We shall instruct the native practitioners of physic regarding it, but on this part of the subject we are not without apprehensions. Whoever is sufficiently acquainted with what has been done in Europe with regard to the cow-pox, is aware that some foreign poison, such as that of the small-pox, is apt to be mixed with it, when a compound disease arises; or some other poisonous matter may be, from various causes, introduced, instead of the vaccine virus, when a disease altogether different is produced. The history of the Count de Moffet, as lately detailed by Dr. de Carro, affords a most instructive lesson on this subject. The greatest care therefore should be employed to warn the native practitioners, that the vaccine matter may be degraded by many causes, and that their utmost attention is necessary to prevent it.

We can affirm from our own knowledge, that this Government have anxiously assisted our wishes for procuring the vaccine disease by the way of Bussora. They represented to Lord Elgin the importance of it to this great society of mankind, and they called for the aid of the residents of Bussora and Bagdad. Doctor DeCarro, of Vienna, who has distinguished himself so honourably in this career, transmitted in the first instance the vaccine matter to Lord Elgin, who several times before had shown us his attention to the subject. By His Lordship's orders, it was sent to our Resident at Bussora. To both those gentlemen the public are under great obligation for the interest they took in the subject. Finally, it fell into the hand of Dr. Short and Mr. Milne, as we have already said, nor could it have been more fortunately placed.

We have been more particular than was necessary for the medical profession, who must be supposed to be in possession of every fact that has occurred on the subject in Europe; but as we shall disperse the

vaccine disease very widely, as it will affect, and as, we hope, it will promote the happiness of every family, we wish to satisfy the public at large concerning the sources from which we have derived it, and the foundation of our belief that it is of a genuine kind.

BOMBAY, *The 2nd July* 1802. } (Sd.) WILL. MOIR. „ H. SCOTT.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 13TH AUGUST 1802.

Fort William, 12th August 1802.

On the 9th instant, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General entertained at breakfast in the new Government House Major General Baird and the Officers of the Army returned from Egypt, together with all the principal ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, and the Governor and several of the principal inhabitants of the Danish Settlement of Serampore.

At eight o'clock A. M. of the same day, the flag was hoisted in Fort William, and a royal salute was fired in honor of the return of the Army from Egypt.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 19TH AUGUST 1802.

Seringapatam.

Capricious Fortune guides the Trump of Fame,
But Honor's guerdon is no casual name;
That, like a vap'rish fleeting mortal breath;
This, the life-spark, that triumphs over death.

On the capture of Seringapatam, the Field Officers employed on the storm, from a high sense of General Baird's merits in the command and conduct of that glorious enterprise, entreated his acceptance of a sword, which was ordered to be made in England to the value of 200 guineas; it has lately arrived, and does great credit to the taste and execution of Messrs. Jefferies and Jones; on the gripe, which is richly ornamented with brilliants, are General Baird's Arms, and on the shell is an enamelled painting of the storm of Seringapatam and the surrender of two of the Princes at the Palace gate, and is inscribed the 4th of May 1799.

It was presented to the General on his return here from Egypt by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel St. John and Lieutenant Colonel Bell, with a speech appropriate to the circumstances in the names of the Field Officers—

Colonel Sherbrooke.	Lieut. C. Moneypenny.
Lieut. Col. St. John.	Lieut. Col. Bell.
Lieut. Col. Dalrymple.	Major Shee.
Lieut. Col. Wallace.	Major Pichton.
Lieut. Col. Mignon.	Major Craigie.
Lieut. Col. Gardner.	Major Forbes.

The united voice of those "approved good soldiers" soliciting General Baird's acceptance of this memorial of preference and esteem, is the highest praise they could bestow, or a Soldier receive, from his contemporaries, his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

The 19th July 1802.

[*Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, 18th July 1802.]

On the 16th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, departed this life James Rivett Carnac, Esquire, Second Member of Council at this Presidency.

Yesterday evening at the hour of five, he was interred with every honor suited to his rank. At day break, the Garrison flag was hoisted at half mast, and the colours of His Majesty's ships in the harbour, with those of the Hon'ble Company's and others were displayed in a similar manner. At three o'clock the body was privately removed from his residence at the Beach into the house in town appropriated to the Second in Council, and at a quarter after four, a party of five hundred Europeans from the Artillery Corps, and His Majesty's 80th, 86th, and 88th Regiments assembled, the whole under the command of Major General Bellasis, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Artillery; the Artillery Corps forming towards the Apollo Gate, from left to right, and His Majesty's Regiments alternately continuing the line in the same order. At five His Majesty's Naval and Military, and the Hon'ble Company's Military, Civil, and Marine servants having also assembled, the procession commenced as follows:—

The Reverend Arnold Burrowes, the Senior Chaplain, and Doctor Moir, the family Surgeon.

The Reverend Nicholas Wade, the Junior Chaplain.

The Pall Supported by

Sir William Syer, the Recorder.	Mr. Cherry, 3rd Member of Council.
General Nicholas, the Commanding Officer of the Forces.	Captain Rainier, the Senior Officer of His Majesty's ships in the harbour.
Robert Anderson, Esq., Superintendent of the Marine.	Robert Henshaw, Esq.
Alexander Adamson, Esq.	J. D. English, Esq.

James Fisher, Esq., and Ensign James Rivett Carnac, *Chief mourners.*

Followed by the gentlemen who had assembled for the occasion.

The procession moved, whilst the band of His Majesty's 86th Regiment and the Garrison band were playing the Dead March and other appropriate solemn music, with accompaniments, towards the Government House, and thence to the Apollo Street, making a circuit by the Adjutant General's Office and the Dock Head Gate, passed close by the Main Guard, from which moving direct for the Church, the line halted at a convenient distance and formed a street, through which the procession proceeded to the Church. Upon entering it, the funeral service was performed by the Reverend Chaplains, and the body deposited next to the spot which had many years ago received that of his sister, the wife of the late Brigadier General John Carnac. Three vollies from the troops announced the conclusion of this sad and solemn ceremony, immediately after which half minute guns to the number of forty-three, being the age of the deceased, commenced firing.

An immense concourse of Natives attended, and accompanied the procession, who observed throughout the utmost decorum.

With the deepest affliction we have thus announced an event which the public will deplore in common with ourselves.

Unnecessary as eulogium is on this melancholy occasion, sure we are, if departed worth demand a tear, if a mind enlarged by every liberal principle, a heart open to every benevolent impression, if dispositions kind, affectionate, and friendly, a life of virtue, and a death of resignation—if these things consecrate an early and unlooked for grave to sorrow, long will his ashes, whom Heaven has thus taken itself, receive the sincerest and most honorable tribute grief can pay.

Blest in the highest approbation of those who could best estimate his public services, he was equally blest in the truest regard of every one at all acquainted with his private virtues.

The general anxiety of the Settlement when his life was known to be in danger, honorable as it was to its members, was equally so to him, whose situation caused such universal solicitude; and though time, and a sense that grief is unavailing, may one day dissipate the gloom occasioned by his death, no period, we are persuaded, will ever efface the recollection of his life, or impair the veneration which the community owes his memory.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 20TH AUGUST 1802.

Fort William, 20th August 1802.

We have been favored with the following articles of intelligence from Europe, received by the ship *Auspicious*, Captain Barker, from the Red Sea. The *Auspicious* sailed from Mocha on the 16th ultimo, and arrived in the river yesterday morning.

Lord Kenyon dead, and is succeeded by Sir Edward Law.

Mr. H. Dundas made a Peer by the title of Lord Melville.

Mr. Liston made Lord Liston, our Ambassador to Holland.

Twenty-five millions for the loan at £3-18 per cent.; 3 per cent. Consols at 76.

The Income Tax repealed.

An increased duty upon every other existing tax.

Bonaparte celebrated a Grand Mass, and Te Deum sung throughout Paris.

A ship is expected every hour from Malta, the wind strong and fair, at W. and N. W.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 26TH AUGUST 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 24th July 1802.]

We have of late had the satisfaction to announce the extirpation of the principal robbers who infested the southern division of the Province of Malabar, and we are happy to add another instance of similar success against a notorious offender and partizan of the Pyche

Raja, Elambalan Cunyan, whose devastations were chiefly confined, through fear of the Coorga Raja's people, to the northern district. It appears that his repeated offers of money and a silver hilted sword to the Chieftain of Coorga created suspicions, and upon being closely interrogated, he declared the object of his mission thither, that when his principal the Pyche Raja had been driven from his retreat in Choarly by Colonel Stevenson, he was dispatched with about fifty men in search of treasure which had been treacherously carried off by some of his master's followers; the continuance of the army in that part of the country having prevented his rejoining the Raja, and hearing also of the execution of several of the principal rebel chiefs, he was induced to take refuge in Coorga; the chieftain of that Rajadom, however, with that attachment which has ever conspicuously marked his conduct towards the British Government, secured and surrendered the offender to our authority; a party had proceeded from Cannatoor to escort the prisoner from the Ghauts.

Thus a series of successful events have at length obtained an entire suppression of that rebellious spirit which has so long pervaded the Province of Malabar, and the happy consequences which the subversion of the Mysorean Government had promised to this portion of the Company's possessions are now completely secured. This part hath proved, and ever would have proved, the hot-bed of rebellion to the disaffected in Malabar; discouraged and unsupported, they now daily fall the unfortunate victims of their misplaced dependence.

THE 28TH OCTOBER 1802.

On the 8th instant, a very elegant dinner was given by the Officers at Azimghur to Colonel Sir Ewen Baillie, in testimony of their esteem and sincere regret at his leaving the Corps.

The entertainment was conducted with much taste, and the most happy conviviality displayed, under a range of tents pitched for the occasion. The illumination and whole arrangement was contrived with much ingenuity, and produced an excellent effect.

The table was covered with every luxury that the Ceded Districts could afford, and the juice of the grape circulated abundantly.

Both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Corps joined heartily in the gaiety of the company.

Each toast was followed by music, well appropriated, and the execution of the Band of the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment added greatly to the splendour and gaiety of the entertainment.

The following letter on the subject was received by the Officers at Azimghur from Colonel Sir Ewen Baillie, previous to his departure:—

To LIEUT. COLONEL MARTENDELL, *and the Officers of the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment.*

GENTLEMEN,—The very flattering mark of attention afforded to me by your elegant entertainment, replete with conviviality, and accompanied with most gracious sentiments expressed on the occasion of my departure, must ever claim my grateful acknowledgments and heighten that contentment which, as Colonel of the 13th Regiment, I have experienced in a particular degree ever since our earliest acquaintance in the Corps.

I owe you gentlemen, collectively and individually, much obligation for having cheerfully co-operated with me on all occasions, whether for the purposes of private society or public duties; and it is with equal pride and pleasure that I can reflect on my good fortune in having had you immediately with me for three years, sometimes in the field and on actual service; but in all situations I have derived both success and contentment, and my wishes have been often anticipated by the professional energy and social good understanding which subsist among you.

It may therefore be easily conceived what regret I must feel in separating from such a society.

May you, gentlemen, and the Corps, long continue to preserve that distinction which you have justly gained in the public opinion; and be assured that, whether in India or in Europe, my esteem and good wishes shall be devoted to you, and my endeavours employed when opportunity offers to evince how much I remain, with friendship and regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your sincere and obedient Servant,

AZIMGHUR,
10*th October* 1802.

(Sd.) EWEN BAILLIE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 28TH OCTOBER 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 1st October.]

A party of gentlemen proceeding on horseback a few days since from Tanna, to visit the Kanara Caves at about eleven o'clock in the morning, descried near to Tulsey a tiger descending towards them from a distant hill; he shortly after made his appearance at the footpath leading to the caves, close to one of the gentlemen, the foremost of the party. The tiger evincing every appearance of preparing to spring upon a pointer dog near to him, the gentleman called out to his companions, when the animal instantly shrunk from his attempt, squatted himself upon his haunches, and fixed his eyes furiously and steadfastly upon him for some seconds; and upon the exclamation being repeated, growlingly turned from the footpath into an adjacent jungle. The dog upon which the tiger had seemingly fixed for his prey, stood petrified with affright, and has been ever since in a dejected state. A second pointer dog that was in the rear, roused by his master's exclamations, ran forward, and penetrated the jungle through which the tiger had passed; in a moment after the dog was heard to give one howl, and nothing more was seen of him. On the following day, the party proceeded armed in quest of the tiger, and on entering the jungle in question, they discovered the remains of the poor dog distant not more than six paces from the footpath where they first encountered this royal beast. The tiger appeared to be much pressed by hunger; and it may be deemed a most fortunate occurrence fate had so decreed that the preference which these animals invariably give to canine over human flesh, should have had its opportunity of being gratified in this instance.

THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1802.

Thursday the 7th ultimo having been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Madras for the purpose of offering to Almighty God a solemn thanksgiving for his great mercy in restoring the blessings of peace, the celebration of that event was accordingly performed with every public and religious demonstration of joy and gratitude. The appointment of so early a day afforded the opportunity of including His Majesty's squadron in the celebration of this great occasion; and His Excellency the Commander of the Fleet, united with the Government in the performance of the solemnity.

At six o'clock in the morning the Right Hon'ble the Governor, attended by His Lordship's Body Guard, and the Officers of his personal Staff, and accompanied by His Majesty's Chief Justice, Vice Admiral Rainier, and the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, the General Officers present at Fort St. George, the Captains and Officers of His Majesty's Navy, and the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Settlement, arrived at the parade of Fort St. George, where the troops had previously been formed in square, to receive His Lordship with the accustomed honors.

At the statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, the Chief Secretary of Government read His Majesty's proclamation of peace, the troops presenting their arms and continuing in that position during the time of reading the proclamation; a royal salute was then fired from the guns of the garrison, which was followed by three volleys from the troops composing the square.

After the discharge, the procession, formed into ranks of three persons, moved towards the Church, the Right Hon'ble the Governor walking between the Hon'ble Sir T. F. Strange and His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, and preceded by the whole of the personal staff, when the troops again presented their arms, the band playing God save the King.

On passing from the square, the procession entered a street which extended to the gate of the Church, formed by the troops drawn up in a double line, who continued to pay the same honors until the procession passed into the Church.

After the conclusion of Divine service, according to the form of Thanksgiving appointed by His Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor, accompanied by the gentlemen present, returned in state to the Government Garden.

Vice Admiral Rainier having chosen this occasion for performing the ceremony of shifting his flag on His Excellency's promotion to be a Vice Admiral of the White, His Excellency was received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor at the entrance of the grand room at the Government Gardens. On hoisting the new flag, His Excellency received the compliment of a salute from the guns of the Fort, and from the Artillery of His Highness the Nabob of Arcot, stationed at the palace of Chepauk. The ships of the squadron amounting to seventeen, having manned the yards and rigging, cheered the white flag in an appropriate manner. The Flag ship returned the salute of the Fort and of the Park of His Highness the Nabob.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor gave a public breakfast which was numerously attended.

In the evening His Lordship gave a grand Ball, to which all the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement and the Officers of the Fleet and Army were invited.

On this occasion the superb building recently erected at the Government Gardens was opened, and produced that general impression of surprise and approbation excited by the most magnificent and beneficial specimen of architecture which the science and taste of Europe have ever exhibited to the natives of India.

About nine o'clock the Company had assembled, and soon after His Highness the Nabob Azeem-ul-Dowlah arrived in state accompanied by some of the principal personages of His Highness' Durbar.

His Highness was received at the door of his carriage by the Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, and conducted to the head of the room by His Lordship, to a seat purposely prepared for His Highness. The dances then commenced and continued until about ten o'clock, when the Company adjourned to an exhibition of fireworks.

The word Plassy appeared in distance through the gloom, like the deeds of other years.

From a nearer site the attention was attracted to the word Seringapatam in letters of brilliant fire.

The Fort and Squadron commenced firing, and in an instant were superbly illuminated. A general view of this scene, aided by a quick succession of fire balls, suggested the idea of a fortress assailed by land and sea, and reminded many characters present of those glorious events, in which they had borne a distinguished part.

The eyes of the company were then attracted to a grand illumination of blue lights, and being again directed to a flight of rockets, the front of a temporary edifice appeared representing the portico of the Temple of Peace.

The entrance of the portico was ornamented by a transparent painting, representing *Britannia* standing upon a rock in the ocean, the trident of Neptune resting on her left shoulder, the British lion couchant at her feet; the right hand extending across her figure to receive the olive branch from *Peace* advancing to present it. On the right of *Britannia*, a laurelled *Victory* reposed, suspending from her arm a chain of medallions, inscribed with the names of the most distinguished statesmen and soldiers of the late war.

The principal painting was surmounted by a semi-circular compartment containing G. R. of large dimensions, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, the bottom entwined with a scroll, on which was inscribed—

"THE PILOT WHO WEATHERED THE STORM."

The pediment of the portico contained an excellent transparency of the United Arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

A brilliant display of fireworks, extremely diversified, in various quarters of the Government Gardens, concluded this part of the entertainment.

The company proceeded to supper in the gallery of the grand building. Nothing had been omitted which could contribute to the gratification or convenience of the company, but the extent even of this magnificent building appeared to be insufficient to accommodate the prodigious assemblage of persons invited to partake the fete.

His Highness the Nabob retired immediately after supper, highly gratified with the amusements of the evening, and testifying the pleasure afforded to his Highness's mind, by the opportunity of contributing to celebrate an event so important to Great Britain and her Allies.

The dances recommenced on the return of the company to the Ball-room, and continued till a late hour in the morning.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*].

THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1802.

We learn that on the 2nd ultimo, a superb launch took place from the building yard of Mr. Dyne, of Anjengo: the vessel is named *The Anjengo*; her dimensions are seventy-six feet keel, breadth of beam twenty-five feet, computed tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 260 tons.

This is the first time that a vessel of such capacious dimensions has been constructed at Anjengo; she is built of the finest Travancore timber, and finished in a style of strength and elegance highly creditable to the science and taste of the ingenious constructor, Captain Jepson, a native of Holstein. The ship's head, a figure of Diana, habited as a huntress, bears the marks of masterly skill in such work.

The Resident of Anjengo, and the Resident at Travancore, with all the fashion and beauty of Anjengo and the vicinity, honoured the launch by their presence and applause, and afterwards partook of a cold collation prepared for the occasion by the owner, Mr. Dyne.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 4TH NOVEMBER 1802.

At Bombay, on Thursday morning the 7th October, departed this life, Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder of Bombay, after a short, though severe illness.

His funeral, which took place on Friday morning the 8th ultimo, at half past six, was, at his own desire, private, and attended from the Court House to the Church, where he was interred, by the Hon'ble the Governor and the Members of Council, J. H. Cherry and Thomas Lechmere, Esquires, together with Edward Atkins, Esquire, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the corporation who were associates in his Court. The funeral was accompanied by a party consisting of 300 Rank and File of His Majesty's 86th Regiment with their Offieers, and 50 Rank and File of the Artillery, the whole commanded by General Bellasis. Half minute guns to the number of 40 were fired from the saluting Battery, when the Funeral Party moved from the Court House.

In announcing the loss of this truly excellent and respectable character, it is but justice to express the general sense and high estimation of his peculiar virtues and merits. As a man, Sir William Syer has ever been distinguished for real worth and the truest principles of philanthrophy and universal benevolence. His hospitable mansion was open to all, and in the mild and polished manners of its owner the stranger as well as friend were welcomed with affability, dignity, and ease. Fortune leading him to a matrimonial connection in this country, the same principles and the same virtues combined to exemplify in him the affectionate husband and fond father. His private and moral character served to adorn the high office he was called upon to execute, and he closed a bright career in firm adherence to that Religion which so eminently enlightened, guided, and marked the practice of his life.

In his professional capacity, his loss is equally to be deplored; the abilities of the Judge were here equally conspicuous with the private virtues of the man; laborious and indefatigable in his researches for truth; quick and penetrating in discernment; clear and perspicuous in his exposition of fact; lenient in punishment, and of integrity incorruptible. His official conduct, whilst it is remembered, must ever meet with the most general reverence and esteem, and his name and memory be respected for the fairness of his decisions, and his strict and never failing solicitude for the administration of justice in the department over which he presided.

An amiable wife, with two infant children, is left to bewail his untimely death, and though her affliction be now proportioned to her loss, it may be some consolation to her to know that her respected partner carries with him the feeling regret of that society of which he was but lately so useful a member and distinguished an ornament. [*Bombay Courier.*]

The 11th November 1802.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 16th October 1802.]

The opening of the new navigable canal which communicates from the Black Town to Ennore River, on Thursday morning, attracted an innumerable concourse of spectators.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor, and His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, with the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, were present at the ceremony.

Upwards of twenty boats, ornamented with flags and music playing, in a short time entered the basons, from the first of which Mr. Heeske, under whose superintendence the work has been completed, landed, and had the honor of being introduced to His Lordship for the purpose of presenting a variety of articles, which the canal will be the means of transporting from the interior, for the use of the Settlement.

The length of this canal from Moodonkristnah's Choultry to the north-west angle of the Black Town Wall, is estimated at 10,560 yards, the breadth at the top 40, and its greatest depth 12 feet.

A road sixty feet wide, and three feet above the original level, has been made on both sides of the canal, which it is intended to plant with two rows of cocoanut trees; and regular drains have been cut throughout, for the purpose of carrying off the water.

The advantages which the inhabitants of Madras will derive from this communication, by the decrease of price in all inland commodities, renders it an object of the greatest importance, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on those to whose lot it has fallen to carry the intention of Government into effect.

The whole of this grand and laudable undertaking has been completed in a period short of nine months.

Immediately after the ceremony, the company retired to tents, and partook of an excellent breakfast, which had been prepared by the Hon'ble Basil Cochrane for the occasion.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 11TH NOVEMBER 1802.

[From the *Madras Gazette.*]

Colombo, September 22nd.

On Wednesday, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Agent of Revenue and Commerce of the District, the Civil Engineer, and several other gentlemen, visited the works carrying on at Mootoorajawelly on the road to Nigombo. The object of those works is to drain, embank, and render cultivable, a large tract of marshy land containing upwards of six thousand square acres. These grounds are at present subject to the influx of salt water from the Lake of Nigombo, to prevent which, a canal is now digging along the sea-side, from that lake down towards the mouth of the River Calani-Gunga. When the admission of salt water shall have been entirely prevented, sluices will be constructed at the Lake of Maha-Elle in order to afford a regular and controllable supply of fresh water, for the necessary irrigation of such portions of the land as are allotted to the culture of rice. From the declivity of some parts of the ground near the Mootoorajawelly, and the abundant supply of water which can be commanded from the Lake Maha-Elle, mills, it is thought, may be easily constructed, by which means the disadvantage of transporting the grain to market in its coarse and more importable form will be obviated. The benefits likely to arise from this great work, not only in the addition it will make to the usual resources of food for the inhabitants of the populous province of Columbo, but in the habits of activity and skill which the numerous labourers are employed in its execution are daily acquiring, are incalculable; and as there has not been one instance of desertion among those persons since the commencement of the work, it may be considered as one of the first proofs of the happy chance that has been made in the condition of this people by the abolition of the Accommodessans.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 2ND DECEMBER 1802.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 6th November 1802.]

On Monday last the British Society of Bombay gave a superb entertainment to Abdul Latiff Khan and the Members of the Persian Embassy, in token of the happy cordiality which subsisted between these illustrious strangers and the British inhabitants of this island. The Theatre was the place chosen for the entertainment; a large space of ground was enclosed to the front of it where the supper tables were laid out. The enclosure was divided into arches, which were illuminated by small lamps, and at the entrance stood two pillars in a pyramidical

form covered also with small and variegated lamps, which had a very beautiful effect. On the top of the Theatre, a well executed transparency of the Persian Arms was exhibited; and at the opposite end, within the Theatre, the Arms of our Gracious Sovereign appeared also transparent; the interior of the Theatre having been moreover decorated with festoons of flowers, and other ornaments judiciously chosen and displayed.

At about ten the Hon'ble the Governor Abdool Latiff Khan, and Aka Hussen, with their respective suites, accompanied by Major Malcolm, entered, when the Bands of the Garrison, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, and the Battalion of Artillery, struck up the animating tune of God save the King, with forcible effect; immediately after which, the dances commenced and continued, with the intervention of the period allotted to the enjoyment of an excellent supper, till four the following morning. The preparations for, and the general conduct of, the entertainment were highly characteristic of, and creditable to, the taste and exertions of the Managers.

THE 16TH DECEMBER 1802.

Supreme Court.

On Friday last came on to be tried two indictments against Joseph Mari Laperrouse, one for the murder of Captain Ivie Campbell, late Commander of the *Sarah Margaretta,* near the coast of Pedier, on the 4th September last, and the other for Piracy; he was found guilty on both, when the Chief Justice passed sentence of death upon him, which was carried into effect on Monday last, at the usual place of execution. The Court directed that his body should be afterwards hung in chains.

The Court then passed the following sentences on the prisoners, who had been tried during the sessions:—

Byjoo Mussaulchy, for a robbery in the house of Samuel Davis, Esq., received sentence of death.

Panly Stratty, Anunderam, and Catoulkissen, for a conspiracy against Christopher Roberts, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Sylhet, to be imprisoned two years, and stand once in the Pillory, the Court also directed Anunderam to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000.

Ramsoonder Sircar, for Perjury before the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts, to be transported for seven years.

Ter Jacob Ter Petruse, an Armenian Clergyman, for Perjury before the Supreme Court in an action commenced by him there against Mr. Sarkis Johannes, to be imprisoned two years, and pay a fine of one Rupee.

Imaumbux Golyah, for a robbery in the dwelling house of Mr. Frederick Holker, transported for life.

Thomas Norman Morgan, for forgery, to be imprisoned two years, stand once in the Pillory, and pay a fine of one Rupee.

Choochill, Buxoo, Ruffic, and Nyamuttullah, for a robbery in the yard of Messrs. Gilmore and Wilson, to be transported for seven years.

Mohun Singh, for a robbery in the dwelling house of Mr. Curtis, and Husnow and Noordy, concerned in the robbery of Messrs. Gilmore and Wilson, were discharged.

The Grand Jury were discharged, but the Sessions was adjourned until the 3rd of February next, on which day the Petty Jury were directed to attend.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Thomas Norman Morgan, for forgery, observed, it was fortunate for the prisoner that the law which makes that crime capital, had not yet been extended to this country; but that he had reason to believe, ere long, that it would.

THE 23RD DECEMBER 1802.

On the 15th instant Major Hawkins, and the Troops under his Command, left Dacca. He and his brother officers carried with them the general good wishes of the British Society at this station.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Murray will set off in a few days, beloved and respected by all.

On the 29th ultimo, Major Hawkins, and the other gentlemen of the Battalion, gave an entertainment to the Settlement, in compliment to Colonel and Mrs. Murray, who are on the eve of their departure for Europe: the Nabob Nusserut Jung Bahadur was of the party.

After an excellent dinner, where conviviality and good humour were the order of the day, several Loyal and Patriotic Toasts were drank, and a song written upon the occasion, and highly appropriate,

was given in an impressive style by Lieutenant Midwinter. The whole Company felt the propriety and delicacy of the compliment, and gave it their sincerest and unanimous applause.

The parties to whom it was addressed were particularly affected with this unexpected mark of esteem and regard; as soon as the sensations incident to such a situation had subsided, mirth resumed its reign, and the evening concluded with a dance.

THE 30TH DECEMBER 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 4th December 1802.]

The American ship *Two Brothers* had arrived at Bussorah on the 12th November from New York and was expected daily to leave the Port in ballast.

By this opportunity we have received intelligence of the death of the late Mussalem of Bussorah, Selim Beg, who was strangled at that city on the 17th ultimo. This personage, on the death of the late Bacha, his father-in-law, had been appointed Kia, or Prime Minister, by His Highness' successor Ali Bacha, to whom he was also connected by marriage. His insatiable ambition, however, unmindful of all ties of gratitude or relationship, soon overcame the small portion of common sense which he possessed, and led to his untimely fate; the first act of his administration aimed at an attempt to obtain the Bachalick for the son of the deceased, a youth of about fourteen years of age, with the view of ruling in his name; in consequence of this proof of his aspiring view he was seized and returned to Bussorah, where he was strangled, a fate which he perhaps would not have met with had he not gained a few partizans, whose zeal in his cause threatening to disturb the tranquillity of the country this summary mode of proceeding towards the leader of the party was deemed, as it has been found, the most effectual check upon the order of his adherents.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1803.

Ceylon Intelligence, 1st December 1802.

On Wednesday last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to confer a Medal of Honor and Gold Chain on Don Simon Paulus Akrimenjeke Samerkoon, Mohandiram of His Excellency's Gate, and Modiliar of the Post Office, as a mark of his approbation of his services in that Department.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1803.

Extract from a letter of MR. C. ROGERS, *Medical Superintendent, Trincomallee, dated 24th November* 1802.

"The vaccine inoculation has succeeded all over Ceylon in a manner exceeding our most sanguine hopes. Patients have been repeatedly subjected to the ordeal of variolous inoculation and natural exposure; and have uniformly resisted the action of that virus, so that the doubts of the most sceptical must yield to the test of experiment."

To JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ., P. G., M. D., &c., &c., *Madras.*

DEAR SIR,—I have been duly favored with the printed papers relative to the vaccine disease which you had the goodness to forward to me.

I have been somewhat successful of late in propagating the vaccine disease, and as I have made a trial to ascertain whether I have been inoculating with matter from the genuine cow-pox, I think it my duty to acquaint you with the result.

On the 10th ultimo I inoculated two boys who had gone through the vaccine disease (communicated to them in Bombay, 18th September), with recent variolous matter; no other effect was produced from this than a light degree of inflammation at the punctures which continued for nearly two days.

I lately selected from among those (at this station) who had gone through the vaccine disease in the most satisfactory manner, five young men and as many children. These on the morning of the 27th ultimo I inoculated with recent variolous matter from the patient in the sixth or seventh day of the disease: no effect whatever has been produced from this.

This trial had a very good effect in convincing many of the natives here as to the utility of the cow-pox, which they were doubtful of before.

The small-pox has been prevalent here of late, but I am hopeful that, in a short time, few at this station and the adjacent villages will be susceptible of its contagion.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. GOURLAY,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANGARIPAR,
6th December 1802.

P. S.—None of the twelve vaccinated patients I inoculated with variolous matter ever had the small-pox.

To MR. GOURLAY, *Angaripar.*

DEAR SIR,—Matter from the vaccinated patients whom you so happily brought from Bombay to Calicut, having found its way to Cundapore, Mr. Hoyes has likewise proved its genuine quality by the test of small-pox, and as I have heard nothing further from Mr. Perrin, who made remarks on both diseases about the time you left him, I conclude that the vaccine which you have disseminated over the Malabar Coast, has every where been found genuine, and there can be no doubt that the natives will be more readily satisfied of its value by this proof, than by all other arguments; and, in as far as it may appear to have occasioned no delay, may warrant the more immediate, permanent, and general establishment, of vaccine inoculation.

I will thank you to send, if practicable, a vaccinated patient, or otherwise some dried vaccine lymph, to Mr. Boodle at Palamcottah; and the disease having so far proved genuine, it will be sufficient for gentlemen in future, to report to their respective and immediate Superintendents the Superintending Surgeons.

Believe me, always,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. ANDERSON,
Physician General.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th December* 1802.

THE 13TH JANUARY 1803.

To J. FLEMING, ESQ., *or the First Member of the Medical Board, Calcutta.*

DEAR SIR,—As it will be a pleasing circumstance at Calcutta to be acquainted with the state of that source of cow-pox with which you have been supplied, I enclose copies of the latest advices from Mr. Christie, Medical Superintendent General on Ceylon, and am,

Your very obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. ANDERSON.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23*rd December* 1802.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—Be so good as to insert the enclosed paper in the next Gazette and oblige.

Your very obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE, 21*st December* 1802. (Sd.) J. ANDERSON.

To DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, P. G., *Madras.*

DEAR SIR,—I have to return you many thanks for your printed correspondence on the vaccine disease, which I have regularly received up to the 16th November, and beg leave to congratulate you on the fortunate introduction of the cow-pox at the Presidency of Madras, where I doubt not it will be attended with the most complete success.

On this Island our success in vaccine inoculation surpassed my most sanguine expectations, which will appear from the accompanying letter, a printed copy of which I take the liberty of enclosing for your information.

It may be satisfactory to you to mention that my information with respect to the numbers inoculated here, is derived from the most authentic sources, as I regularly receive from all the medical gentlemen engaged in this pursuit in Ceylon, a register specifying the date of the inoculation, the name, age, sex, and caste of the patients inoculated, the name of the patients from whom the matter is taken, the nature and period of the fever, the number of the pustules, and the day on which the patient is discharged, with a printed certificate of his having passed through the cow-pox; so that if at any time an accident should happen in consequence of the introduction of a spurious disease, it may immediately be traced to its source.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

COLUMBO, 2*nd December* 1802. (Sd.) THOMAS CHRISTIE.

To THOMAS CHRISTIE, ESQ., M. S. G., *Colombo.*

DEAR SIR,—Your letter and address in the *Ceylon Gazette* are very opportune at this time, as a means of directing practitioners how to draw our reports that may meet the public eye the most satisfactorily, and thus strengthen the hands, and pave the way, for the administration to advance in this great work, so happily begun, of rendering cow-pox inoculation a general and inestimable blessing.

These important reasons will satisfy you of the propriety of inserting your letters in the public prints here, for general information; and it will give you great pleasure to learn that the two Botany Bay boys, fortunately inoculated with cow-pox by Mr. Rogers, have been the means of conveying the genuine disease to Calcutta.

The vaccine may now therefore be considered as introduced in the happiest manner into the whole of British India; the establishment and preservation of it, must depend on higher powers than come to the share of professional men, and there is every appearance that these powers will be effectually exerted.

For five months by past, I have inserted in the weekly papers every thing regarding cow-pox that came to my knowledge; since that period, the liberal exertions of the surgeons have not only effected its introduction everywhere, but have likewise proved its exact correspondence with the disease in England, as well in appearance, as resistance to small-pox, so that a spurious disease has only been found in one place, which would never have come in question had such reports been made as you have pointed out.

The exertions of the surgeons have not only diffused it to a much greater extent than appears in my publications, but have likewise transmitted it to Tranquebar and Pondicherry, so that it is only our Northern Circars, where it has been found spurious, that are now unprovided with the genuine virus.

The want of patients, however, has already been attended with its disappearance at some stations, and therefore it is obvious that until some plan is adopted of establishing many different stations over the whole country, that may be able in case of failure mutually to supply each other, the exertions of individuals cannot ensure its permanency.

Adieu, my dear Sir,
and believe me your obliged
and very obedient servant,
(Sd.) JAMES ANDERSON.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th December 1802.

To the Editor of the Ceylon "Government Gazette."

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to state that the persons mentioned in my letter to you of the 16th instant, as having been affected with cow-pox, and afterwards sleeping with *Adrian Roderigo*, while labouring under small-pox, continue in perfect health, as well as all those who had been inoculated with variolous matter.

The efficacy of the cow-pox in preventing the effects of small-pox contagion, has, since the date of my last, been also remarkably exemplified in a Cingalese family in the Pettah of this place. On the 12th November I inoculated with vaccine matter *Jenama*, a Cingalese girl, and three other children in the same family. In *Jenama* the inoculation did not take effect, but having been exposed to variolous contagion, she was on the 15th seized with smart fever, and on the 18th a general eruption appeared. When I visited her on the 19th, I found her evidently affected with small-pox, the disease being distinct, but well marked. The vaccine vesicles in the other three children were distinctly formed, but as they had not had any remarkable degree of fever, I cautioned the parents against allowing them to remain with their sister who had small-pox, and recommended their removal to another house.

On calling again to see *Jenama* on the 21st, I found that my directions on this point had not been observed, and that she, with the other three children, remained in the same hovel. *Jenama's* small-pox pustules were approaching to maturation, and the cow-pox pustules in the other children had regularly advanced in their progress, and were surrounded with the usual areola.

As all further caution now appeared unnecessary, I assured the father that the children might now continue together without any additional risk, and I am happy to say that, on calling at the house last night, I found *Jenama* perfectly recovered from small-pox, and that the other children had completely resisted the action of the contagion, and remained in perfect health.

The occurrence, however, of small-pox in *Jenama's* case, and in another which I have just heard of, suggest the propriety of repeating the caution, with respect to the necessity of directing vaccine patients to avoid all exposure to small-pox contagion, until the vaccine areola is formed, and the pustule begun to scab, and to avoid all possibility of false alarms and misrepresentations on this subject, we ought in every case, where there is reason to apprehend the presence of small-pox contagion, to forewarn our patients of the possibility of the occurrence of both diseases, if the small-pox infection has been received before the vaccine pustule has completed its course.

Mr. Huburts, a private practitioner in Columbo, has just been with me to mention a case, in which an eruption of distinct small-pox took place on the tenth day after vaccine inoculation and which created in him a considerable degree of alarm, but in this case it was so evident that the contagion had been received previous to inoculation, that far

from invalidating the proofs of the preventative efficacy of the cow-pox, the frequent occurrence of the co-existence of both diseases from previous infection, while in no one case the small-pox has occurred from subsequent exposure, only tends to confirm in my mind the irrefragable proofs of the perfect efficacy of our new disease.

Mr. Huburts was, about a fortnight ago, called to a family, in which one child labored under confluent small-pox of the worst kind. He immediately expressed his fear that this patient could not recover, but recommended that two other children who were in the family, should be removed to another house, and inoculated with vaccine matter. This was immediately done, and both inoculations took effect, but, on the seventh day, one of the children was seized with a smart fever, which continued till the tenth, when an eruption of distinct small-pox took place. It is evident that this child had received the contagion from her sister previous to inoculation with the cow-pox, and there is reason to believe that the former disease was ameliorated by the presence of the latter.

The experiment of making persons who had been vaccinated, sleep with patients laboring under small-pox, has been lately repeated at Jaffnapatnam, with the same success as at Columbo, and the subsequent inoculation with variolous matter continues to be occasionally practised at the different stations on the Island, without producing any disease.

The proofs of the preventative power of the cow-pox on this Island, are therefore now more than sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind, and I am happy to say that the inhabitants here of all ranks, descriptions, and religions, place the utmost confidence in its efficacy.

Upwards of two thousand persons have been inoculated with cow-pox by Mr. Orr alone, and the number of people vaccinated throughout the Island is certainly not less than ten thousand. Of these, above six thousand have been inoculated in the Columbo district, and the good effects of the introduction of the cow-pox are very evident in the Pettah of this place, where small-pox is becoming much less prevalent.

Judging from our past success, and the great numbers who daily crowd to us for the purpose of being inoculated, we may indulge well grounded hopes that the vaccine inoculation will very soon become almost general here, and that the small-pox contagion will ere long be expelled for ever from this Island.

Doctor Pearson, who next to the immortal Jenner has, perhaps, distinguished himself most by impartial investigation of this subject, has recorded two cases in which a severe disease was produced, in consequence

of the presence of Psora (itch), and as I observe from a late work of the learned Doctor Thornton on the subject of cow-pox, that he believes the presence of Psora ought "to form a ground of exclusion to this or any other inoculation;" it may be of importance to mention that from the great prevalence of this complaint amongst the natives of India, we should have been under the necessity of excluding a very great proportion of the mass of the people from the benefits of this discovery, unless we had ventured to practise vaccine inoculation, even in cases where a considerable degree of Psora existed.

We have accordingly inoculated a great many people affected with Psora, and I am happy to say that I have not hitherto experienced any considerable inconvenience from extending the practice to patients of this description, although a clean part of the skin ought always to be chosen in these cases, as the vaccine pustule, from being scratched, is apt to degenerate into a simple ulceration.

I shall make only one more remark on this subject, on which I am afraid, notwithstanding its importance, many of your readers will conceive I have already been two prolix. I have observed that within the last fortnight, during which we have here had almost constant rains and moist weather, many more failures have occurred amongst my inoculated patients than formerly, and on enquiry I have found that several of my patients in whom the inoculation had failed, complained of catarrh, which can readily be conceived to diminish the susceptibility for cow-pox, but the failures have been so much more frequent than formerly, that I am apt to believe that amongst the natives, who generally go with their arms uncovered, the rain also may often act directly by diluting or washing away the virus, though we are at all times careful to insert it a considerable way under the cuticle.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) THOMAS CHRISTIE.

COLUMBO,
30*th November* 1802.

Fort William, Thursday, 20th January 1803.

On Wednesday, the nineteenth of January, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the

great and public blessings of peace, the Hon'ble Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the General Officers, and all the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, assembled at the new Government House, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with His Excellency to the Church.

His Excellency proceeded in his carriage from the new Government House to the Church, at a quarter before ten o'clock, through the new street leading from the north Portico, which was lined by the Body Guard, the Native Troops in Garrison, and the Calcutta Native Militia; a Detachment of the Body Guard, dismounted, lined the steps leading up to the north Portico of the new Government House, and the avenues into the streets through which His Excellency passed were guarded by parties detached from the above-mentioned Corps.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General was followed by all the public Officers, Civil and Military, and, at the entrance of the Church, was met by the Chaplains attached to the Presidency.

The prayers, which were selected for the occasion, were read by the Reverend David Brown, Senior Chaplain; and the sermon was preached by the Reverend Claudius Buchanan. *Te Deum* and appropriate Anthems were sung.

Divine service being ended, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General returned in his carriage in the same manner in which he had proceeded from the Government House to the Church.

Three Royal salutes were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William. The first, on the Governor General's setting out; the second, during the celebration of *Te Deum;* and the third, on His Excellency's return.

A great concourse of Native inhabitants of Calcutta were assembled in the streets, during the progress of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General from the new Government House, and on His Excellency's return.

At three o'clock in the evening, Divine service was performed in Fort William, for the European Troops in Garrison.

The European and Native Troops in Garrison fired three Vollies from the Ramparts at Fort William at sunset.

Extra batta was served to the European Troops on this occasion.

The Colours continued hoisted all day.

THE 20TH JANUARY 1803.

Pitt Statue.

Subscriptions at Calcutta will be received at the house of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, Palmer and Co., and by their correspondents and Agents at all the Civil and Military stations of this Presidency.

In conformity to the Resolutions of the Committee in England, the subscription will be kept open till the period of despatch of the last ships for this season, when the amount subscribed, together with a list of subscribers, will be transmitted to the Chairman in England.

Amount subscribed in London on the 8th May, as per list, at Lloyd's Coffee House, 8th May 1802 ... £4,756-7

Subscribers at Calcutta for erecting a Statue.

	Sa. Rs.
Marquis Wellesley	500
Sir John Anstruther	200
G. H. Barlow	200
G. Udny	200
Sir Henry Russell	100
Thomas Graham	100
S. Davis	100
R. W. Cox	100
J. Taylor	100
W. A. Edmonstone	100
P. Speke	150
J. Lumsden	100
H. St. G. Tucker	100
N. B. Edmonstone	100
C. A. Bruce	100
J. H. Harington	100
W. A. Brooke	100
G. Dowdeswell	100
H. Colebrooke	100
R. Bathurst	80
J. Alexander	100
Hudson, Bacon and Co.	100
Edward Strettell	100
Mr. Macnaghten	80
E. B. Lewin	48
J. N. Simpson	48
R. Ledlie	64
J. Taylor	48
W. Hickey	48

	Sa. Rs.
D. Macnabb	64
W. T. Jones	64
T. Binny	48
R. M. Clintock	100
Cockerell, Trail, Palmer & Co.	400
Alexander Colvin	100
E. B. Middleton	150
A. Aberdeen	100
Fairlie, Gilmore, & Co.	300
Joseph Barreto & Co.	200
Tulloh & Co.	100
Dring & Co.	100
A. Davidson	105
Thomas Roworth & Co.	100
Campbell & Co.	100
John Gilmore & Co.	100
R. G. & J. Abbott	100
Lambert, Ross & Co.	100

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1803.

Fete in honor of the Peace.

Yesterday evening a most splended entertainment was given to about eight hundred Ladies and Gentlemen at the new Government House, in honor of the General Peace.

The Nawab Delawur Jung Yarul-Dowlah, the Vakeel of His Highness the Subadar of the Dekan, Khan Jehan Khan, late Foujdar of Hooghly, and several of the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, and the Vakeels from the Foreign Native Courts, were present on this occasion.

At an early hour of the evening, the Ramparts of Fort William, the Shipping in the river, and all the principal buildings fronting the Esplanade, were brilliantly illuminated. An extensive illumination, interspersed with a variety of beautiful transparencies, was at the same time exhibited in the environs of the new Government House.

The Company began to assemble about 9 o'clock, and a little before 10, His Excellency the Governor General arrived at the new Government House from the Fort, where he had dined with Major Calcraft, the Town Major. A detachment of the Body Guard with fifty men and a color from His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and a

Detachment of Native Infantry, formed a street from the north-west entrance to the north portico of the Government House, and received His Excellency with the usual Military honors.

After holding a Durbar in the northern verandah for the Vakeels and Natives, and receiving the accustomed compliments of ceremony from them, His Excellency, attended by the stewards and by His suite, entered the Ball Room, and took his seat in a chair of State at the upper end of the room. The chair was placed on an octagonal carpet of rich workmanship, which had been the State carpet of Tippoo Sultan, and had formed one of the ornaments of that Prince's throne.

Chairs were likewise prepared to the right and left of His Excellency, for the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of Council. The Governor of the Danish Settlement of Serampore was present, and sat near the Governor General.

Soon after His Excellency had taken his seat, the dancing commenced and continued till twelve o'clock. There were two sets of about forty couple each.

At 12 o'clock the suite of apartments on the marble floor was thrown open for supper, and the whole of this numerous Company was accommodated at five ranges of tables in the principal apartments, and another range in the north-east wing. The tables were covered with a profusion of every delicacy, and were ornamented in a style of superior taste and magnificence.

The Governor General's band played a variety of martial airs during the time of supper.

About 1 o'clock a signal being made by the discharge of a rocket, the company dispersed themselves through the several porticos, corridors, and apartments (fronting the Esplanade) of this spacious mansion, and were entertained till half past 2 o'clock, with a rapid succession of the most brilliant fireworks. At half past 2 a salvo from the Fort terminated the firework and served as a signal for returning to the Ball Room; when the dancing was renewed and continued until near 4 o'clock, at which hour His Excellency retired.

The arrangement of the Ball was under the direction of Captains Daniell, Bristow, Camac, White, and Major Bradshaw, who were appointed by His Excellency to act as stewards on this occasion.

The illuminations within the Fort were under the superintendence of Captain Blunt, and those in the environs of the Government House were directed by Major Calcraft, Town Major of Fort William. The fireworks were also under the general control of Captain Blunt, and were executed by artificers sent to Calcutta for the purpose from Lucknow and Moorshedabad.

The following details will convey an accurate idea of the most striking parts of this splendid ceremony :—

Decorations of the Supper Tables.

The most remarkable objects were a Galley bringing the intelligence of the peace; a Frigate decorated with Colours; some curious Egyptian obelisks covered with hieroglyphics; and a temple, emblematical of the Peace, and of the gallant exploits of our Naval and Military Commanders during the late war. The Temple consisted of eight Corinthian Pillars supporting four Pediments, the whole crowned by a light Dome. The Pediments were ornamented with paintings of—

The action off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th February 1798.

The Battle of the Nile, 1st August 1798.

The storming of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799; and

The landing of the British Army under Sir R. Abercromby in Egypt, on the 8th March 1801.

The Friezes of the Temple were also decorated with the following appropriate mottos :—

I.—Placitam Paci Nutritor Olivam.

II.—Nelson, August 1st, 1798.
Atque hic undantem bello, magnumque fluentem
Nilum, ac navali surgentes ære columnas.

III.—Mysore, 4th May 1799.
Harris.
Floyd.
Stuart.
Hartley.
Brydges.
Popham.
Baird.
Addam urbes Asiæ domitas, pulsumque Niphaten.
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste trophæa,
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes.

IV.—Egypt.
Abercrombie.
Hutchinson.
Coote.
Craddock.
Moore.
Cavan.
Ludlow.
Baird.
Victor ab Auroræ populis, et littore rubro,
Ægyptum viresque orientis, et ultima secum
Bactra vehit.

V.—Pitt.
Te Copias, Te Consilium, et tuos
Prœbente Divos.

VI.—Cornwallis.
Idem pacis, mediusque belli.

VII.—Howe, June 1st, 1794.
Duncan, October 11th, 1797.
St. Vincent, February 14th, 1798.
Nelson, August 1st, 1798.
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ.

Illuminations.

Opposite the southern front of the Government House was an illuminated Facade forty feet high, extending three hundred and fifty feet on each side of a temple dedicated to Peace; in the lower part of which was a transparent painting fifteen feet square, "Britannia destroying the implements of war, and receiving the olive branch from Peace." On one side, the temple of Janus shut; and on the other the ocean, ships sailing, &c. The Royal Arms were displayed in the pediment.

A range of double Pilastres, of the Doric order, led to the temples of Fame and Valor; in the intervals of which Portraits of the following eminent statesmen and highly distinguished Officers were displayed:—

Right Hon'ble William Pitt.
Right Hon'ble H. Addington.
Lord Cornwallis.
Lord Spencer.
Lord Howe.

Lord St. Vincent.
Lord Duncan.
Lord Bridport.
Lord Hood.
Lord Nelson.
Sir R. Abercrombie.
Sir S. Smith.

From the Temples of Valor and Fame, a chain of illuminations rising in pyramidical forms, thirty-six feet in height, was continued to the Durrumtollah on the left, and to Chandpaul Ghaut on the right, crossing the road to the Fort, from the corners of which it extended to the crest of the Glacis, and apparently connected with the illumination on the Ramparts and the Calcutta Gate.

Opposite to each wing of the Government House were three lofty and illuminated arches (the arch in the centre rising sixty feet) crowned with appropriate ornaments.

Two Transparencies were erected opposite to the east and west fronts of the Government House. The Transparency on the east side represented a Battle, "Lake," in a wreath of laurel on the top; on one side, the arms of General Lake, on the other, his crest; and under the whole, the word "Lincelles" and Trophies, in honor of the memorable success of the British Troops at Lincelles, under the command of General Lake.

The other Transparency represented a view of Seringapatam; Portraits of Generals Harris and Baird on each side, and on the top appropriate emblems.

Opposite the Northern Front of the Government House was a Transparency forty feet high: "BRITANNIA SUPPORTING THE WORLD, TO WHICH SHE HAS RESTORED PEACE."

Arabesque scrolls of light connected the whole, in one continued illumination, comprehending an extent of near three miles.

In the centre of the Esplanade, an Hindostanee illumination of variegated colors representing a Temple of Fire, appeared about 10 o'clock, and afforded a pleasing contrast to the paler lights of the surrounding Illumination.

Captain Grant's new ship the *Marquis Wellesley* was most ingeniously illuminated, and presented an appearance equally novel and

beautiful. The Soonamooky Yacht and the Government State Boats were also illuminated, and produced a most happy effect.

The whole range of buildings facing the Esplanade was lighted in different manners.

The Treasury, inhabited by the Governor General, attracted particular attention.

The appearance of the Fort was beautiful and magnificent. The Calcutta Gateway was brilliantly illuminated, connecting on the one side by arcades of lights thirty feet in height, with the contiguous bastions and redans, from thence in chequer work with the Water Gate; and extending on the other side, by ranges of lights intersected with stars and diamond lights, to the Plassey and Royal Gateways, Clive's raveline, and Cartier's counterguard.

Head Quarters, the Royal and Water Gateways, the Arsenal, Royal Barrack, and Flag Staff, were also illuminated with a brilliant display of lights.

Fireworks.

The fireworks afforded an abundant display of ingenious variety and execution. The most remarkable objects were, four figures of fire representing the fight of the elephants, admirably conducted; a volcano of fire, which continued for a considerable time to discharge rockets and flames of different colours; two beautiful temples, some very fine fountains of fire and blue lights, and a great variety of stars, suns, &c. Amongst other ingenious devices was a globe, which after discharging fire for some time, opened, and discovered a transparency in Persian characters to the following effect:—"May your prosperity be perpetual."

During the exhibition of the fireworks, flights of rockets and fire balls were discharged from mortars on the esplanade, and continued salvos were fired from the Saluting Battery, Vansitart's, Clive's, and Ford's ravelines, and from Verelst's counterguard. The Flag Staff, Ramparts, and the most conspicuous buildings in the Fort were illuminated at the same time with ranges of blue lights.

An immense concourse of people was assembled in the streets round the Government House during the entertainment; but owing to the precautions taken by the Stewards in posting guards, &c., no accident of any kind occurred during the course of the night.

THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1803.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—Be so good as to insert the inclosed in the next Gazette, and oblige

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 19th January 1803.

Your very obedient servant,
(Sd.) JAMES ANDERSON,
Physician General.

To JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D. P. G., *Madras.*

MY DEAR SIR,—From indisposition, I have not been able to forward a monthly state of inoculations; this I shall take an early opportunity to do. It will be a satisfaction in the mean while to you to know that four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight have had the vaccine inserted by me, and all have done or are doing well.

I do not consider Psora as a sufficient cause for the exclusion of subjects willing or desirous to have the disease, having given it to four or five hundred children almost covered with it, in no one of whom any bad symptom or appearance occurred.

I am,
MY DEAR SIR,
With great respect and regard,
Your most obdt. and humble Servant,
(Sd.) JOHN HAY.

ERRODE,
The 12th January 1803.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Government Gazette.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting in your next Gazette the enclosed letter, giving an account of the successful progress of the vaccine inoculation in the Matura district, where the cow-pox was first introduced towards the latter end of October. The rapid extension of the disease in that quarter reflects the highest credit on the exertions and diligence of Mr. Ludovice, and is the more remarkable, as since its first establishment he has been the sole inoculator in that extensive province.

Mr. Ludovice's letter also appears to me highly interesting as detailing a distinct case of cow-pox from casual contact. One instance of this kind has already been recorded by Mr. Orr, in a letter inserted in your paper of the 17th November, and I have reason to believe that a third has occurred in my own practice.

An European child, whom on account of an itchy eruption it was judged inexpedient to inoculate at the same time with his brother and

sister, slept with them when affected with cow-pox. He was soon afterwards observed to have a pustule with an inflamed base on his chin, attended with slight fever, and said by his mother to resemble exactly the pustules on the arms of the other children. The circumstance, however, was not at the time mentioned to me, and I only heard of it in consequence of my making particular enquiries, from my being unable to communicate the vaccine disease to this child, after four repeated inoculations.

I have, since the occurrence of this case, several times tried to communicate the disease without any wound, but have hitherto failed, although I kept the arm of the patient to be inoculated in contact with a punctured pustule for several minutes, and afterwards secured the virus on the part with lint and sticking plaster.

I am therefore apt to believe that in those instances where the disease was communicated by contact, the cuticle had been by some accident abraded, which is generally the case with the hands of milkers who receive the disease from the cow.

Although the disease is very generally communicated by accidental contact, from the cow to the human subject, I do not know of any case having been recorded in Europe where the disease was communicated in this way from one person to another, but it must readily be conceived that this occurrence is more likely to happen in India, where whole families often sleep on the same floor, the children without any covering whatever, and the adults with their arms bare.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) THOMAS CHRISTIE.

COLUMBO,
The 8th January 1803.

To W. YATES, ESQ., *Medical Superintendent, Galle and Matura Districts.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I continue very successful in propagating the vaccine disease throughout this district, the numbers already inoculated by me amounting to two thousand five hundred and ten.

I have also the pleasure to communicate to you a case of the true vaccine disease, occasioned by accidental contact, of which the following are the particulars :—

On the 4th of December a woman named Punchehamy, aged about forty years, came to me, and showed me a very distinct vaccine pustule on her throat. The areola was formed, and she complained of fever;

on enquiry she informed me that she had been accustomed to sleep on the same mat with her child Francis, a boy of eight years, who had been inoculated by me, on the 7th December, and that on the night in which he had the vaccine fever, the child had slept with his arms round her neck, so as to keep the vaccine pustule in contact with that part of her throat on which the pustule she shewed me had since formed. I visited her on the 5th, when she complained of smart fever and some difficulty of swallowing. Goulard water was applied to the part, and a saline mixture ordered to be taken. On the following day the fever had entirely ceased, and the inflammation was diminished, and on the 9th of December she was free from complaint; the pustule having run its course regularly, as in case of cow-pox from inoculation.

I believe there can be no doubt that this was a case of true cow-pox, but in order to ascertain the fact more certainly, I shall again inoculate her with cow-pox, and afterwards with variolous matter.

I have again in the course of this month repeated the experiment of inoculating patients who have been vaccinated with variolous matter. On the 4th December I subjected four of my patients to this test, and in none of them has the virus produced the smallest effect.

After inoculating one hundred and fifty persons at Dondura on the 12th of December, I was requested by the head man of the village to visit some small-pox patients in the neighbourhood, and was much gratified to find them attended by three persons, who had been inoculated by me about a month before with cow-pox, and such is the confidence that the inhabitants place in the preventative efficacy of the cow-pox in consequence of this circumstance, that almost every person in that populous village has been inoculated.

I propose proceeding in a few days to the Girraway Pattoe, for the purpose of inoculating the Modeliar of that place, and propagating the disease amongst the inhabitants.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) J. H. LUDOVICE.

MATURA,
The 31*st December* 1802.

THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1803.

It is with peculiar gratification we insert the following Letters to an Officer of most distinguished merit, and whose services on this side of India are very justly held in high esteem.

To LIEUTENANT HENRY FROST.

DEAR SIR,—I feel great pleasure in forwarding to you the accompanying letter with the sword therein mentioned, persuaded that whenever you have opportunity you will distinguish yourself in the protection of the commerce of your country against the depredations of its enemies.

I am, dear Sir,
The 10th February 1802. Yours very obediently,
(Sd.) ALEXANDER COLVIN.

To LIEUTENANT HENRY FROST, *Commander of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer "Mornington."*

SIR,—Being appointed a Committee by the Calcutta Insurance Office; the Calcutta Insurance Company; the Calcutta Phœnix Insurance Society; the Asiatic Insurance Office, and the Hindostan Insurance Society, to convey to you their thanks for the service rendered by you to the trade of this port, by the capture of the French Privateer "L'Eugene," and the assistance afforded by you in the capture of "L'Hirondelle;" we have great pleasure in executing the duty with which we are charged, and in presenting the sword voted to you by the different Officers as a further acknowledgment of their sense of the service rendered by you.

We are,
SIR,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,
(Sd.) B. McCALLUM.
„ ALEX. COLVIN.
„ W. M. HOLLINGS.
CALCUTTA, „ J. P. GARDINER.
The 19th October 1802. „ G. E. O. TYLER.

THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1803.

Extract of a letter dated Abushire, 22nd December 1802.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you of our arrival here with the Bombay Frigate *Ravensborne* on the 11th instant, after a long and

tedious passage from Bombay. On the 17th instant, the remains of the late Ambassador His Excellency Hadjee Kuleel Khan were despatched from hence to Bussora, from which it will be forwarded by Samuel Manesty, Esq., British Resident at that place, to Kurbelaw, the place of its final interment.

"It is not yet determined whether Lieutenant Charles Paisley will proceed to the Persian Court at Teheran or not; at present he is preparing for the journey in the event of its being found necessary.

THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1803.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The accompanying paper on vaccine inoculation, submitted to the Medical Board by Mr. Shoolbred, being highly interesting, and such as cannot fail to be acceptable to the public, they beg leave to recommend it for a place, if convenient, in your next Gazette.

SIR,

I am your very obedient Servant,

FRANCIS BALFOUR,

The 21st February 1803. *First Member of the Medical Board.*

To FRANCIS BALFOUR, ESQ., *President, &c., and the Members of the Hospital Board.*

GENTLEMEN,—From the experiments detailed in my letter of the 25th ultimo, addressed to Mr. W. Russell, and published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd instant, it appears to be satisfactorily proved that the vaccine disease recently introduced into Bengal, came to us, possessing in full force its inestimable characteristic quality of enabling the human body that has once undergone its influence, completely to resist the future action of small-pox contagion. This essential point, which constitutes, indeed, the whole value of Doctor Jenner's discovery, being once clearly established, the object next in importance to be attended to, is in my opinion to guard against the loss of the virus, and the introduction of a spurious disease; which, assuming somewhat of a similar form, may be easily mistaken for the genuine vaccine: and thus create a fallacious belief, that a person who has undergone the disease in this vitiated form, will in future be proof against the variolous infection; by which means not only the individual will continue exposed to the danger of small-pox, but the new practice itself will be brought into unmerited discredit, and possibly

disuse. I think it the more necessary to pay an early attention to this circumstance from having heard that some Medical gentlemen, prompted, no doubt, by a laudable zeal to promote the extension of vaccine inoculation, have attempted to vaccinate themselves, though they have previously had the small-pox, with the view of obtaining from the local affection produced by this means, an easy supply of matter with which to continue the practice on others. It cannot be expected that every individual in this country who may have occasion to inoculate with vaccine matter, should have had an opportunity of perusing all that is before the public on that subject in Europe; and if they had, the opinions of authors on this particular point are too various and contradictory to afford a rule of practice; some of them, amongst whom is Doctor Jenner himself, asserting that in failure of proper subjects, the disease may be kept up by inoculating those who have previously had the small-pox; and others contending, that the genuine vaccine can neither be received, nor communicated, by a person who has before passed either through the small-pox or the cow-pox. In this state of doubt, produced by discordant authorities, it was certainly desirable to obtain such proof on one side or the other as could be derived from the aid of actual experiment. I therefore took the first opportunity that offered of making the trial, by inoculating with recent fluid vaccine lymph several children, who, to my own certain knowledge, had previously passed through the small-pox. The result of these inoculations was various. In some no effect whatever followed the insertion of the most active vaccine fluid; but the puncture dried away as if made with a clean lancet; in others an inflammation, vesication, scabbing, and *even efflorescence* took place; which, except for a minute attention to the periods of those appearances, might have easily misled into the belief, that the affection of the arm was sufficiently characterized to constitute the genuine vaccine disease. One of the cases, in which the local affection was most conspicuous, I have selected, and beg leave to subjoin at full length, for the purpose of shewing how nearly the spurious sometimes resembles the true disease; as well as to prove that no reliance can be placed on the inoculation of such as have previously had the small-pox, as a means of preserving the vaccine virus in a state capable of communicating the true disease to others.

Case.

N. D., aged ten years, had small-pox last February by inoculation, with considerable fever and numerous pustules, the marks of which are still visible in the face.

January 14*th*, 10 A. M., inoculated in the left arm with fresh vaccine matter taken on the spot.

January 15*th*, 3 P. M. (*i. e.*, twenty-nine hours after inoculation, when nothing ought to appear, but the mere mark), the puncture was as much inflamed as it usually is the end of the third day.

January 16*th*, 2 P. M., puncture as much inflamed as it usually is the fourth day, *with pale efflorescence half an inch in diameter.*

January 17*th*.—As much as in the sixth day; a kind of pustule being now formed, *raised in the centre, oblong,* in the direction of the arm, and containing matter of a more *purulent appearance* than the genuine vaccine pustule; *efflorescence* of the same extent, but rather paler than yesterday.

January 18*th*.—Pustule nearly as yesterday, irregularly oblong, purulent, and having a kind of *moist scab* on the top.

January 19*th*.—*Efflorescence much increased, being now an inch in diameter;* pustule otherwise the same.

January 20*th*.—Efflorescence more pale, some matter oozing out of the pustule of a *yellowish brown colour,* not limpid like the contents of the genuine vaccine pox.

January 21*st*.—Nearly the same; five little suppurated points, like pins' heads, appear in the margin of the pustule near its base; efflorescence very distinct, though paler than before.

January 22*nd* (end of the eighth day). *Efflorescence has nearly disappeared,* suppurated points not discernible; pustule very different from that of the genuine vaccine, being *conical,* with a dark red and rather livid basis, and covered on the top with a *moist ragged scab;* when punctured, *turbid imperfectly purulent matter* oozes out, instead of clear lymph, and by pressure the whole contents of the pustule might thus be discharged; which cannot be effected in the vaccine, where the lymph is not included in a single pellicle, but contained in numerous minute cells, requiring separate punctures for the purpose of collecting their fluid. Of this difference, which forms a very distinguishing mark of the genuine vaccine, every one must be sensible who has often taken matter both from a small-pox and cow-pox pustule.

January 23*rd* (ninth day). *Efflorescence gone,* livid colour of the pustule diminished, and the whole is now nearly converted into a *ragged scab.*

January 25th.—Nothing appears but the scab which is *conical,* and not half the usual size.

February 1st.—Scab dropped off, leaving less depression than usual in the arm.

No constitutional affection was perceptible during the whole of the above period.

On the 22nd of January (the eighth day of the local affection) I inoculated another boy from the matter of the pustule, to try whether the vaccine virus could in this manner be preserved. No effect, however, followed the inoculation; though the same boy, when re-inoculated with genuine vaccine fluid, readily took the disease, and went through it with every characteristic appearance. A similar trial upon two other boys, inoculated from another subject, who went through the same process as the case above related, presented exactly the same result, so that I am now satisfied that the vaccine disease cannot be kept up by matter produced by the local affection, which follows the insertion of vaccine fluid into the skin of a person who has once undergone the small-pox, for either no effect whatever will follow the inoculation with such matter, or, what is much worse, a series of local phenomena will take place, imitative of the true disease, but totally devoid of its specific power of rendering the constitution secure against subsequent exposure to variolous contagion.

I have also found from repeated trials, that those who have once passed through the vaccine disease with all its characteristic symptoms, are rendered unsusceptible of undergoing its action a second time: the punctures made for that purpose, constantly fading away without even producing a local inflammation. When, therefore, a first inoculation has been attended with any equivocal symptoms, the operation may always be repeated with the certainty of thereby obtaining satisfactory information whether the disease has exerted its full anti-variolous power upon the constitution or not.

I beg leave to add, that the number of patients inoculated by me amounts at this time to nearly two hundred, from one month to forty-five years of age, all of whom passed, or are passing, through the genuine disease, without one untoward symptom, and without my having been obliged to re-inoculate one of them on account of spurious appearances. The matter with which I began, was taken immediately from the arm of Norton, the source of vaccine in Bengal, and has been kept up, as I have no doubt but I shall always be able to keep it up, by successive

inoculations from patient to patient. However, if at any time a human subject, capable of receiving the disease, should be wanting just at the point of time when the vaccine matter will preserve its genuine quality no longer, we can fortunately have recourse to the happy expedient of inoculating the teats of the cow (or perhaps a succession of cows), and from her again the human subject. Of the possibility of returning the disease to its original source, and from thence taking it back to the human subject, I have the satisfaction to tell you, I have lately obtained the most positive proof from experiment; but as this letter already much exceeds the length I originally intended, I shall at present content myself with saying, that the disease so reproduced from the cow is now in its second course through the human subject, and exhibiting in the most striking manner all the characteristics of the genuine vaccine. The detail of appearances in the cow, I shall have the honor to submit to you in a subsequent letter, after some further experiments now in progress upon a second and third cow are brought to maturity.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Sd.) JOHN SHOOLBRED.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1803.

THE 10TH MARCH 1803.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Allahabad, dated 26th February 1803.

"We had to-day about 10 A. M. a most violent thunder-storm, during which Lieutenant Gulland was struck dead by the lightning in the camp, close to my house. It appears he was walking to and fro in his tent, and as the rain fell pretty smartly, he desired his bearer to let down the purdah, which he had scarcely done, when the lightning struck the iron spindle of the pole, and he fell dead at its foot. I have seen the tent: the pole is shivered at the top, a large piece drove through the outside, and many small splinters stuck in the cloth of the inner lining; the iron band which united the pole appears to have conducted it at the moment of passing, against his right side; his hat was torn to pieces, as was also the boot in his right leg, and he was stretched lifeless. The people round the tent, who had taken shelter from the rain, were unhurt."

THE 17TH MARCH 1803.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 19th February.]

Dreadful fire at Bombay.

On Thursday last a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and populous Bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate; the extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay, when we say that about three-fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps 1,000 houses; and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally great. We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated; it is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims; unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day, which increased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sunset, that the destruction of every house in the Fort was to be apprehended. All the records and papers in the Secretary's Office were early removed, and the houses of business followed the example; indeed, every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the King's Barracks, which are mostly destroyed. The Custom-house also is in ruins: proceeding from thence to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks, where it was stopt by the prudent precaution of using Artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction, every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames, aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmost exertion to stop the progress of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its course; every mind viewing in awful suspense the prospect which threatened to involve the Garrison, and every soul within it, in one common ruin, from the course in which the wind drove the conflagration, being in an immediate line with the arsenal; for however secure the Magazines might be from their construction, and in spite of the reliance all placed in the precautions, which the established activity of the Commissariat Department we were assured would adopt, to provide against the impending destruction, one could not divest oneself from that serious contemplation which the dreadful crisis irresistibly produced; for every hope to arrest the pro-

gress of the all-destroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight this general gloom was dissipated, the wind abated, the conflagration visibly decreased in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arsenal, every mind became calmed.

The Hon'ble the Governor, with that benevolence and humanity which distinguish his character, attended throughout the whole of the melancholy scene, with the gentlemen of his suite, giving every direction and assistance which could be suggested, and animating the exertions of others by his presence and example, until the hour of three the following morning, when the merciless progress of the conflagration subsided, and all appearance of further destruction ceased.

Vice-Admiral Rainier, whose humanity called him immediately to the spot, with all the Captains and Officers of his Squadron, from whose active interference in assisting and directing the bold and spirited efforts of their crews, much of the wide, spreading calamity was prevented; General Nicoll also attended and anxiously directed the exertions of the military to the same end, while every Officer and gentleman of the Settlement contributed their generous aid on this distressing occasion; and we are truly concerned to add, that Captain Mackintosh of the country service in conducting one of the engines to a particular spot with Captains Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall, which broke his leg and arm; but of his recovery we are truly rejoiced to hear there is the greatest hope. Some of the seamen, we are also informed, have been buried in the ruins, but the particulars are not yet fully ascertained. Such was the active ardour displayed, on the first alarm by the fire bell and the beat of the drum, that every one flew to lend his assistance in extinguishing the flames, but the dryness of the season, the narrowness of the streets, and above all the very combustible materials of which the houses in that quarter of the town are constructed, aided by a strong wind from the north-west, rendered all endeavours vain to stop the progress of the flames, though they succeeded in moderating their fury. We cannot pretend to describe the horror, dismay, and consternation which pervaded the unhappy sufferers. Thousands of poor natives, endeavouring to save their little property, were seen thronging in all directions, bewailing their unhappy fate, and, thrown at once destitute of home and shelter, were obliged to seek the repose of exhausted nature in the streets or fields.

The damages sustained by individuals, some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated. But we trust that this severe misfortune may induce greater precaution in the prevention of similar scenes, and, what is more material, that it may tend to reconcile the natives to such arrangements respecting this extensive Bazar as shall the more effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

THE 17TH MARCH 1803.

We are favored with the following account of a most alarming accident to a boy on board the *Ganges*, on her passage to China, which resembles the well known scene of a beautiful painting, and the prints from it, of the recovery of a boy from the devouring jaws of the shark :—

"During our detention at Angar Point on the coast of Java on the 5th day of May last, John Walker, Boatswain's boy of the *Ganges*, aged 13, swimming alongside of the ship, when at anchor, and at a few yards distance from our boat with three seamen in it, was discovered by a shark, who immediately approached him, and independent of the exertions of the boat's crew to intimidate the hungry monster, he laid hold of the unfortunate boy by including in his mouth the whole of the right leg and more than half the thigh, pulling him beneath the water close alongside the ship, when upwards of one hundred men were spectators of the scene; and kept him below for near two minutes, in which time he had tore off the leg and thigh to the extent above mentioned. The boy once more made his appearance on the surface of the water, and the shark upon his back, with his jaws once more extended to make a finish of his prey; when a lad from the boat struck him with the boat hook, and by the same instrument laid hold of the boy and brought him on board. The boy had lost a vast deal of blood, the stump was dreadfully lacerated, and the bone splintered near one and a half inch, which required an amputation of the thigh close to the hip joint. Under all these untoward circumstances, the boy has recovered quite well within three months from the date of the operation; the fleet, as it was an extraordinary case, have subscribed upwards of £280 for him."

The 14th April 1803.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 19th March.]

On Thursday night a most daring and barbarous affray took place on board an Arab ship now lying in this harbour.

Two Abyssinian slaves belonging to the owner of the vessel, had formed the design of murdering their master, and to prepare themselves for the execution of this horrid deed, they intoxicated themselves with bhâng and opium, in which state they proceeded to the cabin, but by mistake entered that of the Captain of the ship, a French gentleman, against whose life it would appear they had no design; for on discovering their error, they retreated, and were about to enter the cabin of their master, who fortunately made his escape from the window into the sea. Finding themselves disappointed, and an alarm having been now given by the Captain, they rushed desperately forward, dealing death and destruction amongst the crew, two of whom were killed on the spot; three more so desperately cut, that their lives are despaired of, and many slightly wounded.

Meantime a signal of distress having been made, some boats from the man-of-war proceeded to the ship to quell the mutiny, as it was at first supposed; the two assassins finding themselves likely to be overpowered, threw themselves overboard, where they resisted every attempt to seize them, brandishing their daggers with inconceivable fury in the water. At last one of them having received several wounds, was with difficulty got into one of the boats, and conveyed on board the *Arrogant*, where he expired in a few minutes. The other, although severely cut across the legs and body, succeeded in making his escape to the shore.

The 5th May 1803.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the reduction of the Fortress of Seringapatam, a public breakfast was given at the new Government House.

The company assembled on the upper floor, and at half past eight o'clock were conducted to the breakfast tables, prepared in the centre and south rooms of the marble floor, the columns of which were beautifully ornamented with a variety of flowers corresponding with the ornaments of the tables, which were also decorated with various emblems in the forms of columns, temples, and trophies, commemorating

the principal political and military events which contributed to the fall of the hostile power of Mysore and to the final restoration of peace in India.

Four beautiful standards of colours taken in the Fortress of Seringapatam were displayed during the entertainment. Two of the standards were particularly remarkable, one of them having been the standard of State used by Hyder Ali, and both having been always borne on elephants before Tippoo Sultaun, whenever he took the command in person of his army. The head of each of these standards is ornamented with a golden *Punja*, or hand, the emblem of sovereignty; and the gold is embossed with Arabic characters, expressing various sentiments of the Koran.

At half past nine o'clock the company returned to the upper floor, when the Governor General held a Levee, which lasted until half past ten o'clock.

His Excellency the Governor of the Danish Settlement of Serampore was present on this occasion, and was complimented on his arrival at the Government House with the salute due his rank.

At one o'clock (the hour at which the assault of Seringapatam took place on the 4th May 1799) a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William in commemoration of that glorious event.

THE 12TH MAY 1803.

Europe Deaths.

At Bath, at the advanced age of between 80 and 90, John Hunter, Esq. This gentleman was a Director of the East India Company, and made a most princely fortune by a course of industry as a merchant at Bombay.

THE 26TH MAY 1803.

Entertainment to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

The Committee of Managers appointed to conduct the entertainment which His Excellency the Governor General had consented to accept from the gentlemen of this Settlement, having waited on His

Excellency on the 4th of May, and having requested the honor of His Excellency's company at a Concert, Ball, and Supper on the 18th of May (being the anniversary of the day on which His Excellency took his seat in Council as Governor General of Bengal), a magnificent entertainment was accordingly given to His Excellency on Wednesday evening the 18th of May, at the new College.

This entertainment, which was intended to commemorate the various brilliant events of His Excellency's administration, was conducted in a manner calculated to manifest the sincere respect which is felt by every person for His Excellency's personal character, and the high admiration which has been excited by his eminent public services.

The rooms of the new College were prepared on this occasion (under the superintendence of Mr. Thoroton and Mr. Shakespear) in a beautiful and appropriate manner.

The decorations were selected with an uncommon degree of judgment and good taste, and were not more judiciously calculated to produce the most striking and beautiful effect, than ingeniously contrived to recall the memory of the splendid events which were commemorated on this occasion.

The ceilings of the great room were beautifully decorated with artificial flowers, and the stucco ornaments on the cornice and architrave were relieved with rose colour. The columns were entwined with variegated flowers, and the ceilings of the rooms on either side were ornamented with flowers, arranged in the various forms of stars, tiger-stripes, &c.

At the south end of the Ball Room was suspended from a star of the Order of St. Patrick a superb and beautiful canopy, richly decorated, and surmounted by a coronet; this canopy contained a splendid punkah, under which was placed a gilt chair of State for the reception of His Excellency (on a platform raised on golden balls, and covered with a rich carpet, which imitated the State carpet of Tippoo Sultaun), at the back of which was fixed a light and elegant gilt railing. Chairs were also prepared on each side of the canopy for His Excellency the Governor of Serampore, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Supreme Council, and their respective families.

Opposite to the canopy, at the north end, was a grand Orchestra painted in a manner to correspond with the other ornaments of the room.

The front of the Orchestra was decorated with the representations of the tiger-stripe and the star of Tippoo Sultaun, which form part of the Arms granted by His Majesty to the Governor General in commemoration of the conquest of Mysore. The same ornaments were distributed in different parts of the rooms, and admitted of the display of a judicious mixture of colours. Behind the Orchestra was an elegant transparency of Seringapatam, May 4th, 1799, with His Excellency's Coat of Arms, Motto, &c.; another Orchestra on a smaller scale, but constructed with taste and elegance, was also erected in the western compartment of the principal room for the reception of the band for the country dances.

The piers of the room were all filled with large mirrors, which reflected the different objects in every direction. The house was splendidly lighted. A beautiful display of lustres and girandoles produced the most brilliant effect, and combined with the reflection from the mirrors, and the richness of the dresses of the ladies, diffused a splendour which it is impossible to describe.

Never was there a greater display of taste than in the dresses worn this evening by the ladies, in which ornaments were introduced, conveying a happy allusion to the subject intended to be commemorated.

The dress was white muslin of gold spangles, and richly embroidered round the bottom of the gown and sleeves, with a border composed of the tiger-stripe and star alternate in purple and gold: this device was copied from the colours of Tippoo Sultaun, taken at Seringapatam. The head dress was a white spangled turban, with ornaments similar to the border of the gown, and decorated with a plume of white feathers.

Standards, in imitation of Tippoo's, taken at Seringapatam, had been prepared for the entertainment, and were displayed on the stair-case.

The attic windows of the Ball Room were filled with the following interesting series of transparencies:—

18TH MAY 1798.

Treaty with the Nizam, 1st September 1798.
Dissolution of the French Party, 22nd October 1798.

HYDERABAD.

Battle of Sedasere, 6th March 1799, 4th May 1799.
Treaty of Tanjore, 25th October 1799.

MYSORE—(Egypt.)

Carnatic.
Tanjore.

Battle of Malavelly, 27th March 1799.
Partition Treaty of Mysore, 22nd June 1799.

SURAT.

Treaty with the Nizam, 12th October 1800.

GUZERAT.

Defeat of Dhoondia, 10th September 1800.

OUDE.

Carnatic Treaty, 31st July 1801.
Treaty with the Guykowar.

Lord Clive. } Governors of Madras and Bombay.
Duncan. }
Harris.
Baird.
Floyd.
Stuart.
Hartley.
Popham.

A large house was fitted up for the occasion, and was connected with the College by temporary platforms, leading to a spacious terrace covered in and decorated to represent a rural promenade, which formed an admirable contrast to the brilliancy and magnificence of the room.

At an early hour in the evening Tank Square was beautifully illuminated. The College also made a brilliant appearance, and attracted particular attention.

The company began to assemble at half past nine o'clock; and at a little after ten, His Excellency, attended by his suite, arrived at the Ball Room, and was received at the entrance by the following gentlemen, who had been appointed Managers to conduct the entertainment:—

Messrs. Speke and Graham, Major General Cameron, Colonels Green and Pringle, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Birch, Lieutenant Colonels Morris and Mercer, Mr. Balfour, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Tucker, Major Kelso, Mr. Thoroton, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. J. B. Birch, and Lieutenant McLeod of Engineers.

A Guard and Colour from H. M.'s 22nd Regiment was drawn up in front of the College, and received His Excellency with the usual Military Honors.

The Managers having conducted His Excellency to the seat prepared for him at the south end of the room, the concert began, and lasted about three quarters of an hour. The selection of music was excellent, and the concert was performed in a manner which afforded general satisfaction. The overture to Henry IV was much admired, and two stanzas of complimentary verses were introduced with exceeding good effect, in the slow movement of the admirable composition. The stanzas sung by Mr. Du Sart were—

Air.

Pour notre chef auguste
Formons de doux accords,
Jamais sujet plus juste
N'excita nos transports.
La Gloire le couronne
De ses faveurs,
L' Amour lui dresse un trone
Dans tous les cœurs.
Sous son aimable empire,
Fleurissent tous les arts,
Minerve en paix respire,
Sous les lauriers de Mars.
Cette heureuse contrée
Va pour toujours
Voir reluire d'Astrée
Les plus beaux jours.

Mr. Du Sart also sung a grand song, in honor of the capture of Seringapatam, the words of which were composed on the occasion by an Amateur of this Settlement.

Recitation.

Loud roar our British thunders to the skies
Now Vengeance oe'r the tyranist city flies;
Warriors advance! the gaping breach invites,
And gallant Baird, our Heroes now incites,
To lift 'gainst tyranny 'th' avenging rod,
Assert their King, their country, and their God!

Air.

Great God! our ardent supplications hear!
Of lingering captives dry the bursting tear:
Aid innocence, oppressed by ruthless power:
May freedom's torch, in this propitious hour,
Dart thro' the despot's dungeons, its bright ray,
And slav'ry's subjects own a milder sway.
Allegro Maestoso.
Our Prayers are heard!—Behold! where vanquished now,
This barbarous legions to our valour bow;
See his proud Warriors hurl'd into the flood,
See Cavery's streams are crimson'd with their blood!

Two glees were executed in a masterly manner, and the charming Duett of *"Piche Cornahie"* again excited general applause.

The concert was concluded by the march in Judas Macabeus, and Handel's celebrated and (on this occasion) appropriate chorus of—

Sing unto God and high affections raise,
To crown this conquest with unmeasur'd praise.

The chorus was performed by the boys belonging to the Church, under the direction of Mr. Trinks, and by all the Amateurs of Calcutta. It was much admired, and was deservedly encored.

Stewards for the night were Messrs. Taylor, Colebrooke, Shakespear, Thoroton, Prendergast, and Lieutenant McLeod.

The dances began soon after the conclusion of the concert, and lasted until past twelve o'clock, when the Governor General and the company were conducted to a splendid supper, prepared by Messrs. Carlier and Scornec, for 500 persons, in the lower suite of apartments. The decorations of the table were very magnificent. The most remarkable objects were four temples, ornamented with colours, trophies, &c., and three transparent columns, five feet high, the pedestals of which contained emblematical representations of the following events:—

1*st.*—The Governor General Marquis Wellesley taking charge of the Supreme Government on the 18th May 1798.

2*nd.*—The assault of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799.

3*rd.*—New Government House, on the day of thanksgiving for the late peace with the French Republic, 19th January 1803.

4th.—His Excellency the Governor General, attended by the Members of Government, with the Officers and the Students of the College of Fort William, at the annual disputation in the Asiatic languages. At the angles of the pedestals were figures representing the cardinal virtues; the shaft, which had transparent flutings, was ornamented with trophies representing the standards taken from Tippoo Sultaun, and the colours from the French at Hyderabad. The capital was surmounted by a figure of Fame, holding an admirable portrait of the Governor General and crowning it with laurel.

These figures and transparencies were beautifully executed by Messrs. Crœse and Capini. The portraits were drawn by Mr. Andrews.

During supper the Governor General's Band played martial airs.

All the servants, in number four hundred, were dressed in white, with rose coloured sashes and bandeaus, with the words "Seringapatam, 4th May 1799," stamped in large characters, in commemoration of that glorious conquest.

At half past one, His Excellency returned to the Ball Room, when the dances recommenced with increased spirit, and continued until past three, at which hour His Excellency retired.

On quitting the Ball Room, His Excellency was pleased to express to the Managers the gratification which he had derived from the entertainment; and indeed it would be unjust not to declare thatevery thing was arranged with the greatest taste and propriety, and conducted with the most marked attention to the convenience and gratification of His Excellency, and of the numerous company assembled on this occasion.

THE 2ND JUNE 1803.

On Sunday evening last, as a few gentlemen who had dined with Mr. Moore at his gardens near the Powder Mills, were about to take leave, a north-wester came on, with such uncommon impetuosity, as to bring down the roof of a large bungalow with a violent crash upon the ground.

The supporters were not posts, as is commonly the case in bungalows, but pillars made of substantial masonry, though not, as the event proved, sufficiently strong to sustain an extraordinary large roof under the pressure of such severe gusts of wind as at the time it fell appeared

peculiarly to assail the premises. At the commencement of the north-wester, the company were assembled at the southern door of the hall, and finding soon that the bungalow was falling they ran into the hall, and were closely covered up by the roof, but without sustaining the least personal injury. What their feelings must have been at this juncture can be more easily imagined than described. Nothing but instantaneous death was expected: and it is certain that if, instead of pressing in the room, they had endeavoured to rush out, they would have been crushed to pieces by the lowermost part of the falling roof.

It is remarkable that the table at which the company had been sitting but two minutes before the accident, was broken to pieces, but that a bottle left open was afterwards found perfect and entire near the shattered remains.

The candles and other lights were put out by the violence of the wind, which was a fortunate circumstance; for had this not been the case, it is likely the roof would have been speedily in flames, in which case the party whom the ruins had spared, must have met with a death still more shocking than the one from which they had been providentially saved.

Mr. Moore, we are sorry to add, is a considerable loser by this unfortunate circumstance; independent of the demolition of his premises, in the finishing of which he had been at great pains, most of his furniture, and a valuable clock, has sustained great injury.

The 9th June 1803.

Celebration of His Majesty's Birth-Day.

On Saturday, the 4th of June, an entertainment was given at the new Government House in honor of the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day.

The north steps of the Government House were illuminated on this occasion with coloured lamps: festoons of lamps also connected the entrances with the northern steps, on which the letters "G. R." were conspicuous, and well executed.

An Orchestra was erected on the north end of the great room on the upper floor, opposite to which were the seats of the Governor General, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Governor of Serampore, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of Council.

In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, the entertainment consisted of a concert and supper, and there were no dances during the evening.

The selection of music was made with taste and judgment, and the band consisted of all the Amateurs and Professors of Calcutta, who exerted themselves to do honor to the happy occasion to be commemorated.

The concert began at ten o'clock, and continued until half past eleven. The overture was much admired, and was the fine Glee of "Swiftly from the Mountains Brow." Mr. Du Sart sung two songs, with his accustomed taste and powers.

A grand concert on the Piano Forte was executed with extraordinary skill and judgment, and exeited general applause. It was followed by Handel's beautiful Duet of "O Lovely Peace" the words of which are peculiarly adapted to the present happy state of general peace.

The coronation Anthem concluded the concert, and was executed (under the direction of Mr. Trinks, the Organist of the New Church) in a manner that surpassed any musical performance remembered in this Settlement. It was generally applauded and encored.

At half past eleven o'clock the company (about six hundred in number) were conducted to the supper rooms, on the marble floor, the columns and doors and windows of which were decorated with variegated flowers. The ornaments of the tables were in the same style, and exhibited several devices in honor of His Majesty. Amongst the latter, a triumphal arch attracted particular attention. It was of the Corinthian order; on the principal fronts were winged Victories, and mural and naval crowns; and the cornices were ornamented with wreathes, festoons, and the Royal Crown of Great Britain. The arch was crowned with trophies and two medallions (containing excellent likenesses of His Majesty), under which were the words "Georgius III Dei Gratiâ." Within the arch, and at the ends, were niches containing emblematical statues, and the pedestals of the columns were decorated with naval trophies corresponding with the other ornaments of the arch.

The Governor General's Band played several loyal and martial airs during supper, which continued until twelve o'clock, when the Governor General retired.

The whole of the entertainment was well arranged, and conducted in a manner perfectly suitable to the happy anniversary of His Majesty's

birth-day, which occasion had not before occurred since the completion of all the great apartments of the new Government House.

THE 16TH JUNE 1803.

Supreme Court.

On Friday last the first Session of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, and also an Admiralty Session, was held at the Court House before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Henry Russell, Knight, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury :—

SAMUEL DAVIS, ESQ., *Foreman.*

Andrew Kelso,	William Hollings,
James Dinwiddie,	Samuel Hampton,
James Alexander,	David Ross,
Robert Downie,	J. W. Sherer,
William Scott,	William Dring,
William Fairlie,	H. J. Darell,
James Adair,	Henry Churchill,
Alexander Aberdein,	B. McCullum,
Simon Ewart,	John Hall,
Mathew Louis,	C. D'Oyly, and
Robert Campbell,	A. P. Johnstone, Esq.

The Chief Justice delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, and congratulated them and the public on the small number of crimes which appeared in the calendar, and which was to be attributed to the activity, zeal, and energy of the Magistrates in the execution of the duties of their office.

The greatest part of the business before the Grand Jury was gone through with on Friday. Rammohun Ghose was tried, found guilty, and received sentence of death for the murder of a native boy of eleven years of age, named Roopnarain Rooder. He was executed on Monday at the usual place.

On Monday the Grand Jury met pursuant to adjournment of Saturday, and found four Bills against Manuel Joze for burglary; he was tried upon two, and from the clearest evidence convicted; the Hon'ble the Chief Justice pronounced sentence of death upon the unfortunate man, which is to be put in execution on the 26th instant at the usual place.

Thomas Shouldham, who had been convicted of uttering a Treasury Pass, knowing it to be forged, was then put to the bar to receive his sentence, which was that he should stand once in the Pillory, be imprisoned for the term of two years in the gaol of Calcutta, pay a fine to the King of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, and be imprisoned until such fine be paid.

THE 30TH JUNE 1803.

Ceylon Intelligence, Columbo, 25th May.

"The violence of the endemial fever, which has lately been so fatal and has deprived this Settlement of so many valuable Civil and Military Servants, is beginning to diminish among the Europeans, few new cases having occurred within the last week; but we are sorry to learn that it continues its progress with additional fury among the natives in the Corles, and even in the neighbourhood of Columbo. In the Saffragam Corle, particularly, the mortality has been so great that some villages are totally depopulated. It is so far fortunate that this disease is proved by experience not to be contagious; none of the attendants upon the sick having been attacked by it."

THE 7TH JULY 1803.

By the last ships from the Isle of France, we have received intelligence of the successful introduction of the cow-pox into that Colony.

The inhabitants of the Mauritius are indebted for this blessing to Captain Douglas, of the ship *Philippine*, who, in March last, carried several children from Madras, and kept up the disease by successive inoculations during the voyage.

When these accounts left the Island, above three thousand persons had been inoculated, under the direction of a Committee appointed by Government.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 18TH AUGUST 1803.

Deaths.

At Agra, on the 21st ultimo, advanced in years, Colonel J. W. Hessing, late Governor of the port of Agra, a man possessed of a goodness of

heart and urbanity of manners seldom equalled. The best part of his life was spent in the service of the former and present Scindeah, and in the early part of it he signalized himself in many battles.

The 1st September 1803.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 2nd August 1803.]

Ship "Caledonia."

It is with extreme concern we have to state the melancholy fate of the ship *Caledonia*, Captain Thomas. The *Caledonia* left Balasore roads on the 18th of May, bound to Bombay, with the following passengers on board: Mrs. Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel James Patterson, of the Bombay Military Establishment; Mr. Ross, Lieutenant Kennedy, and thirty-seven men of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, four women, and several children. On their passage they fell in with an American ship from Prince of Wales' Island bound to America. On Friday, the 29th ultimo, they had struck soundings and were in about 45 fathoms, running in for the land, blowing exceedingly fresh and a heavy sea running, close reefed topsails, and a foresail, when about eleven o'clock in the forenoon Captain Thomas being aft on the poop, looking out for a double altitude of the sun, not having had an observation for some days before, a smoke was observed coming up the fore hatchway, and a cry of fire; the fire buckets were immediately filled with water, and every precaution taken, but on removing the fore hatch, the flames and smoke broke out so rapidly as is supposed to have suffocated some of the people, and the flames raged with such extreme violence as to preclude the possibility of stopping their progress; the ship was kept directly before the wind, with a view of preventing the fire from communicating abaft; the boats were hoisted out and people placed in them to prevent the crew from deserting the ship, or permitting too many to get on board the boats so as to endanger their safety: it was soon discovered that the fire had communicated generally in the hold, the main and after-hatches having been burst open by the violence of the flames: it now became necessary to attend to the preservation of the lives of as many of the crew as their means would admit of. Captain Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Colonel Patterson, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Joyce, Sergeant Major's wife, of the Bengal Artillery at Tannah, Mrs. Frazer and one child, wife of a Private of the 78th, in all 53 persons, embarked in the long boat: in the pinnace ten seacunnies and lascars quitted the ship, seven of whom were unfortunately lost on the rocks when

landing; in the jolly boat there embarked from the ship the gunner and 14 lascars, four of whom were dashed to pieces on the surf, on Malabar Point, in attempting to land: the total number of souls on board were 157, out of which only 71 were saved. We are sorry to add that Lieutenant Kennedy, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, Mr. R. Thompson, the Chief Officer, Mr. Herring, the 2nd Officer, Mr. Collins, the 3rd Officer, and Mr. Cranston, the 4th Officer, were left on board the ship, and it is supposed must have perished. The preservation of Lieutenant Colonel Patterson's life was truly miraculous, having jumped from the window of the quarter gallery at the time the long boat was dropping astern. The situation of Mrs. Frazer may be easier conceived than described, for although she escaped with her own life and one child, she was under the necessity of leaving two other helpless infants to fall victims to the flames. Immediately after the boats quitted the ship, the mainmast went over the side, and soon afterwards the ship blew up abaft, having about 14 barrels of gunpowder on board, in a few minutes after which she disappeared.

The fire is supposed to have originated from some oil having leaked down upon the *gunnies* in the hold, and causing a spontaneous ignition.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

Earthquake.

On Thursday morning, about half past one o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was very distinctly felt in Calcutta and its environs; the river was considerably agitated, and the water of a tank in the Botanic Garden was thrown over its banks, and many fish left on the gravel walk; the same happened to several other tanks in the neighbourhood of the town, and the Church clock was stopped by the concussion at about 35 minutes past one; the time was unfavorable to the observance of the continuance or direction of this awful phenomena, but it is probable we shall hear from other parts of the country the progress it took.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

Deaths.

On the 19th instant, Mr. John Obeck, in the 75th year of his age. He was resident in India for nearly 50 years. He was some time the Associate of the Ven'ble Swartz on the coast. For the last

25 years he has been resident here. His chief employment has been to distribute the monthly charities granted by the Church to the poor inhabitants of Calcutta; and multitudes of the sick, of the friendless, and of the indigent have witnessed his benevolent labours for a long series of years.

He was a man of primitive simplicity of manners, and of an unaffected piety. His zeal for extending the moral effects of the Christian religion among his countrymen (for among them he was chiefly useful) was tempered with prudence and knowledge; and his affections, naturally tender and sensible, were guarded by a clear and solid judgment.

And as in his life he exhibited so amiable an example of the Christian character, so in his death he manifested the hope and triumph of the faithful servant of God, in a manner which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which was the best evidence of the truth of the faith he professed.

Moving in a low sphere of life (though in a sphere where his benevolent labours were more extensively useful) he was but little known to those who could best appreciate his worth.

From long experience, and from much reading, but chiefly from his acquaintance with the superstitions and prejudices of mankind in different degrees of civilization, he had formed a just estimate of men and manners, and could well define the aspect of the times. His mind had ever been impressed by prophetic fears of the tendency of the French principles. He considered that the restless ambition which now appears would continue to agonize the world, until the providence of God should be pleased to curb it by some stronger power, and until the Christian religion should again resume its empire over so large a portion of civilized men.

He has left two daughters in slender circumstances.

The 29th September 1803.

In the paragraph inserted in the Gazette of the 8th instant, announcing the arrival of the *Lady Castlereagh*, Captain Edmeads, that ship was erroneously stated to be an extra ship. As such a notification might operate, especially under the present state of affairs, prejudicially to the interests of the Captain, owing to ships of that description not having

the same equipment as the regular Indiamen, we are impatient to correct the mistake, and announce the *Lady Castlereagh*, for what she really is, a ship of the Hon'ble Company's of the regular establishment, that is, a ship well built, well sound, a prime sailer, and good-sea boat; a jolly crew of British Tars, and commanded by a very good fellow.

The 6th October 1803.

[From *Madras Government Gazette*, 8th September 1803.]

On Monday evening, the Hon'ble Basil Cochrane gave a farewell ball and supper at the Pantheon to the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive.

The rooms were filled with the principal ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement before ten o'clock, about which hour the dance commenced, and continued with great vivacity until past one.

An elegant supper had been arranged under large tents in the garden, but a sudden and unexpected fall of heavy rain made the ground so wet that the supper tables were necessarily removed upstairs: this accident occasioned some trivial derangement in the preconcerted plans, but the activity of the Managers overcame all difficulties, and soon after one, the company were seated at tables, arranged with as much elegance as could have been expected.

A display of fireworks had been prepared, in which, we understand, the words Clive, Farewell! would have been conspicuous; the rain unfortunately demolished the whole.

After supper the dances recommenced with additional spirit, and were kept up till an early hour.

We do not recollect to have observed on any other occasion in this Settlement so attractive a display of female elegance and fashion.

Madras, 15th September.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Clive embarked at five o'clock on Monday evening. The troops in garrison were drawn out on the occasion, and extended in a double line from the west extremity of the Parade to the Sea gate, through which His Lordship passed under the customary honors, accompanied by the Right Hon'ble the Governor and the principal Officers and gentlemen of the Settlement.

The 3rd November 1803.

Madras, October 8th.

On Wednesday last the Right Hon'ble Lady William Bentinck gave a ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement.

The company began to assemble at half past eight o'clock, and Her Ladyship entered the Ball Room shortly before nine, accompanied by the Right Hon'ble the Governor and his personal staff, the Band playing the appropriate tune of "God save the King."

Shortly after, His Highness the Nabob of Arcot, attended by his son and principal Khans, arrived, and was conducted to the upper end of the room by the Right Hon'ble the Governor to a seat which had been placed for his reception.

The Ball then commenced with Her Ladyship leading down the first dance, accompanied by Mr. Chamier, Member of Council.

Country dances continued until the hour of eleven, when the company were summoned to partake of a most elegant and sumptuous repast, which had been prepared with the greatest taste and splendour in the gallery of the new building.

After supper the dance recommenced, and continued its attractive sway until the hour of two in the morning, when the company retired, highly gratified and pleased with the attention of their noble hostess.

The 3rd November 1803.

On the 5th instant arrived the *Snow Harington*, Captain Campbell, from Port Jackson, left the 9th of June, and *Amboyna* the 28th August.

By the above arrival we learn the British establishments in the vicinity of Botany Bay are in the most flourishing condition. Agriculture is in a rapid state of improvement, and ship building carried on with success, with the timber found in the country; a coal mine, recently discovered, had also added very considerably to the progress of manufactures, and the comfort of the British inhabitants. The climate had proved salu-

brious beyond all expectation. The Thermometer seldom rose above 74° or fell below 66°. Sickness, even among the convicts, was hardly known, and the deaths bearing no proportion to the numerous births.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1803.

Madras, October 22nd.

A most melancholy accident occurred at this Presidency on Thursday last. Colonel Meuron with his family, and several other passengers, embarked on the accommodation boat, for the purpose of proceeding to the *Union*, which lay in the Roads.

They had nearly reached the last surf, which was somewhat high, when the boat, as it is supposed from the wind blowing at that period from the south, veered round, and presenting her side to the wave, immediately filled and overset; by which unfortunate occurrence we are concerned to add, that Colonel Meuron, his daughter, a young lady of great worth and beauty, and Lieutenant Holborn, of the 34th Regiment, were drowned.

The body of the former only has been recovered, and was interred yesterday morning with every honor suitable to the rank of the deceased.

The whole of the French prisoners, which lately capitulated at Pondicherry, were embarked on Thursday on board the *Matilda*, for the purpose of being sent to Europe.

The Flag Staff of Fort St. George was struck on Saturday last, in consequence of the approaching monsoon.

THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1803.

Madras, 29th October 1803.

On Sunday last the Reverend Charles Ball, M. A., delivered a most solemn and pathetic discourse at St. Mary's Church, to the memory of those heroes who fell in defence of their king and country, at the Battle of Assaye. Seldom has a subject ever occurred more calculated to call forth the energy and eloquence of a Preacher, and few, we may be permitted to add, could have acquitted themselves with more feeling and effect.

The 22nd December 1803.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 23rd November 1803.]

Beypoor, 14th November 1803.

This day was launched by Messrs. Mackonochie and Crawford a small ship of between 350 and 400 tons burthen, under the name of the *Duncan*, in honor of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, under whose patronage she was built.

This is the first English ship ever built on this side of India, perhaps in India in general, from teak timber entirely the produce of the Hon'ble Company's territories. By far the greatest part of the timber hitherto used has been procured either from Bassein and other parts belonging to different Marhatta States to the northward of Bombay, or from Cochin and Travancore to the southward of Malabar.

But not only the whole of the timber of which this ship is constructed, is the produce of the Company's territories; considerable part of the iron, pitch, and tar used in her construction, are the native produce of Malabar. The whole of the tar made use of was extracted from the ship and saw-dust from the vessel herself, and no other tar whatever has been made use of than teak tar, which is allowed to be superior to the Norway or any other tar at present imported from the Northern nations of Europe.

Although this ship was completed at the expense of the Hon'ble Company, under the patronage above mentioned, yet she was begun under the encouragement of Major William Macleod, late principal Collector of Malabar.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1804.

We have been favored with the following account of an elegant entertainment given by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, at Cuttack, on Christmas day :—

On Sunday the 25th December the festive season was ushered in by an entertainment given to the Officers and gentlemen at Cuttack, by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, commanding in the province, in honor of the auspicious day, and matchless achievements of the British arms in India.

The Company, consisting of upwards of seventy gentlemen, sat down in the late hall of audience of Ballajee Konjee to a sumptuous banquet, when the united delicacies of the province, Calcutta and Madras, appeared on the hospitable board.

The decorations of the table were in a style we have seldom witnessed in India; the polite attention and engaging urbanity of manners of our much esteemed Commandant gave zest to the whole. After dinner the usual loyal and appropriate toasts were given; the Band of the Madras European Regiment playing suitable tunes selected for the occasion.

The party after cordially uniting to testify their pride, exultation, and admiration of our unrivalled successes, dispersed in high glee at an early hour in the following morning.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1804.

Westminster School.

A Westminster Meeting being proposed for Saturday, the 21st of January instant, at Beard's Hotel, such gentlemen as received their education at Westminster School, and will attend at dinner on that day, are requested to send their names to Mr. Beard, on or before Monday next, the 16th of January.

THE 19TH JANUARY 1804.

We are extremely happy to hear that His Majesty's Sloop of War the *Rattle Snake*, Captain Cramer, had destroyed a small vessel of about 200 tons burthen, in Burong River, that had some time before been seized by a Pirate, of the name of Tuckoo Gorat, in Tellisamoy; this vessel belonged to some of the inhabitants of Malacca.

It is stated that between fifty and sixty of the Malays who defended her, were killed, and that the *Rattle Snake* lost two men killed, and about fourteen wounded, in the two armed boats that were sent from His Majesty's sloop to destroy her.

THE 26TH JANUARY 1804.

We understand that accounts have been received from Bombay of a French Brig Privateer, of fourteen guns, having made her appearance off Diu, where she fell in with and engaged the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Princess Royal,* for nearly two hours; when, notwithstanding her superiority in force, she hauled off, and having greatly the advantage in point of sailing also, rendered useless any attempt of the *Princess Royal* to pursue her.

The *Privateer* is described as being painted black, with taut lower masts, no cut-water, and a bow-sprit that steeves very much.

The *Princess Royal* lost no men, and suffered very little damage in the action.

We understand that Admiral Rainier, on receiving the intelligence at Bombay, immediately despatched His Majesty's Ship *Lancaster* in pursuit of the enemy.

Advice had been subsequently received at Diu, from Valool, about twenty miles to the northward, of four ships and three brigs having appeared off that place, and when last seen, were standing out to sea.

THE 26TH JANUARY 1804.

Cricket.

On the 18th and 19th instant was played a grand Match of Cricket between the Etonians, Civil Servants of the Company, and all other Civil Servants of the Company resident in Calcutta; which was won by the former in one Innings by 152 runs:—

ETON.

Metcalfe, major	b. Walpole	22
Lushington	b. Money	7
Trant	b. Money	35
Vansittart	b. Money	102
Bayley	b. Newnham	27
Saunders	c. Walpole	6
	Carried over ...	199

	Brought forward ...	199
Trower	b. Money	0
* Metcalfe, minor	not out	13
Gardiner	c. Money	0
Christian	b. Walpole	3
Chapman	b. Walpole	0
	Byes	17
	Total ...	232

CALCUTTA.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
Walpole	b.	Vansittart ...	1	run out			6
Money	c.	Chapman	4	b. Bayley			0
Puller		run out	2	b. Vansittart			1
Mitford	b.	Vansittart ...	0	c. Metcalfe, major			1
Tippett	b.	Vansittart ...	0	not out			4
Impey	b.	Saunders	13	run out			1
W. Bird	b.	Vansittart ...	6	hit Wicket			15
Rees ...	b.	Vansittart ...	4	b. Bayley			1
Plowden	c.	Metcalfe, major	0	b. Trant			4
Newnham	b.	Vansittart ...	0	c. Metcalfe, minor			1
Fortescue		not out	6	b. Bayley			3
		Byes ...	4			Byes ...	3
		Total ...	40			Total ...	40

2 to 1 against Eton at starling.

The 26th January 1804.

[From *Madras Government Gazette*, 4th January.]

On Monday last a public Breakfast was given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, and Lady William Bentinck, to the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement; and at two o'clock P. M. His Lordship received the homage of the most respectable part of the native inhabitants of Madras, on the commencement of the New Year.

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* Metcalfe, minor, is no doubt the late Lord Metcalfe, and Metcalfe, major, is his elder brother, whose death in the year 1823 is mentioned at page 2 of Vol. II of Mr. J. W. Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

Metcalfe was in Calcutta all through the year 1803, and the earlier part of 1804. See Kaye, Vol. I, page 79, and see also page 3, Vol. II. Metcalfe, major, and Metcalfe, minor, had been among Goodall's favorite pupils. The elder brother was married to Miss Russell, niece of Sir H. Russell, Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, on the 12th March 1804. See Kaye, Vol. 1, page 85. Bayley and W. Bird are in all probability the late Mr. W. Butterworth Bayley and the late Mr. William Wilberforce Bird.

The 26th January 1804.

Europe Deaths.

On the 2nd August, at Dorking, in Surrey, in the 79th year of his age, John Hoole, Esq., of Tenterden, in Kent, many years in the service of the East India Company, and well known in the Literary World as the Translator of Tasso and Ariosto.

The 9th February 1804.

From authentic accounts from Ceylon, we hear that a person had arrived from Candy at Columbo some time in the beginning of last month, who saw Captain Humphreys and Captain Rumley at Hangareene Kettie, the present residence of the King of Candy; they were so strictly observed, that this man could have no conversation, much less deliver a letter to Captain Humphreys, which he was entrusted with. Major Davie had died of a dysentery some time ago.

A Sub-Assistant Surgeon who had escaped from Candy at the attack on Hangwellie, has written a narrative of the whole transaction; that at the beginning of the massacre, being near Captain Humphreys, he seized hold of Captain Humphrey's arm, and contrived to roll down to the place where the dead bodies were thrown; there they remained till the fourth night; when this narrator, going, as was his custom, in search of a precarious meal, was discovered by a Malay guard, the Corporal of which he had formerly been acquainted with when in the service of the Dutch; the Corporal assured him of protection, and offered him some refreshments; these he readily accepted, and said there was an English Captain who would be glad to partake of it likewise; they were then brought before the King who ordered them to be separately confined; the last supply sent to Captain Humphreys from Columbo was by four coolies, who safely delivered the articles, but on their return were attacked by the Candians, who seized a box which had been committed to their charge, directed to one of his friends, containing, as was supposed, his most valuable papers.

A letter from Captain Humphreys, dated the 18th of June, mentions the warlike preparations of the Candians, and a likelihood of hostilities soon commencing; this was the last letter received from this Officer.

If such intercourse can be carried on, and communications made with our unfortunate countrymen, the best hopes may, we think, be entertained, either of their ultimate escape or rescue from the hand of these barbarians.

THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1804.

The following is a list of French Privateers that sailed from Mauritius previous to the 20th December, 1803:—

Ship La Fortune.
„ La Clarisse (taken).
„ General De Caen.
„ Pysche.
Brig Les Trois Freres Unis.
„ L'Aventure.
„ L'Alfride.
„ Le Genelan.
„ L'Espiegle (taken).

The crew of the French Privateer *Pysche* are represented to consist of all nations, and it is with pain that we have to state that between twenty or thirty Englishmen are amongst the number, two of whom are reported to have been in the Pilot service on this establishment; it is most devoutly to be hoped that this rover may not escape, and that these miscreants should suffer the punishment due to their atrocity.

The *Pysche*, on the 18th January, saw a small vessel standing to the southward, and which is believed to have been the *Waller*.

The *Pysche* is reported to have been chased in the Bay by a Sloop of War, but out-sailed her.

The Privateer is divided into three shares, one of which is held by the owner of the ship, the second by the Colony at Mauritius, and the third by the crew and Captain: the latter is entitled to twelve portions of whatever may be taken.

THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1804.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board His Majesty's Ship "Caroline," dated Kedgeree, 14th February 1804.

As you may wish to know the particulars of our little captures, I beg leave to inform you, that having conveyed the India ships into 11° 30′ north, and 89° 30′ east, we parted with them all well, A. M. 4th January, and stood to the eastward. Next morning at two A. M. we saw, chased, and in less than four hours captured, *Les Freres Unis*, French Privateer Brig, of sixteen Ports, eight, nine, and six Pounders, and 134 men on board, from Bourdeaux last July, and Mauritius in

November, on a cruize, and for the Sand-heads, but had taken nothing; she made every attempt to get away, and gave us her eight guns, (as we were hailing them), which cut our boats, &c., but hurt only our geese, three of which they killed, and wounded two; our musquetry wounded one man badly, but the rest laid too flat down to be hurt. Though they meant to board us, and were well prepared to do so, the dawning day and our marines deterred them. She had fifteen officers and forty soldiers in her crew; and suffered much in her masts and rigging, or we might not have caught her.

We got into Penang with her on the 20th January, where she was sold as she stood, for a cruizer to the Hon'ble Company, for Spanish Dollars 5,500. On the 21st, our prisoners being equally distributed between the Garrison and His Majesty's Ships *Concord*, *Victor*, and *Caroline*, we sailed on the 23rd to look for more of these gentry, some of which are said by our prisoners to have sailed with *Les Freres Unis*. The *Victor* left the Belle, all well, on the 8th January, and got to Penang on the 22nd.

On the 3rd February, at eight A. M., we got sight of a ship, nearly between the Cocos and Preparis Islands, and at eight the next day captured *Le General De Caen*, French Ship Privateer, of 360 tons, twenty-six guns, and 200 men; twenty-two of whom were Officers and fifty soldiers, from the Isle of France, last from Mergui; stored and victualled for five months, and had taken nothing. The *Caroline* caught this ship by superior sailing, both ships having all possible sail set; our chase guns at last hulled her, and she struck, without hurt to a man, thanks to Heaven. She is on her way to Calcutta, and we shall follow her in the Pilot Schooner next tide."

SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 23RD FEBRUARY 1804.

Tuesday, 21st February 1804.

MR. SPEKE IN THE CHAIR.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta being this day held, agreeably to adjournment—

The President of the Committee elected on the 14th instant, laid before the Meeting the draft of an address to His Excellency the Governor General, which being read by desire of the Chairman, Mr. Smith rose and delivered an animated speech in support of the address.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to :—

1. RESOLVED—That this Meeting do concur in the address which has been read.

2. RESOLVED—That this address be engrossed and left for signature, during eight days, preparatory to the same being presented to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

3. RESOLVED—That the Chairman be requested to wait on His Excellency, to ascertain on what day it will be agreeable to him to receive the address of the British inhabitants of this Settlement.

4. RESOLVED—That the Chairman, accompanied by the Members of the Committee, and such other gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the address.

5. RESOLVED—That a Marble Statue of His Excellency Marquis Wellesley be erected at Calcutta, as a lasting memorial of the sense which the British inhabitants of this Settlement entertain of his public services.

6. RESOLVED—That a sword of the value of £1,500 be presented to His Excellency General Lake, in the name of the British inhabitants of this Settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by His Excellency to the East India Company and to his country.

7. RESOLVED—That a copy of this resolution be engrossed, and lie for signature, during eight days.

8. RESOLVED—That His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General be respectfully solicited, through the Chairman, to communicate to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the desire of the British inhabitants of this Settlement, expressed in the preceding resolution.

9. RESOLVED—That a sword of the value of £1,000 be presented to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley, in the name of the British inhabitants of this Settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the East India Company and to his country.

10. RESOLVED—That a copy of this resolution be engrossed, and lie for signature, during eight days.

11. Resolved—That His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General be respectfully solicited, through the Chairman, to communicate to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley, the desire of the British inhabitants of this Settlement, expressed in the preceding resolution.

12. Resolved—That a Committee be appointed, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect; and that the Committee consist of the gentlemen chosen at the General Meeting on the 14th instant, to prepare the address.

It was then moved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, Mr. Speke, which being seconded, was unanimously agreed to. It was also resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Smith, the Advocate General, for his able and animated speech in support of the address.

Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, 23rd February 1804.

Europe Extracts.

On the 28th May, at the Temple Church, the funeral of Sir Robert Chambers, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was attended by such a number of the most respectable characters, as sufficiently evinced the high degree of esteem in which the deceased had been most deservedly held. The procession commenced soon after two o'clock, moving slowly from the great hall of the middle Temple (where the body had lain in state) to the Church where it was interred, the funeral service being performed by Dr. Rennel. Among the pall bearers were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Alvanley, Sir W. Scott, and the Master of the Rolls, besides the relations of the deceased and the Benchers of the Temple; we remarked in the procession Lord Radnor, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Mathew White Ridley, Lord Grantley, Sir William Ouseley, Sir Alexander Grant, General Norton, and a numerous train of friends, who took this last opportunity of testifying their respect for one, whose eminent virtues, integrity, and suavity of manners, had gained the esteem, and whose profound learning, although covered by a veil of unaffected modesty, had commanded the admiration, of all who knew him. Sir Robert Chambers died at Paris on the 9th May, in the sixtieth year of his age.

THE 1ST MARCH 1804.

On the 25th instant, as the Long Boat of the Portuguese ship *St. Francisco* was on shore at Saugor, cutting wood, two of the seamen belonging to her were sprung upon by a tiger, who fixed upon the tallest of the men and brought him to the ground, the other discharged his pistol at the animal, but of which he appeared to take not the least notice. The other men of the boat instantly fired a couple of muskets, which wounded the tiger, and he was shortly killed, but without saving the life of the poor fellow, on whom the tiger had first fixed, as his throat was so dreadfully lacerated, that he is supposed to have immediately expired on being seized; the tiger measured five feet in length, and nearly three in height.

THE 1ST MARCH 1084.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, as a means of making generally known the sense entertained by the merchants of Calcutta of the exertions made by a meritorious Officer for the protection of the trade of India, by the recent capture of two Privateers (and fortunately before either had made a capture), which but for being thus timely intercepted in their predatory career, might have occasioned much mischief to the trade of this Port in particular.

To B. W. PAGE, ESQ., *Captain of His Majesty's Ship "Coroline."*

SIR,—The Calcutta Insurance Office, Calcutta Insurance Company, Phœnix Insurance Company, Asiatic Insurance Company, Hindostany Insurance Company and Ganges Insurance Company, have deputed us to convey to you their acknowledgments for the service rendered by you to the trade of India, by the capture of the French Cruizers *Les Freres Unis* and *Le General DeCaen;* as a further testimony of their sense thereof, we are desired to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate of the value of Five Thousand Sicca Rupees.

We are further desired to request that you will express the acknowledgments of the Offices which we represent to the Officers and Ship's company of the *Caroline,* to whom they are desirous of offering some mark of attention; and hope the addition of Rs. 5,000 to their shares of Prize Money arising from the produce of the *General DeCaen,*

will be received as a testimony to them, that in whatever station they do their duty, their services are not overlooked, although they cannot be individually noticed.

Accept, Sir, our individual acknowledgments, and sincere wishes for your health, that you may, as we know you will, as often as opportunity offers, render service to your country, and protection to its commerce, in whatever part of the world your duty may call you.

We have the honor to remain, with esteem and regard,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Sd.) A. COLVIN, *for the C. I. O.*
„ J. McTAGGART, *for the C. I. C.*
„ W. DRING, *for the P. I. C.*
„ R. McCLINTOCK, *for the A. I. C.*
„ J. BARRETTO & Co., *for the H. I. C.*
„ R. DOWNIE, *for the G. I. C.*

CALCUTTA, *February* 24, 1804.

THE 1ST MARCH 1804.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 9th February 1804.]

Consecration of the New Chapel.

The Protestant Chapel in the Black Town was consecrated on Sunday last.

The consecration form was read by the Reverend Dr. Kerr, under the sanction of a special authority, deputed to him for that purpose, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The sentence, separating the Chapel from all profane and common uses, dedicating it entirely to the worship of Almighty God, being pronounced, the service of the day began. The Reverend Mr. Haywood read the morning prayers, after which an excellent sermon on the importance of public worship was impressively delivered by the Reverend Archdeacon Leslie, from the appropriate text (84th Psalm 10th verse) "One day in Thine House is better than a thousand."

The Chapel was attended by the Right Hon'ble the Governor and Lady William Bentinck, the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Chamier, and a numerous congregation of the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement.

SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 1ST MARCH 1804.

We learn from Galle that Goddakandege, a notorious rebel and robber, who had been particularly active in raising disturbances upon the frontiers of that district, and had afterwards fled to Candia, had lately returned to the neighbourhood of Mapligam with other rebels, where they were committing depredations. Don Lewis de Zilya, Aratchy of that village, marched out with a party of the inhabitants to endeavour to apprehend him: they surprised upon the road two of his adherents, from whom they learned that Goddakandege was concealed in a cave with two women whom he had carried off by force from their husbands; upon hearing the party approaching, he sallied out with a bayonet fixed to a stick and attempted to charge the Aratchy, who immediately shot him dead: the two women were found in the cave.

THE 8TH MARCH 1804.

Bombay, 8th February 1804.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having, by a special letter, addressed by His Highness' Secretary of State, to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of Goa, been pleased to confer on Miguel de Lima DeSouza, Esq., of Bombay, the Honor and Distinction of the Order of Christ, and that His Excellency the Governor and Captain General having thereon requested and commissioned the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, to invest him with the same, the ceremony accordingly took place at the Government House in Town, on Monday the 6th instant, in presence of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Peter Rainier, of Sir Benjamin Sulivan, Knight, Recorder, of the Members of the Government, of the Commanding Officer of the Forces, and Superintendent of the Marine, and of the principal gentleman of the Settlement. The Secretary to Government, in the first instance, addressing Mr. DeSouza in the following terms:—

Declaration by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

"His Royal Highness the most august Prince Regent of Portugal, having been pleased to reward your services, by conferring upon you the honor and distinction of the knighthood of the Order of Christ, as communicated and certified to this Government by His Excellency Senhor

Francisco Antonia da Veiga Cabralda Camara Pimentel, Great Cross of the Order of St. Benito de Avis, &c., &c., &c., of the Council of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, Lieutenant General of the Army of Portugal, Governor and Captain General of the Portuguese Settlements in the East Indies; and His Excellency having further been pleased to request and commission the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, to invest you with the same, it is with much satisfaction that I have accordingly the honor, in the name and in behalf of the Governor in Council of this Presidency, to comply with His Excellency's application, offering to you, at the same time, the congratulation of this Government on the present honorable mark and testimony of the Prince of Portugal's acceptance and high sense of your services of great political importance, wherein the interests of our United Kingdom, and of Portugal, have been materially advanced."

The ceremonials of investiture having been thereon performed by the Honorable the Governor, Mr. DeSouza returned his acknowledgments in the terms of the annexed address—

To the HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ., *President, and Governor in Council, Bombay.*

HON'BLE SIR,—Although this is a distinction I did not look for, yet I must ever consider it as an highly honorable and flattering mark of approbation of my humble endeavours which I have the most heartfelt pleasure to find, are considered to have contributed so essentially towards advancing the mutual interests and good understanding between the two Courts. Permit me, Sir, to return you my sincere acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, in conferring this distinguished favor, which you will considerably enhance, by communicating my greatful thanks to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Portuguese Settlements in the East Indies, for the favorable report and notice which His Excellency has been pleased, on the occasion, to manifest of my zeal to promote the concurrent service of the two Kingdoms.

I have the honor to be,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your very obedient and most humble servant,

BOMBAY, *6th February* 1804. (Sd.) MIGUEL, DE LIMA DESOUZA.

At the period the investiture took place, a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, and after the whole of the ceremony was concluded,

the ladies and gentlemen who were present, partook of an elegant collation provided by the Hon'ble the Governor for the occasion.

THE 15TH MARCH 1804.

On Friday last the 9th instant an entertainment was given at the Government House in honor of the peace concluded with the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains, Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar.

The entertainment consisted of a Ball and Supper, and of an Illumination extending near 4,000 yards. The Illumination commenced at Chandpaul Ghaut, extended round the enclosure of the Government House in festoons of light, and passing along the New Street to the northward of the Government House, was continued to Tank Square, where it terminated with a grand triumphal arch, corresponding with the Gateways of the Government House, and crowned with a Star, in the centre of which was a transparency in Persian characters of the word "Mussullah or Peace" inscribed with a wreath of Olive.

On the friezes and architraves of the triumphal arch were written the following inscriptions in Persian characters "General Lake, Laswaree, Agra, Delhi, Battle of Delhi, Bundelcund, Gwalior, Ally Ghur" and a Persian inscription alluding to the "Happy deliverance of the Emperor Shah Aulum." The whole of the triumphal arch was ornamented with upwards of 3,000 glass lamps of variegated colours.

On the south front of the Government House, and opposite to the Northern Arch already described, was erected another triumphal Arch of the same form, and ornamented in the same manner as the Northern Arch, but bearing the following inscriptions in the Persian character: "General Wellesley, Gawilghur, Boorhanpore, Asseerghur, Assaye, Argaum, Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindah, and Peace with the Rajah of Berar." To the eastward and westward of this arch within two triangles of light were two columns (crowned with stars similar to those on the triumphal arches), eighty-five feet in height, the pedestal, shaft, and capital of each of which were ornamented with near 3,000 variegated lamps, and produced a most splendid appearance. The effect of this branch of the illumination was most magnificent, and was the most admired.

The four Gateways of the Government House were also illuminated in a brilliant manner, and had the following inscriptions in variegated lamps, and in English characters:—

South-east Gateway.

"General Lake, Ally Ghur, Coel, Delhi, Agra, Laswaree.

South-west Gateway.

"General Wellesley, Assaye, Argaum, Ahmednuggur, Gawilghur.

North-east Gateway.

"Basseon, Deigaum, Powanghur, Gwalior, Asseerghur, and Deogaum.

North-west Gateway.

"Cuttack, Baroach, Hyderabad, Poonah, Surjee Anjengaum, Boorhampore."

Over the Iron Gateway at the north entrance, an Arch was thrown (thirty-two feet high), with triple rows of lights, and at the east and west angles of the enclosure to the northward, were placed pyramids of light, thirty feet in height.

The northern steps were illuminated on this occasion with coloured lamps, and on the blocks at the foot of the steps were the words "Peace," in English characters.

All these principal objects both within and without the enclosure of the Government House, were connected by triple rows of light in the form of festoons, exhibiting together with the Gateways, Arches, Columns, and Pyramids, upwards of 150,000 lights.

The whole of this extensive illumination was completed by 9 o'clock. The night being clear and favorable, the effect of the illumination was extremely brilliant. Great credit is due to Mr. Duckett, for the manner in which the illumination was carried into execution.

Several houses in the vicinity of the Government House were illuminated at an early hour of the night, and added greatly to the splendor of the scene.

The company consisting of upwards of 700 persons, began to assemble at the Government House at 9 o'clock. The Nawab Delawur Jung and his sons, the Vakeel of His Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and all the principal Natives, attended to offer their congratulations on the occasion.

Seats were prepared at the south end of the Ball Room for the Governor General, His Excellency the Governor of Serampore, the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of Council.

At ten o'clock the Governor General entered the South Room, and received the compliments of the Nawab Delawur Jung, and of the

Vakeel of the Soubahdar of the Deccan, after which the Governor General held a Durbar for the Native Vakeels and inhabitants.

As soon as the Durbar was finished, the Governor General took his seat in the Ball Room: the dances immediately commenced, and continued until twelve o'clock, when the company proceeded to the Supper Tables on the marble floor, which were decorated with a variety of ornaments, suited to the various events commemorated on the occasion. The decorations consisted of festoons of light flowers, crowned with small circular medallions, containing the dates of the principal events of the late war.

The ornaments which attracted particular attention were—

1st.—Two columns of Victory with statues, holding a crown of laurel and a palm branch in their hands. The sides of the Pedestals were ornamented with trophies of war. On the base of one of the columns were inscribed the names of "Cornwallis, Medows, Stuart, and Harris;" on the other, the names of "Generals Lake, Stuart, Wellesley, and Campbell." The columns were intended to commemorate the events of the wars, which preceded the downfall of the house of Hyder Ally, and of the late campaign against the Marhatta Chieftains. The successive events (commencing with the operations of war conducted against Tippoo Sultaun by Lord Cornwallis, until the conquest of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799) were inscribed on the shaft of one of the columns in Medallions suspended from branches of laurel. The shaft of the other column contained all the events of the late Campaigns in Hindostan and the Deccan, from the capture of Ahmednuggur and the affair at Coel, until the Peace of Surje Anjengaum.

2nd.—A triumphal Arch in honor of General Lake on the top of which was a trophy of war, with two Medallions, containing the portrait of that illustrious Officer: on each side of the arch, were figures of Fame, and in niches below were four Statues of Fortitude, Wisdom, Prudence, and Valor. The Entablature and Pedestals of the columns of the arch were ornamented with suitable trophies.

3rd.—A circular Temple of the Corinthian order dedicated to Concord. In the portico between the four entrances to the Temple were niches containing the statues of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The frieze of the Entablature was ornamented with cornucopias and caduceus bound together, and on the base of the Dome were two Basso Relievos, one representing "Peace presenting Asia to Britannia, and Time hovering over, crowning them with the Emblem of Perpetuity." The other Basso Relievo was "the Genii of India, pouring the Treasures

of the east into the Lap of Britannia;" between each Basso Relievo was inscribed the words "Concordiæ S." The base of the Temple was ornamented with festoons of fruits and flowers.

4th.—A Temple of the Corinthian Order, dedicated to Fame, and having four Porticos, the friezes of the pediments of which were ornamented with shields, surrounded with oak leaves and trophies of war; on two of the pediments were inscribed the names of "Generals Lake and Wellesley," over which were Crowns of Victory; the remaining pediments contained the words "Delhi and Poona" over which were placed regal Crowns. On the frieze of the entablature were inscribed "Hindostan," "Deccan," "Deliverance of the Emperor Shah Aulum, 16th September 1803," and the "Restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poonah, 13th May 1803." The principal events of the war were inscribed on the remainder of the frieze of the Temple. Trophies of war were erected at the four corners of the base of the Dome. Under the Trophies were Basso Relievos of the different Crowns of Merit surrounded with laurel, and on the top of the Dome was a Statue of Fame.

During Supper the Governor General's Band played Martial Airs.

As soon as supper was concluded, the company returned to the Ball Room, when the Dances recommenced, and continued until two o'clock in the morning, at which hour the Governor General retired.

During the early part of the night, there was an immense crowd of people to view the illumination. Every precaution was taken to prevent confusion and to preserve order; and owing to the regulations adopted by the Magistrates, no accident happened in this prodigious concourse of people.

The 15th March 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 18th February 1804.]

On Wednesday last arrived the *Muzuffer*, having on board Suliman Aga, the Ambassador from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of India.

As soon as the vessel in the offing was known to be the *Muzuffer*, Nicholas Hankey Smith, Esq., the Mehmendar, and Mirza Mehndi Ali Khan proceeded on board in a *bunder* boat to enquire after the Ambassador's health, and to announce their intention of returning on the following day with two more gentlemen to invite and attend His Excellency on shore.

On the same day a *Zeafut* of fruits, &c., was sent on board for His Excellency the Ambassador, and for his suite, and the whole crew.

The *Muzuffer* was brought to an anchor below the Middle Ground, and such a disposition was made of the principal ships in the harbour, belonging to the Company and private merchants, as might enable them to salute the Ambassador with the best effect on his passage from the ship to the shore.

Yesterday, Mr. Smith and Mehndi Ali Khan, accompanied by the Quarter Master General and one of the Governor's Aides-de-Camp, proceeded on board the *Muzuffer* in the balloon richly ornamented, to congratulate the Ambassador on the part of the Governor of Bombay on his arrival, and to invite and attend His Excellency on shore. A separate boat with French horns, and other musical instruments adapted for the water, attended close on the Balloon, to play the whole way to the shore.

A proper number of bunder boats also attended to convey such of the Ambassador's suite as might be appointed to land with him; each boat having a Marine Officer on board, and so stationed as that the whole fleet might proceed in regular order, and be so placed as to give the best possible effect to their attendance on the principal boat.

At about noon, the Ambassador quitted the *Muzuffer*, and was saluted by the ships in the harbour in his progress towards shore.

The Ambassador was received on his landing at the dock pier by the Secretary to Government, the Adjutant General, and the Governor's Military Secretary, who were respectively introduced to His Excellency by the Mehmendar, and under a salute of seventeen guns from Hornby's Battery. The Ambassador then proceeded in a State palankeen provided for the purpose, and in slow time through a street, composed of all the troops in Garrison, from the dock pier to the Government House; proceeded by the Garrison Band, and the troops saluting him as he passed. The Ambassador's palankeen was attended by Chobdars, &c., and the peons under the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Halliday himself attending to station them in the most eligible manner: next to the Ambassador's palankeen followed the palankeens of the gentlemen appointed to receive him at the pierhead, and after those, the palankeens of the gentlemen who conducted him on shore, and of the Ambassador's own suite.

On their arrival at the Government House, Mr. Smith and Mehndi Ali Khan introduced the Ambassador, as well as the principal Officers of his suite, to the Hon'ble the Governor.

At the foot of the stairs of the Government House, the Ambassador was received by the Commanding Officer of the Forces and the Superintendent of Marine, and being handed up stairs to the Governor, was conducted to a couch at the end of the State Room, richly ornamented and prepared for the purpose.

After the accustomed complimentary ceremonials had been observed, and His Excellency introduced to the Recorder, the Resident at Poonah, and the General and Field Officers attending, the Hon'ble the Governor tendered a carriage to the Ambassador as a mark of friendship, and for His Excellency's accommodation during his stay at this Presidency. Coffee, &c., &c., was then introduced; after partaking of which, the Ambassador retired; the Mehmandar accompanying him to the house prepared for his reception at Byculla.

The Ambassador has, we understand, expressed the utmost satisfaction at the accommodation which has been provided for His Excellency.

A great concourse of people assembled to witness the entry of this distinguished stranger.

The 15th March 1804.

[*Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, 22nd February 1804.]

On Saturday last the Hon'ble the Governor paid his visit of ceremony to Sulimân Aga, the Ambassador from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of India, at His Excellency's house at Byculla; accompanied by Thomas Lechmere and Robert Holford, Esquires, First and Second Members of Council, the Commanding Officer of the Forces, the Resident at Poona, the Secretary to Government, the General and Staff Officers at the Presidency, his own Personal Staff, and the heads of the several Departments under Government.

The Hon'ble the Governor's reception was marked by the most respectful observance of all the minutiæ of eastern etiquette, and of the ceremonials incident to the occasion. After having partaken of coffee, and viewed a set of beautiful horses proceeding from His Highness the Basha to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, the Hon'ble the Governor took his leave.

Suliman Aga's address and manners are affable, courteous, and unassuming, nor did he evince any degree of restraint or embarrassment in the entertainment of his guests.

THE 12TH APRIL 1804.

At a Meeting of the principal Officers of General Wellesley's Division of the Army, assembled in Colonel Wallace's tent, on the 26th February 1804, a proposal is suggested, to present General Wellesley with a token of their esteem, accompanied by an appropriate letter:—

Colonel Wallace is voted in the Chair.

Captain Heitland is voted Secretary.

The following proposals are submitted for general consideration:—

To present General Wellesley with a handsome gold vase, of superior workmanship, of the value of 2,000 Guineas, with an inscription recording the principal event, so decisive of the campaign in the Deccan, and denoting the present from the Officers to General Wellesley.

It is proposed that Officers Commanding Corps, Staff, and Departments, should send the Secretary a list of Officers who may choose to subscribe, in order that the sum may be ascertained; and they are requested to receive the amount subscribed, and pay it to a Committee that will hereafter be appointed, on or before the 1st of May next.

The above proposals are submitted for general consideration, and a Meeting is again requested in Colonel Wallace's tent at ten o'clock in the morning of the 28th February.

THE 12TH APRIL 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 17th March 1804.]

On Saturday last Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley, and Josiah Webbe, Esq., Resident at Nagpore, arrived at the Presidency, accompanied by their respective suites.

On the Hon'ble the Governor's Yacht (which had proceeded to Panwell to convey General Wellesley to Bombay) approaching the harbour, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the *Elphinstone Indiaman*, and the compliment was repeated on the Hon'ble General's landing; whilst the whole of the troops in Garrison formed a street from the dock head through which the General passed, to the Government House. Captain Barclay, Deputy Adjutant General in Mysore; Captain Knox, Persian Translator; Captain Bellingham, Paymaster; Captain Close, Commanding the Body Guard; Lieutenant Campbell, Major of Brigade; and Lieutenant Burne, composed General Wellesley's suite.

The Vakeels of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and of the Rajah of Calapore have accompanied General Wellesley to Bombay.

THE 26TH APRIL 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 31st March 1804.]

On Tuesday last the gentlemen of the Sans Souci Club gave a sumptuous dinner to Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley and his suite, at the house of Major General Jones, near Byculla, on which occasion the elegance of entertainment and the attention of its donors to their very respectable guest were equally conspicuous.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 2ND MAY 1804.

The *Upton Castle*, having on board Suliman Aga, Envoy from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, arrived at Garden Reach about twelve o'clock on Saturday the 28th April. The Envoy was attended by Mr. Smith, of the Civil Service at Bombay, as Mehmandar, and Lieutenant Stewart, commanding his escort.

At three o'clock in the evening the Envoy was waited upon by Captain White, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Captain Jonhson, Fort Adjutant, and by W. B. Bayley Esq., Assistant to the Persian Secretary to Government, appointed by the Governor General to compliment the Envoy on his arrival.

The Envoy expressed his high sense of the attention which the Governor General had been pleased to manifest towards him, and of the general kindness and respect which he had experienced since his arrival within the limits of the British possessions in India.

At five o'clock on Sunday morning, the time appointed by the Envoy for landing, Captain White and other gentlemen proceeded on board the *Upton Castle*; on leaving the *Upton Castle* the Envoy was saluted with fifteen guns; the escort on board the *Upton Castle* also presented arms and beat a march as he passed from the ship to the Government State boats.

The Envoy proceeded to the Governor General's State boats, which had been appointed to conduct him to Calcutta. The Governor General's Band attended, and played martial airs during the Envoy's progress from the *Upton Castle* to Calcutta.

On passing Garden Reach the Envoy was saluted by one of the Hon'ble Company's gun vessels with fifteen guns, and received another salute of fifteen guns as he passed Fort William.

The gun vessel and the Governor General's Yacht (the Soonamookee) were decorated on this occasion with the flags of different nations.

The Envoy was received on landing at Chandpaul Ghaut, by Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, by Captain Bristow, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, by the Staff of the Garrison of Fort William, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Calcraft, Town Major; Lieutenant Colonel Garstin, Senior Officer of Engineers; Captain Aubry, Commissary of Stores; Captain Preston, Executive Officer; and by a Squadron of the Governor General's Body Guard under the command of Lieutenant Becher. Carriages and palanquins had been prepared for the Envoy and his suite, and one of the Governor General's carriages also attended for the accommodation of Envoy. A second salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Fort, when the Envoy landed.

The Envoy was then conducted in the Governor General's carriage to the house prepared near Chowringhee for his accommodation. On his arrival at his house, the Military Secretary and the other gentlemen who had been appointed to receive the Envoy were severally presented to the Envoy.

At four o'clock in the evening, Mr. Edmonstone, Secretary to Government in the Political, Foreign, and Secret Department, waited on the Envoy to offer him the congratulations of the Governor General, on his arrival at Fort William, and to assure him of meeting from the Governor General, during the Envoy's residence in this Settlement, every mark of respect and attention.

The 3rd May 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 7th April 1804.]

On Monday last anchored in the harbour the ship *General Baird*, Captain Groube, from Calcutta. By the *General Baird* came passenger Mrs. Groube.

On Tuesday evening last the Hon'ble the Governor gave a Ball and Supper to the Settlement, at Parell, in honor of the late very advantageous and highly glorious peace concluded between the British Government and the lately confederated Marhatta Chiefs.

The anticipation of this entertainment drew together a numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion, who beheld a spectacle as brilliant as our Island ever exhibited, whilst the recollection of the ever memorable events which gave rise to it, added in no small degree to the pleasure of the scene.

The Ambassador from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; the Vakeels of His Highness the Peshwa; those of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; of Amurut Rao; of the Golapore Rajah; of Purseram Bow, and of the Gokala Sirdar, were all present, together with several of our principal native inhabitants, the whole of whom seemed highly gratified with the attention which they received.

Parell house and gardens were well illuminated, and the principal avenue intersected by a transparent building, forming a triumphal arch, decorated and divided into three compartments. In the centre was the word Wellesley; over which, in a pediment, was the British Lion; on the right, the word Peace, with a wreath of laurels surmounted by the olive branch; on the left, the word Glory, with another wreath cemented by the palm; on the top of the whole was the crest of the Wellesley family.

The dancing commenced soon after ten o'clock, and continued till twelve, when supper was announced, which formed an exquisite repast of every thing that was good and procurable at this season of the year. The following toasts were drank on the occasion, while the respective bands of music played an appropriate tune to each :—

1. The King.
2. The Grand Signior.
3. Our renewed friends, the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindiah.
4. The Army and Navy.
5. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.
6. General Lake, and the brave Commanders and Armies to whose exertions we owe the present happy peace.

The company having arisen from table, were conducted through a double range of variegated lamps to a terrace at the top of the gardens, where seats were prepared for their reception; and at the extremes of which were also two other transparencies; from this part of the gardens was seen a large sheet of water curiously illuminated, and on the

opposite side commenced a brilliant display of fireworks, which in appearance and effect could scarcely be surpassed; while the surrounding fields were covered with a concourse of spectators who had crowded together from all points of the Island, to view and partake in this animating scene.

This part of the amusement having been concluded to the general satisfaction of every one present, the company again repaired to the Ball Room, and renewed their dance; after which they all retired, highly pleased with the splendor and conviviality of their entertainment, which we must say was conducted throughout with a degree of order and regularity that reflects the highest credit upon those who were entrusted with its management.

THE 3RD MAY 1804.

Yesterday, Major General Bellasis, Commander of Artillery, gave an elegant dinner at the Theatre, to Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley, at which were present the Hon'ble the Governor, and most of the principal characters in the Settlement; the Theatre was handsomely fitted up for the purpose, and displayed an elegant transparency of General Wellesley's arms, fixed so as to face the company. The utmost conviviality prevailed, and the pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the introduction of several loyal and appropriate toasts, and a few excellent songs.

In consequence of the advertisement promulgated by Government, with a view of affording relief to the poorer class of people, whose influx to the Island has been very considerable, it is with pleasure we mention that upwards of one thousand are now employed at the new tanks near Byculla; and receive a proportion of grain as a recompense for their daily labour. This philanthropic mode of affording succour to the indigent will, no doubt, be attended with the good effects anticipated from it, while it reflects credit on the projectors of so laudable an arrangement, who have thus listened to the calls of humanity.

The 10th May 1804.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 23rd April 1804.]

Meeting at the Exchange.

We have now the pleasure to lay before our readers a detail of what has passed in consequence of the address voted to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, as stated in our paper of the 30th ultimo.

The inhabitants of the Settlement met agreeably to advertisement at the Exchange, on Saturday the 7th instant.

Mr. Cochrane in the Chair.

The President of the Committee elected on the 29th ultimo, laid before the Meeting the draft of an address to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, which was read by desire of the Chairman, and was unanimously agreed to.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That the Committee be requested to devise the best means of conveying the address to His Excellency the Governor General.

Resolved—That in gratitude to His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, a column of granite be erected, for the purpose of commemorating the splendid events of His Lordship's government, and of recording the names of those distinguished leaders who under his auspices have carried his plans into execution; and of those gallant Officers, who fell gloriously in their country's cause leading on their fellow-soldiers to victory;—and that the shaft of the column be of a single piece fifty feet long.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying the preceding resolution into effect, and that the Committee consist of the gentlemen chosen at the General Meeting on the 29th ultimo, to prepare the address.

Resolved—That Mr. Josiah Webbe be added to the Committee; and that the Chairman be requested to communicate the same to Mr. Webbe.

It was then moved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, which being seconded, was unanimously agreed to; and Colonel Campbell having taken the Chair—

It was also resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, Mr. Cochrane, and to the Committee.

The Meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee having met, in consequence of the resolution appointing them to devise the best means of conveying the address to His Excellency the Governor General, agreed to request the Right Hon'ble the Governor to forward the same. The Chairman was instructed to wait on His Lordship for that purpose, when His Lordship was pleased to consent to the request of the Committee, and to appoint Friday the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the address.

The Committee in consequence met yesterday, and at the hour appointed, proceeded, with the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, to the Government House.

Immediately on their arrival they had the honor of being introduced to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, when the Chairman addressed His Lordship in the following words:—

"My Lord,—I have the honor to present to your Lordship this address of the inhabitants of Madras to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, on the termination of the Marhatta War against the confederated Chiefs of Malwa and Berar, and at the request of the Committee appointed to forward the address, have to hope that your Lordship will be pleased to be the channel through which this communication shall be made.

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship that this mode has been adopted, because we have considered it as most respectful to the Noble Marquis, as well as to your Lordship, who, we are led to believe, sincerely joins us in every sentiment expressed in this address.

"On the glorious successes which have terminated this war, I offer our congratulations to your Lordship.

"I have been desired to deliver to your Lordship a copy of the resolutions of the Meeting, which I have also to hope you will be pleased to transmit to His Excellency, and which, with your Lordship's permission, I shall now send to the public Prints of the Settlement."

To which His Lordship was graciously pleased to reply as follows:—

"SIR,—I shall have the greatest pleasure in transmitting to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley the address of the inhabitants of this Settlement, upon the splendid termination of the Marhatta War."

THE 10TH MAY 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 14th April 1804.]

On Monday last, an elegant entertainment was given at the Theatre by Lieutenant Colonel Lechmere, and the Officers of the Fencible Regiment, to Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley. On this occasion the Play-house was very superbly illuminated, a large area in front was enclosed with variegated lamps, and the entrance to the house exhibited a beautiful transparent arch, over which were the words "Wellesley," "Peace," and "Glory," with suitable devices. The interior of the Theatre was decorated in a splendid manner. Fronting the stage was a transparency of General Wellesley's arms, and on each side of them the words "Assaye" and "Argaum," while the words "Nugger" and "Gawilghur," were transparently displayed in other parts of the house. The company consisted of all the principal characters in the Settlement; and at about seven o'clock dinner was announced, comprizing a collection of every thing which the present season could afford; while the wines were of the most superior quality. After dinner the following loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate tunes, and occasionally interspersed with many lively and agreeable songs:—

The King.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Navy and Army.
The Hon'ble East India Company.
His Excellency the Governor General.
General Lake and the victorious armies in Hindostan and the Deccan.
Admiral Rainier.
Our Brother Volunteers:—The million in arms.
Commodore Dance, and success to Trade.
Success to the war against France.
A speedy, honorable, and advantageous peace.
Lord Bentinck* and the Madras Government.
The Hon'ble Mr. North, and the Government of Ceylon.
Prosperity to Bombay.
Doctor Jenner, the friend of humanity.

* Sic. in original.

The utmost conviviality and good humour prevailed the whole evening, and at about eleven o'clock the company began to retire, perfectly satisfied, no doubt, with the regularity with which every thing was conducted, and the attention that was paid to the respectable guests who honored the entertainment with their presence.

THE 24TH MAY 1804.

On Monday the 21st instant, Suliman Aga, Envoy from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad, attended by Mr. Smith his Mehmandar, and by Lieutenant Stuart, commanding his escort, paid his first visit of ceremony to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

At half past 8 o'clock in the morning, Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, Captain White, Aide-de-Camp, Captain Johnstone, Fort Adjutant, and W. B. Bayley, Esq., Assistant to the Persian Secretary to Government, proceeded in one of the Governor General's carriages, together with a squadron of the Governor General's Body Guard, under the command of Captain Doveton, to the house of the Envoy, for the purpose of conducting him to the Government House.

The Governor General's Honorary Guard was drawn up to the northward, and saluted the Envoy on his arrival at the Government House. The band of the Governor General was also paraded in the north portico, and played martial airs as soon as the Envoy reached the Government House.

A chair of state was placed in the south room of the upper floor for the Governor General; His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir H. Russell, and the Members of the Supreme Council, who sat with His Excellency to receive the Envoy. A seat was also prepared for the Envoy. Major General Cameron, with the Staff of the Garrison of Fort William, Major General Dowdeswell, and Colonel Collins, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, also attended the Governor General on this occasion, and sat near His Excellency.

The Envoy entered through the north-east gateway, and was received on his arrival at the Government House by Mr. Edmonstone, Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments, and by Captain Bristow, Aide-de-camp. The Governor General

having taken his seat, the Envoy was immediately conducted to His Excellency, and after the usual compliments, presented to the Governor General the letter to His Excellency's address, from His Highness the Basha of Bagdad.

The Secretary to Government, by desire of the Governor General, then introduced the Envoy to Sir John Anstruther, Sir H. Russell, Sir G. Barlow, Mr. Udny, Major Generals Cameron and Dowdeswell, and to Colonel Collins.

Soon after coffee was presented to the Envoy, who took his leave, and was conducted back to his house with the same ceremonies as had been observed in his reception.

Salutes of fifteen guns were fired from Fort William as the Envoy entered and quitted the Government House.

Suliman Aga was highly gratified with his reception, and on his return to his house, expressed to the gentlemen appointed to attend him, the lively sense which he entertained of the honors which had been manifested towards him.

THE 14TH JUNE 1804.

Supreme Court.

On Saturday last was holden at the Supreme Court of Judicature the first Session of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, and also an Admiralty Session, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:—

Alexander Colvin, Esq., *Foreman.*

Robert Campbell, Esq.
Henry Hodgson, Esq.
Robert Vansittart, Esq.
Henry Stone, Esq.
J. N. Sealy, Esq.
James Dinwiddie, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.
Edward Cuthbert, Esq.
J. J. B. Proby, Esq.
James Law, Esq.
Henry Churchill, Esq.
Robert M'Clintock, Esq.
Robert Richardson, Esq.
Robert Home, Esq.
Alexander Aberdein, Esq.
John Cotton, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq.
John Corsar, Esq.
M. G. Prendergast, Esq.
R. W. Cox, Esq.
J. D. Alexander, Esq., and
W. B. Bayley, Esq.

The charge was delivered by the Hon'ble Sir John Royds, who paid a just compliment to the system and energy of the well regulated police which we enjoy in this Settlement.

The prevention, rather than the punishment, of crimes being the perfection of human policy, certainly too much praise cannot be bestowed on the vigilance with which the police is administered, as is strongly manifested by two indictments only appearing on the calendar.

Those were against a Malay, named Sival, for piracy on the high seas, near Pulo Penang, and a native woman for perjury.

Bills were found against both, and there being no other business, the Grand Jury was discharged.

Sival having been put upon his trial, and found guilty, received sentence of death, to be hanged on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The native woman pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to stand in the pillory, with a statement of her crime in the English and Native languages, and afterwards to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years.

The whole business of the Session being thus gone through, the Petty Jury was also discharged.

An unprecedented circumstance, we believe, in the annals of the Court, that the business of the Session should be completed in one day.

The 21st June 1804.

Extract of a letter from Futtyghur, dated 5th June 1804.

Yesterday, the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry received their colours from the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Kyan, Commanding the Regiment and station; the Regiment paraded a little before sun-set, in full uniform, when Lieutenant Colonel Kyan took post in front of the centre of the Corps, and presented the colours of each Battalion to Major Ralph and Captain Pryor, the Officers Commanding, with the following address:—

"Gentlemen,—Impressed with a lively sense of your loyalty and courage, I feel myself highly gratified in presenting to you the colours of the Regiment. Bound by honor, zeal, and fidelity to protect, support, and maintain them, I remain under the most perfect conviction that,

whilst an individual of the Corps exists, they will neither be disgraced nor abandoned. Inspired by the examples of the intrepid spirit which have so eminently distinguished the recent glorious campaign, and emulous by your own gallant exertions to deserve equal applause, I possess the firmest hope, that in the field of battle, these honorable banners will lead the way to Victory, Fame, and Glory; God bless our beloved Sovereign and the Royal Family, and may the standard of our United Kingdom continue triumphant over the ambitious enemies of Great Britain."

The ceremony of receiving and saluting the colours being over, each Battalion fired three vollies in honor of the birthday of our Gracious Sovereign, which were performed remarkably well, and with the greatest steadiness.

This new Corps, so lately levied, made a very respectable appearance, and were extremely steady under arms.

In the evening, an elegant entertainment was given by Lieutenant Colonel Kyan, and many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank.

The company separated at a late hour, highly pleased with the conviviality of the evening, and gratified by the hospitality and polite attention of the Commanding Officer.

The 21st June 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 28th May 1804.]

The adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced on Thursday last before the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Sulivan, Knight, and his associates, Alexander Adamson, Charles Joseph Briscoe, and James Kinloch, Esquires, Aldermen.

On this occasion we are sorry to say that the calendar comprised two indictments for murder, one of which exhibited another melancholy instance resulting from the too frequent practice of duelling, a practice which the law has often attempted to restrain, but without effect. We are not enabled to lay before the public the particulars of the unfortunate catastrophe, but we understand that a Bill for murder having been found against two of the gentlemen (a principal and his second), they were yesterday tried for the offence, when, after a long and patient investigation, the Jury brought in their verdict—"Not Guilty."

To His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *Governor General &c., &c., &c., Fort William, 12th July* 1804.

MY LORD,—The British inhabitants of the province of Behar, and of the cities of Patna and Dacca, have done me the honor, as Chairman of the late Meeting at Calcutta, of entrusting to me to convey to your Excellency their sentiments of congratulation on the recent great events in Hindustan and the Deccan.

Their sentiments are expressed in the accompanying original letters,* which I consider it to be my duty to lay before your Excellency:—

A letter from Sherman Bird, Esq., Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and from the British inhabitants of the city of Dacca and its environs.

A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq., Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and from the British inhabitants of the Province of Behar.

A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq., Senior Judge, &c., &c.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Sd.) P. SPEKE.

Calcutta, 11th April 1804.

THE 21ST JULY 1804.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave, previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*, Captain G. Richardson, *Dover Castle*—St. Helena and Bengal; Henry Pendows, *Temeraire*—Asia, Coast and Bay. Captain J. Timbrill, of the *Lord Hawkesbury*, and Searles Wood, of the *Worcester*, were sworn into their respective commands.

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* Letters omitted.

The 16th August 1804.

[From the *Madras Government Gazette*, 20th July 1804.]

Address of the Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam, presented to Major General the Hon'ble A. Wellesely, *Commanding the Troops in Mysore, &c., &c., on his return from the Field.*

We the Native inhabitants of Seringapatam have reposed for five auspicious years under the shadow of your protection. We have felt, even during your absence, in the midst of battle and of victory, that your care for our prosperity had been extended to us in as ample a manner as if no other object had occupied your mind. We are preparing to perform in our several castes the duties of thanksgiving and of sacrifice to the preserving God, who has brought you back in safety, and we present ourselves in person to express our joy.

As your labours have been crowned with victory, so may your repose be graced with honors. May you long continue personally to dispense to us that full stream of security and happiness which we first received with wonder, and continue to enjoy with gratitude; and when greater affairs shall call you from us, may the God of all castes and all nations deign to hear with favor our humble and constant prayers, for your health, your glory, and your happiness.

(Sd.) MEER HUSAN FIAZEE.
„ HUBBEEBULLA.
„ POOTOO BAUL SETTE.
„ RUSHINLALLA.

In behalf of all inhabitants.

Seringapatam,
The 16th July 1804.

The 16th August 1804.

Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley arrived off the Sandheads on the 8th of August, in His Majesty's sloop the *Victor*; General Wellesley was accompanied by Captain Berkeley, Assistant Adjutant General in Mysore, Lieutenant Close, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Campbell, Major of Brigade.

At Saugor, Major General Wellesley was met by Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary, and by Captain Doveton, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, who had proceeded down the river to conduct

Major General Wellesley to Fort William. Major General Wellesley arrived in the *Charlotte* yacht at Garden Reach, on the night of the 11th August.

Early in the morning of the 12th, the Governor General, attended by the Officers of his suite, embarked on board the Soonamookee, in conformity to the intention signified in His Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, and proceeded down the river to meet Major General Wellesley.

Major General Wellesley arrived on board the Soonamookee at 10 o'clock A. M. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Soonamookee returned to her moorings near Chandpaul Ghaut. In passing the Fort, and returning to Calcutta, the Soonamookee was saluted from the Fort with nineteen guns.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Hon'ble Sir John Anstruther, Sir G. H. Barlow, and Mr. Udny, the Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, and Major General Dowdeswell, proceeded on board the Soonamookee, to meet Major General Wellesley.

The Governor General, accompanied by Major General Wellesley, the Hon'ble Sir John Anstruther, Sir George Barlow, Mr. Udny, &c., and the Officers of the Governor General's Staff, landed at the Governor General's Ghaut at 6 P. M. The Governor General was received by Major General Cameron, and the Staff of the Garrison of Fort William; all the principal Civil Officers of the Government; and the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta had also assembled to congratulate Major General Wellesley on his arrival; a vast concourse of Natives was present on this occasion.

A street of troops was formed from the Governor General's Ghaut to the north front of the Government House, through which the Governor General's carriages, with the Governor General, the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir George Barlow, Mr. Udny, Major General Dowdeswell, and the Governor General's suite, proceeded to the Government House; the Governor General was received with the usual honors, as he passed the different Corps.

On the arrival of Major General Wellesley at the Government House, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from Fort William; and in the evening, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Members of Council, &c., and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, dined at the Government House.

The 30th August 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 28th July 1804.]

On Wednesday last, the 25th instant, died at this place, the Nawaub Mirza Mehndi Âli Khan, Hushmut Jung Bahadur, at the age of fifty-one years.

Descended from one of the principal families in Khorasan, he came about twenty years ago into India, where from 1785 till 1795 he held employments of considerable trust under the administration of the Hon'ble East India Company in Benares; all of which he resigned, shortly after the abolition of the Residency in that province, and was subsequently appointed to the charge of the Company's commercial interests at Bushire, in which capacity, and more especially in that of Political Agent in Persia, he, in the years 1798 and 1799, rendered services of such critical importance, as to attract the approbation and concurrent applause of the British Government both at home and abroad. He was afterwards temporarily withdrawn from that scene to assist in the Red Sea and on the coast of Arabia, in the preparations for the glorious and ever memorable expedition from India to Egypt; whence returning to Bushire, his services were finally requited by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, by a pension settled on himself, and partly secured in reversion to his two sons, to whom little else is left for their support.

Having received an excellent education, he was fully conversant in the literature of his country, and probably one of the very few of his nation, able, from possessing a knowledge of its former language, to have thrown light on the imperfect information that has been handed down to us respecting the old dynasties of the Persian Empire, and to have reconciled, as far as so desirable an object may now be attainable, the many perplexing discordancies between the accounts left by the ancient Greek Historians, and the more modern narratives of the same periods by the Mahommedan writers, whose works comprehend all that is now easily accessible, of the occurrences in that large portion of Asia, previous to the era of the Arabian Legislator.

With the view of mitigating, as far as possible, the severe distress to which the calamity of the season has exposed the poorer classes of people in Poonah and its vicinity, we understand that a subscription is now on foot among the British and Native inhabitants of this place, patronized by the Lady of the Recorder, and at her Ladyship's laudable suggestion, adopted by the Members of Government, under whose superintendence the proceeds of this praiseworthy contribution are to be

transmitted, for the purpose of being appropriated in such manner as may be most conducive to the alleviation of misery. The respectable support which this benevolent plan has received in its outset, added to the humane and charitable objects it is intended to embrace, will, we are persuaded, ensure a ready co-operation from this community—a community never yet deaf to the voice of affliction, and particularly where the welfare of members of their fellow-creatures is so essentially interested.

THE 30TH AUGUST 1804.

Patriotic Fund, Lloyd's, 12th March 1804.

MY LORD,—By direction of the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, I forward you fifty copies of the report of their proceedings from the commencement of the Institution to the first day of the present month, which they request you will have the goodness to distribute in such manner as you think best calculated to promote the beneficial object it has in view.

This report will show that the Committee pay that tribute to the distinguished traits of bravery recorded by the Commanders-in-Chief in Foreign Stations, which their merits demand. Far as British valour extends, British liberality follows the footsteps of her heroes, rewards their gallant achievements, assuages the anguish of their wounds; or, if they fall in their country's cause, embalms their memory and alleviates their loss to those who were dear to them.

It would be a waste of words to recommend to your Lordship an Institution that so strongly recommends itself to every patriotic mind. The Committee doubt not that the enthusiasm with which it has been supported in the mother country, will be equally felt in every dependency of the Empire; and that your best influence will be exerted in carrying it into effect. They beg leave to suggest, whether a subscription may not be opened at your Presidency, and the money collected be remitted to and placed under the charge of the general Committee here; leaving it, however, to your own discretion, and that of those whom you may join with you in this great work, to decide on such mode as may be considered best adapted to the purposes of this Institution.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd.) F. BARING,

To the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *&c. &c. &c.* *Chairman.*

The 6th September 1804.

From the *Bombay Courier*, 4th August 1804.]

Among the ordinary records of miscellaneous occurrences, it has seldom fallen to our lot to detail one of a more melancholy nature, or exhibiting more confirmed symptoms of barbarism and depravity, than the following account of a murder and rape, which we understand to have taken place in the city of Surat in the month of February last:—

About nine o'clock on the night of the 29th of that month, a report was made to the Judge and Magistrate, by a person named Shunker Hemraj Bhattia, a Tolaty, or Weighman, that his daughter, Dewally, a beautiful young girl, between ten and eleven years old, whom her mother had sent into the bazar in the afternoon, had not appeared since; that every effort had been used by her relatives to trace her, but without avail. At the time she left the house she had on gold and silver ornaments to the value of upwards of one hundred and fifty rupees, and as it seemed, from the testimony of her father and mother, that her excursions seldom extended beyond a small distance from home, the Judge and Magistrate with his accustomed vigilance ordered the search to be renewed by some of the Officers of the Court, in and about that neighbourhood; still, however, no tidings were had of the unfortunate girl until the 2nd of March, when her body was found naked and strangled in a ditch near the Mecca gate; and from the report of the Surgeon who was immediately deputed to examine it, it could not have been many hours since she was murdered. As the body was despoiled of the ornaments, the only hope of discovering the perpetrators of the atrocious murder was through the means of those jewels and the clothes which she had worn, and accordingly a warrant was issued to search all the houses in the neighbourhood, which search, however, was not attended with any satisfactory result; the next expedient resorted to was the offer of a reward of five hundred rupees to any person who would give such information that the offender or offenders might be prosecuted to conviction; in the interim, however, there was one house in the neighbourhood which most attracted suspicion; it belonged to three brothers, Mahomedans, who dwelt there with their families; the two elder were men of sober habits, but the character of the youngest named Jumaul, was notoriously profligate.

On the 11th of March, some hopes were entertained of a development of this horrid catastrophe, from the unexpected appearance of the deceased's petticoat, which, in drawing water from a well, a Parsee boy

brought up with his pot, and upon being shown to the father of the girl, was recognized by him. The boy and his mother were put under strict examination, but nothing appearing to criminate them, they were shortly released.

Thus matters remained in dark and impenetrable mystery until the 20th of April; the interval was however employed in every means which human judgment or foresight could anticipate as affording a probability of some discovery. On that day a widow woman named Chandboo gave information to some of the Native Officers of the Surat Adawlut, "that one Fyzun Boo, who lived behind Jumaul's house, had told her that on the evening when the Bhattia's daughter was lost, she had seen Jumaul and a person named Umole take her in at the back door, as she was returning from the ditch, where she had been performing some of the offices of nature; and two nights after carry out her body and throw it into the same place."

The persons before whom Chandboo had given this information, were accordingly deputed to examine Fyzun Boo (the person from whom it had been derived), and she accordingly confirmed having herself seen Jumaul take the girl in alive, and two nights afterwards carry her out dead, relating also other circumstances, which, when added to the well-known flagitious character which Jumaul bore, tended considerably to enhance the suspicion against him; an Officer of the Adawlut with a requisite number of constables was accordingly sent to Jumaul's house, with directions to make every person in it prisoners. On the morning of the 23rd of April, Jumaul was brought to the Adawlut; also a dancing girl who lived with him, named Umole; a slave girl, a companion of her's, named Ujub; a boy who lived with Jumaul as a servant, named Delawar, and a friend, named Abdul Rehman. Shortly after they had been in the Adawlut, Ujub, who was the companion of the dancing girl, declared "that she had gone to the window, to throw away some prawn skins, and saw Jumaul take the deceased in at his back door, and carry her up stairs into his apartment; that at night he took her down into a room below, and committed a rape upon her; for she (the informant) heard her cries, and three days after the murder of the girl, she saw Zenub, the mother of Jumaul, bury the jewels of the deceased under a chest." Umole, the dancing girl, declared also, "that Jumaul had taken the Bhattia's daughter into his house, and had given her four pice worth of an intoxicating electuary called *majoom*, and afterwards carried her into another apartment; that the next night Jumaul strangled the girl, stripped off her jewels, and gave them to his mother Zebun; that Jumaul then tied the

body on his back, and covering it with quilt, went with Abdul Rehman and Delawar, and threw it into a ditch; and that seven nights afterwards, Delawar took the girl's petticoat, which had been concealed in different places, and flung it into the well." Delawar declared when interrogated, "that on the night of the loss of Dewally (the deceased), he heard the women of the family and Jumaul's brother talking of his having brought the girl into the house; that he saw her there next morning sitting on a chest, and that the following night Jumaul prepared a cord to strangle her, and sent him (the informant) out to buy beetlenut; that when he returned he saw the girl lying dead, and presently after Jumaul with his friend, Abdul Rehman, tied the body on his own shoulders, and setting his friend and the informant to watch, carried it out and flung it into the ditch; and seven nights afterwards gave him the murdered girl's petticoat to throw into the well."

Abdool Rehman admitted "that he had been to Jumaul's house the second night after the loss of the Bhattia's daughter, and found Jumaul at the door with the body on his back; that he and Delawar went with him to the ditch, where he flung the body down; that they then all returned to Jumaul's house, and presently after, he, Abdul Rehman, went home to his own house." Zenub, the mother of Jumaul, disavowed all knowledge of the circumstances, but Suliman, a slave of Jumaul's eldest brother, confirmed the circumstances of the dead body being carried and thrown into the ditch, and the petticoat into the well.

On the 24th of April, Umole, the dancing girl, offered to point out the fatal cord; constables were accordingly sent to the house with her and Ujub, and at their indication brought away two cords, one of which was found above stairs in the room where Jumaul slept, and another in a room below; upon inspection it appeared that the rope brought from Jumaul's bed room, had a knot in it, containing a long hair of the head, and in another place, a tinge of blood, and Umole pointed it out as the fatal string with which the girl had been strangled; the Municipal Surgeon who had an opportunity of seeing this cord, considered it as corresponding with the bruise on the neck of the girl, and a slight wound of the flesh, which he had observed in one part.

On the 5th of April, Ujub, the companion of Umole, was selected as the person least likely of the whole family to have an interest in suppressing what she knew, and hopes being held out to her of experiencing clemency herself upon condition that she unreservedly disclosed all she knew of this dire catastrophe, she, after some hesitation, avowed her confidence in that encouragement, and related, "that on the day when

the Bhattia's daughter disappeared, the girl came into the neighbourhood at five o'clock to purchase some cotton, and went on a necessary occasion to the ditch, from whence she returned to a cotton seller's shop close to Jumaul's house; and by his desire, Umole got her into the back door upon the temptation of giving her sweetmeats; that the informant saw this as she went to the window to throw out some prawn skins; Jamaul carried the girl up stairs, and seated her upon a chest, while he went out and brought four pice worth of *majoom*, which, under the deceit of its being sweetmeats, he gave the girl to eat; when the girl was completely stupified, Jumaul took her up in his arms, and carried her into a room below, whence about nine o'clock the informant heard the girl's lamentable cries, as Jumaul was forcibly ravishing her; when he had accomplished his purpose he came up stairs. The next day Jumaul observed to the whole house, namely, his mother, Zenub, his brothers, Mahomedjee and Funnoo, their wives, Sakeema and Kuneena, his sister, Chand Bebee, his wife Hajee, Umole, above mentioned, Sulameh, a slave girl, Delawar, Abdul Rehman, Soliman, his slave, and to the informant, that to keep the girl longer alive, and in the house, would bring on disgrace, and therefore it would be advisable at night to strangle her; at midnight, therefore, in presence of all the above-mentioned persons, while Delawar held the girl's feet, and Abdul Rehman her head, Jumaul put a noose round her neck and tightened it, till the girl after convulsing for about ten minutes, expired. Umole then took off the ornaments from the ears, nose, arms, and legs of the body, and those of the neck Jumaul himself took off, and tying them all up in a handkerchief delivered them to Umole, and she put them into a chest; after this, Jamaul tied the body on his shoulders, and covering himself with a quilt, went in company with Abdul Rehman, Soliman, and Delawar, and flung it into the ditch, and they then returned home."

In addition to the preceding particulars, which we have detailed with as much accuracy as circumstances would admit, there are many others forcibly corroborative of the degrees of guilt in which the several parties were implicated in respect to this unprecedented act of barbarity; but we imagine sufficient has already been advanced to appeal to the very feelings of humanity. We shall therefore, for the present, dismiss so melancholy a subject, in the hope of being able to follow it up hereafter by announcing that all the parties who bore a share in this vile and infamous transaction, have suffered that exemplary punishment to which the horrid enormity of their offences so justly exposes them.

The 27th September 1804.

The commemoration of the glorious and memorable battle of Assaye, was celebrated on Sunday the 23rd September 1804, at the Government House, where a grand dinner was given to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Major General Wellesley, the Envoy from Bagdad, and to all the principal Civil and Military Officers and British inhabitants of Calcutta. The toasts of "Major General Wellesley; the Army of the Deccan, and the memory of the Batte of Assaye; with our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, and the Army in Hindustan," were drank with enthusiasm.

The bands of the Governor General and of His Majesty's 22nd Regiment played martial airs during the entertainment; and at sun-set, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the battle of Assaye.

The Governor General and Major General Wellesley attended divine service in the morning of the 23rd at the Old Church, when a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Reverend Mr. Brown.

The 27th September 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 25th August 1804.]

Accounts from Surat mention, that on Monday last, Jamaul the prisoner, who had been the principal actor in the horrid and melancholy scene recorded in our paper of the 4th instant, was publicly executed in that city. An immense concourse of spectators attended on the occasion; there did not appear the smallest symptoms of tumult or discontent, but on the contrary, the atrocity of his guilt seemed to have made a very general impression, and it is hoped the just punishment he received will operate so salutary an effect as to prevent the recurrence of any crime so flagitious in its nature.

Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, 27th September 1804.

[From the *Monthly Review* for February 1804.]

Essays by the students of the College of Fort William in Bengal; to which are added the thesis pronounced at the public disputations in the Oriental Languages on the 6th February 1802, 8vo. pages 228, Calcutta, printed at the Hon'ble Company's Press, imported by Debrett, London.

The death of the much lamented Sir William Jones has justly been considered as a great loss by all lovers of Oriental research; and for some time it seemed to have created a stagnation in this interesting and laudable pursuit. It will give pleasure, therefore, to the literary public, to be informed that fresh exertions have made their welcome appearance; and we shall obtain general assent when we observe that the small volume, which we now announce, may be considered as one of the most interesting that has lately fallen into our hands. It not only proclaims the commencement of an institution which promises to be of the utmost importance, whether we regard the glory and interests of the parent state, the welfare of the dependent provinces, or the general extension of learning, but is itself the auspicious and grateful fruit of its establishment. In every syllable of the praise bestowed on the founder by the ingenious pupils of the Eastern seminary, we most cordially join. All lovers of letters, throughout the world, will cheerfully own their obligations to the Marquis Wellesley, with whom this splendid and most useful design originated, and by whose active exertions it has been carried into execution. If it continues to be ably conducted, and to be properly superintended, it will insure to its patron more certain and more permanent glory than the additions of empire and the increased security of our former possessions which have been effected under his administration.

Youth are now expected to acquire the languages, and to make themselves acquainted with the laws, the manners, and customs of the people over whom they are to exercise rule, on the very scene of their future exertions, where every thing around them will tend to quicken them to diligence, and animate them to perseverance. Thus, on their arrival in India, instead of immediately having set before them examples of profligacy, of extortion, and of avarice, they are to serve their noviciate in a situation in which their minds are to be imbued with sentiments of honor; in which they will be taught to venerate the maxims of justice, and to respect the sanctions of religion; in which they will learn to cherish liberal and enlarged views; and in which, in short, they will be formed to command the respect and to secure the attachment of the people with whom they are to hold intercourse. Hence there will be at least a probability of their issuing forth with feelings which will render them anxious to promote the glory and power of the mother country, to support the reputation of the national character, and to benefit the districts entrusted to their administration. The juvenile productions before us furnish ground for expectations thus flattering. Though it be congenial to youth, properly trained, to form views thus exalted, and to foster intentions thus pure,

the dangers which await this excellent bent and temper of mind, when they come to mix with the world, and to engage in the affairs of life, cannot be unknown to us; seldom, indeed, does it happen that they do not materially suffer; but the instances are equally rare in which they suddenly disappear, or in which they are ever wholly annihilated. Making every allowance which the experience of the most wary can require, we are still justified in expecting, from a discipline such as we have stated, very important and essential benefits, favorable to the welfare of the subject and to the permanent authority of the ruling state.

To behold the victor bowing to the institutions, laws, and manners of the conquered people, and labouring to render their dialects familiar to him, in order to avoid offending their prejudices, that he may be better able to learn their complaints, and to redress their grievances—this is a novel sight, and highly gratifying to every lover of humanity: it is a policy above all praise, a policy of which Britain sets the example, and on which she may justly pride herself. May she pursue it, and ever persevere in it! It is also gratifying to contemplate this institution, as it engages youth in an early, regular, and systematical study of the several dialects of the East. May we not expect that, among them, there will arise those who will clear up whatever can be known of the antiquities, history, polity, science, letters, arts, customs, and manners of this most interesting portion of the Globe, the cradle of mankind, the fountain of knowledge and civilization. Of this glory Great Britain ought to be ambitious. The world has a right to require this service from her; it is a province most probably her own; and if she duly fills it, she may lay the literate of every country under obligations, while, at the same time, she advances her own political interests.

Though we highly applaud this condescension on the part of the conqueror, we cannot help observing that a pardonable national vanity would be indulged, and we do not perceive that any maxim of policy would suffer, if we were to encourage the natives, by gentle and inoffensive methods, to acquire our language, to study our literature, and to cultivate our sciences and arts. That this practice would prove injurious to the Indians no one will contend; and that it cannot prejudice us, we conceive is clearly shown in the pages of this volume: where it is demonstrated that it is our interest to promote their mental cultivation, as well as every other measure which may advance their happiness. Acting on this plan, we may look to glory far more durable than that can possibly be which is founded on our civil power; for in that case it may happen that monuments of our genius, of our wisdom, and of our

justice, may live and flourish in these distant regions, when every trace of our political authority may have long disappeared.

The perusal of this collection awakens the recollection of, and as it were carries us back to, that enviable period of human life, when we beheld nature arrayed in her best dress; when hope is sanguine, when our prospects are gay, when the bosom beats high to the calls of honour and the dictates of virtue, when temptation has not yet led astray, nor disappointment soured the temper, nor the conflicts of the world sobered our views and chilled our expectations. The specimens of the fine glow of elevated sentiment which these pages display, we wish that our limits would permit us to insert: but a highly moral turn is not the sole praise of these compositions; they are in a literary and intellectual point of view highly creditable to the direction of the institution, as well as to the talents and attainments of the young candidates. A few extracts will enable our readers to form their own judgment of them, together with the temper and views by which the pupils of this seminary are actuated.

The contents of the volume are as follow:—

Essay on the advantages of an academical Institution in India, by Mr. Martin. On the same by Mr. Elliott. On the same, by Mr. Bayley. Essay on the best means of acquiring a knowledge of the manners and customs of the Natives of India, by Mr. Hamilton. On the same, by Mr. Martin. On the same, by Mr. Metcalfe. Essay on the character and capacity of the Asiatics, and particularly of the Natives of Hindoostan, by Mr. Wood. On the same, by Mr. Martin. On the same, by Mr. Newnham. Thesis pronounced at the disputation in the Persian Language, by Mr. Lovett. Translation of the foregoing by the same. Thesis pronounced at the disputation in the Bengalee Language, by Mr. Martin. Translation of the foregoing by the same. Thesis pronounced at the disputation in the Hindoostanee Language, by Mr. Bayley. Translation of the foregoing by the same.

Some passages in the Essay by Mr. Elliott show the worthy aspirations cherished by these ingenious young men.

"If" (says he) "we have much to teach, we have also much to learn. Asia was of all parts of the world the first peopled, the first civilized. While the European world were hordes of barbarians, learning and science flourished in high perfection in the East: in some branches, probably to a greater degree of excellence than has ever been since attained. Here we may expect traces of primeval customs and manners, and here seek the

origin of all ancient institutions. Strenuous as have been the exertions of a few individuals, it must be perceived how very inadequate they have been to the attainment of so great an object as that of collecting the rich treasures of knowledge scattered over almost every part of Asia. The poets, historians, and statesmen of the East, claim our admiration and respect, for the flowery elegance and classic purity of their language; the dignified notions of mortality; their deep and extensive knowledge of mankind; and the energy and sublimity of their sentiments. The history, ancient and modern, of so vast a region cannot fail of being peculiarly interesting, though, like all others, frequently involved in darkness and fable. The similarity of their rites and ceremonies, customs and manners, to what we know of those of former times from the sacred writings, is extremely striking; and their superstitions will, in many instances, be discovered flowing from the primeval religion, but through corrupted channels. Their antiquities present an ample field to the curious traveller, wherein he may trace the progress of the arts, and the grandeur and declension of empires; and in astronomy, such striking proofs of their former knowledge are yet extant, as with reason to astonish the most learned of the moderns.

"I cannot omit to observe two circumstances which will tend very greatly to conciliate to the British Government the good will and esteem of the Natives of India, and which may be ranked among the principal advantages of this Institution.

"The first is, the great patronage which is hereby extended to Natives of learning and abilities. India has been long descending by slow degrees into the gulph of barbarism and ignorance; and learning and the arts have been gradually falling into disrepute and obscurity. The ample field which this Institution proposes to itself, comprehending the languages, literature, arts, and sciences of all the more polished nations of Asia, will not fail in a few years to assemble the most learned men from all parts, by affording them suitable encouragement. Nor does it end here. The student will come into active life with a taste for Eastern literature, and extend that patronage so happily begun; the shoots of science will again spring up and flourish, and the East will regain its once well merited celebrity.

"The other circumstance I had to mention, is the conviction which will be afforded to the natives of India, of the earnest desire of the Supreme Government, that they may not be ruled by men, ignorant of the genius of the country and its inhabitants; but by those who, from a regular course of diligence and study have attained a perfect knowledge

of the subject. This will inspire a confidence that the laws will be administered with justice and impartiality; that every respect will be shown to their usages and customs, and every indulgence to their prejudices; in fine, they will cease to consider themselves as a conquered people, and unite with one soul in a general wish for the permanency and prosperity of the British Empire."

Equally worthy and benevolent are the views of Mr. Bayley.

"By the laudable exertions of individuals, many beauties of Arabic and Persian poetry have been transplanted into British soil, which even under the evident disadvantage of a foreign dress, afford pleasure and gratification to the most fastidious taste. From the fountains of Sanskrit and Hinduwee poetry, little has yet been exhibited to our view; but from that little we may with safety judge, that the former possesses the strength of Sophocles, with the magnificence of Pindar; and that in the latter will be found all the elegance of Ovid, joined to the sweetness of Theocritus.

"The literary advantages of this Institution, however, will not be favourable to us alone, for to it may Asia owe those benefits for which civilized Europe was once indebted to Arabia; the revival of her extinguished spirit of literature, and the preservation of her repositories of learning; still more grateful would it be if we should be enabled to claim the additional merit of restoring, to history, the useful refinements of philosophy; to poetry, the wholesome restrictions of judgment; and to general literature, a proper application of its treasures, and a just perception of its beauties."

Mr. Metcalfe, insisting on the necessity of skill in the dialects of the East, as a principal mode of acquiring a knowledge of the manners and customs of its inhabitants, observes that,

"There are other sources of information, in the perusal of books in all tongues, particularly our own, which treat of the inhabitants of India. There are numerous works of this description, whence much important knowledge may be extracted. It is however proper to mention those that deserve the greatest recommendation. The Asiatic Researches hold the first place, as in these volumes the learning and genius of the East may be said to be combined. The works of Sir William Jones speak for themselves; yet his translation of the Institutes of Menu will be found most advantageous. In his preface, he assigns as a reason for the publication, the necessity of being acquainted with laws congenial to the disposition and habits, to the religious prejudices, and approved immemorial usages of the people for whom they were enacted; and con-

formable, as far as the natives are affected by them, to the opinions and manners of the natives themselves; an object which cannot possibly be attained until those manners and opinions can be accurately and full known. These observations will apply with the same effect to Halhed's translation of the ordinations of the Brahmins containing knowledge, very essential in our enquiry into Oriental habits and laws: Maurice's Indian Antiquities afford very extensive instruction; and much rational information may be collected from the Arabian Nights and other Eastern Tales, which probably afford the truest portrait of Asiatic manners we have in our possession. This work, which, as children, we have all heard with such fixed attention and rapturous delight, on account of the pleasing and interesting narration, is well worthy our notice, as men, as disclosing to curious observation the inmost recesses of Indian customs and belief. The more minute our investigation, the more fruitful shall we find the soil; the produce of which must always afford a recompense equal to the labor we employ in reaping it. It would be impossible to notice all the works of this nature, which would be found valuable in their contents, and interesting to the proposed enquiry; but an attention to those above mentioned, and such others as a discriminating mind might point out as proper objects of our choice, would render very essential assistance to our pursuit."

The information with respect to the Natives, contained in the following extract from Mr. Newnham's Essay, induces us to insert it:—

"When writing on the progress of national refinement, how is a standard for civility to be fixed? It has been generally accounted, that those countries alone are civilized, where laws have been framed for the protection of life and for the safety of property. That country, therefore, can never be called civilized, where the priest stands before the altar of his idol, with his hands reeking with the blood of his newly slaughtered victim; whose laws permit the son to expose to the flood the being who gave him birth, when oppressed by years, and unable to labor for the support of life; where the youthful widow is compelled to finish a short life upon the pile of her deceased husband, or else must survive his loss in ignominy or servitude; where human sacrifices are offered up to appease the demon of destruction; and where the woman who has been long barren, offers her first born to her God, by exposing it to the birds and beasts of prey, or suffering it to be carried away by the flood of the Ganges.*

* "Many of these unnatural cruelties were perpetrated publicly in the presence of Europeans at the last Hindu festival, in the Island of Saugor, in December 1801." [This Note appears in the original.]

"The Indians at present under the British dominion, particularly those near to the seats of Government, appear inclined to dismiss many of their prejudices. The richer Hindoos in particular, affect to despise many of their former customs, to which the destructive persecutions of the Mahomedans only served to rivet their affections. They however rather copy the follies, than the virtues of Europeans, and endeavour to excel them in luxury and expense, rather than in knowledge. They have acquired the same freedom of behaviour, without the generosity and independence of spirit; and they are more eager in the acquirement of riches, without the same enterprise and honesty of principle. To over-reach the stranger by the lowest artifices of despicable chicane and intrigue, is considered by the trading Hindoo as his calling. If the passion have not the same influence over him as over the more vigorous and impetuous European, the influence of the virtues is still less. If he is less quick in resenting injuries, he is utterly insensible to every feeling of gratitude. To vegetate in sloth is the delight of the Hindoo: and he is never roused to exertion but by the calls of necessity, or to gratify his ruling passion, avarice. He is dastardly in spirit, and will seldom stand a contest with an open foe; but is rather inclined to injure his enemy secretly. When transported with anger, he vents his rage with feminine impotence in the vilest and foulest reproaches; but this fury is quickly damped, if likely to be resented by force.

"The Hindoo has a strong propensity to indulge in the luxury of the palate. Though prohibited by his laws from feeding on the flesh of animals, he feasts luxuriously on *ghee* and spices; and quaffs with delight the drugs with which he gives fresh relish to the naturally powerful effects of tobacco."

It has been the fashion to dwell with raptures on the humanity and mildness of the Hindoos. But can *that* people be called humane or mild, who can with unmoved countenance and unfeeling hearts behold the tortures of their nearest relatives perishing in the flames, or drowning in the Ganges? Frendship indeed appears to have little power over their hearts; and the tender ties, which bind an offspring to a parent, are frequently forgotten. The ambition of the Hindoo is moderate, and he bears a stain on his honour with great calmness provided he has thereby increased his wealth. The generous spirit of independence never warms his cold and timorous breast; he crouches with the most abject servitude and flattery to his superiors, and is treated in the same manner by his dependents, over whom he takes every opportunity to tyrannize. This indeed has been ever so much the character of the Hindoo, that the Mahomedans always found him the best instrument for oppressing his

own countrymen. The chief consistency of conduct in the Hindoo is his strict observance of the tenets of his religion; the daily ceremony of ablution and prayers he never neglects, and there is no penance which he will not undergo, to appease his angry gods. Different tribes differ much in their dispositions and in their superstitions: the Bengalese perhaps of all the tribes, are the least enterprizing and bold, and more the slaves of prejudice. The Poligars of the Peninsula, the Marhattas, Nairs, and Seiks are all different classes of Hindoos, bound by laws peculiar to themselves, and are resolute and warlike tribes.

In the thesis of Mr. Bayley, delivered in Hindoostanee, he shows that this language is the most useful of all those which are spoken in India:—

"It is compounded of the Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, or Bhakha, which last appears to have been in former ages the current language of Hindoostan.

"Owing in some measure to the intercourse of the merchants of Arabia with this country, but more particularly to the frequent invasions of it *by* the Moosulmans, and their ultimate settlement in it, a considerable number of Arabic and Persian words became engrafted on the original language of the natives, and out of this mixture arose a new language, the Hindoostanee, like a modern superstructure on an ancient foundation.

"By degrees it assumed its present appearance and estimation; and the Court of Delhi made choice of it, as the medium in all affairs depending on colloquial intercourse. Hence its influence gradually spread abroad so widely, that it became universally used in the Courts of the Moosulman princes. Many of the Native inhabitants also grew familiarized to it, and used it in all concerns, the validity of which did not depend upon written documents."

This language is divisible into three distinct dialects:—

"In the first, or pristine dialect, there is a smaller admixture of foreign words; hence this is more nearly related to the original dialects of the country.

"In the second, or familiar dialect, the number of foreign words bears nearly an equal proportion to the original ones.

"In the third, or court dialect, Arabian and Persian words are by far the most numerous.

"In the whole of the vast country of Hindoostan, scarce any Moosulman will be found, who does not understand and speak the Hindoostanee.

"Every Hindoo also of any distinction, or who has the least connection either with the Moosulman or the British Government, is, according to his situation, acquainted, more or less, with this language.

"It is moreover the general medium by which many persons of various foreign nations settled in Hindoostan communicate their wants and ideas to each other. Of the truth of this indeed, we ourselves are an evidence, as are the Portuguese, Dutch, French, Danes, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Georgians, Persians, Moghuls, and Chinese.

"In almost all the armies of India, this appears to be the universally used language, even though many of the individuals composing them be better acquainted with the dialects peculiar to their respective districts.

"Nearly from Cape Comorin to Cabool, a country about 2,000 miles in length, and 1,400 in breadth within the Ganges, few persons will be found in any large villages or towns which have ever been conquered or much frequented by Moosulmans, who are not sufficiently conversant in the Hindoostanee: and in many places beyond the Ganges, this language is current and familiar."

In dismissing this truly acceptable publication, we shall only add that our curious readers will derive from its perusal very great pleasure and satisfaction.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1804.

The following description of the honors conferred by the Emperor Shah Aulum, on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as stated in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 2nd of October, may be acceptable to our readers:—

The diginity of the Mahee and Moratib, to which also the privilege of beating the Nobut was annexed, was usually granted by the Emperors of Hindoostan to persons of the highest rank in the empire, such as the Vizier, and the Bukshee, or Commander-in-Chief.

The following is a description of the Mahee or fish:—

The head of a large fish is fashioned in copper, and gilt. The body and tail of the fish are formed of silk, and fixed to the head. The

whole is then fixed upon a long staff, and carried upon an elephant, which, together with these insignia, is presented to the person on whom this dignity is conferred.

The Moratib (an Arabic word, and the plural of Rootba, a degree) consists of a ball of copper, gilt, encircled by a jhallar or fringe of about two feet long, and placed on a long pole; and like the Mahee borne on an elephant.

The mode of granting the Nobut is as follows:—

Two small Nobuts or drums of silver are formed, each about the size of a thirty-two pound shot, of which the apertures are covered with parchment. These are hung upon the neck of the person on whom the Nobut is conferred, and are struck a few times. That person then becomes a Sahib-i-Nobut, and he has drums made upon the proper scale, which are beaten five times in the course of four and twenty hours. The drums of the Nobut, placed on an elephant, accompany the Mahee and Moratib on a march.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1804.

London, 1st May.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted to the East India Company 250 boys, to assist in navigating their trade to the East Indies, on the condition that they are to be given up to the Commander-in-Chief on that station on their arrival there.

THE 16TH OCTOBER 1804.

On the 14th instant, an Overland Despatch was received from England, which brings London Newspapers down to the 5th June 1804.

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 25th September 1804].

The following are the particulars of a robbery which took place near Baroda, on the evening of the 22nd ultimo. At half past seven o'clock P. M., as Lieutenant Heard, the line Adjutant in Guzerat, with Mr. Williams, of the Civil Service, and Mr. James Urquhart (a young entleman of six years of age, son to Major Urquhart), were returning

in a buggy from Chawny, a village two short coss from the cantonments near Baroda, they were attacked by a party of Bheels armed with swords, bows, and arrows; having seized the horse's head, they rushed to the wheels of the carriage with their bows strung; the assaulted party disentangled themselves from the buggy, and leaped upon the road. Mr. Williams luckily effected his escape by getting over a hedge which bounded the road, and was vainly pursued by some of the Banditti. Four of the standing party closed on Lieutenant Heard, who parried several cuts; the swords of the robbers being slung to their wrists, they dropped the points and had recourse to their bow, when pressing the arrows towards Mr. Heard's and the little boy's breasts, vehemently demanded money; Mr. Heard assured them he had not a rupee; they then insisted on his delivering his clothes, and he was accordingly stripped of his coat, waistcoat, sash, and hat; not satisfied with the booty (Mr. Heard evaded giving up the remaining articles of his dress) they loudly called "Rupee, Rupee"; Mr. Heard then fortunately diverted their attention by directing to the buggy, which they instantly (leaving him and the child) went to search, no doubt supposing that there was some concealed treasure, Mr. Heard finding himself free by this manœuvre, took the child upon his shoulders, and in his dismantled condition, expecting immediate pursuit, walked through the trees that flanked the ravine; he had not proceeded far, when he heard the noise of carriage wheels approaching, he concluded it was the buggy, and advancing to the road, had no small pleasure in stopping the horse and with the child getting into the carriage, as from his lameness he would with much difficulty have made the cantonments. He had gone about half a mile, when he saw men stationed near the road behind fascines; they looked out, but perhaps perceiving him despoiled, did not attempt any molestation; Mr. Williams also passed these fellows, who no doubt composed part of the gang.

Lieutenant Heard (having reported the circumstances to Colonel Grummont, the Commanding Officer of the Station), went that night with a party of sepoys in search of the freebooters, but did not come up with them; it appears they took the road to Chawny, as Lieutenant Heard's sash was found in that direction. Some armed Bheels were met lurking about Chawny, but as they belonged to the Sircar, and nothing appearing to justify suspicion, except their being out at that late hour, they were, on being recognised by the patrol, released. House robberies have frequently been committed in the cantonment, but no highway robberies before attempted, and it is conjectured, that this band had been laying in wait for some Natives of Chawny, who that morning

received a large sum of money for grain sold to the Commissary. The Bheels are very daring in their enterprize; not long ago, Captain Fallon's house was entered, although there was a guard stationed there; his bed-room plundered of several articles within twenty yards of a sentinel, who was over the colours of the Regiment, but they are so expert, that they can elude the most vigilant eye. The patrols from the Cantonments, although very active, they contrive to avoid.

It is hoped that the measures which have been adopted will end in the discovery of the offenders, and that by some severe example, depredations of this nature may be in future prevented.

NOTE.—It is well known that the Bheels were first reclaimed from robbery and lawlessness by the late Sir J. Outram.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1804.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—It is the opinion of several Medical gentlemen that the following case of St. Vitus's Dance, completely cured by galvanism, ought to be made public. Be so obliging, therefore, as to give it a place in your next *Gazette*.

The state of the case by Mr. Kelly is contained in a letter to me, of which the following is a copy:—

"DEAR SIR,—My assistance is required by Mrs. Durell, for a Miss Jane Willcocks, ten years of age, afflicted for two or three months past, with a disease called chorea, or dance of St. Vitus, which is a spasmodic affection of one side. The hand and foot are in constant involuntary motion. The hand is entirely useless, being unable to feed herself with it, nor has she any mode of restraining its unnatural action, than by holding it with the other. A spasm of the cheek, pulling the corner of the mouth in quick vibratory contractions towards the ear has been observed to take place frequently for the last fortnight. It is a disease that has at all times been of very difficult cure, and most frequently continues, in spite of every remedy, until the age of puberty, when it most commonly ceases spontaneously. I am inclined to think galvanism may be of service, therefore wish to try its effects in this case, but having no apparatus, must beg leave to solicit your kindness in the application of it on the occasion. Mrs. Durell, humanely and tenderly anxious for the recovery of the child, says, she will send her to your

house as often as may be necessary, and at such hours as may be most convenient to you; she has not taken any medicine, therefore a good subject for experiment.

"The poor girl has a strong claim on our humanity, for to be an unfortunate orphan is calamity sufficient, without the additional chance of dragging on a miserable and useless existence for some years to come.

"A compliance with my request will oblige,

DEAR SIR,
Yours respectfully,

CALCUTTA,
The 26th September 1804. } (Sd.) J. KELLY."

On the 2nd of October, I began to galvanize my little patient, and continued twice a day for about four weeks. For the first four or five days, the galvanic discharge was sent along both arms, the power from forty to fifty pair of metals. The shock was afterwards sent from the hand to the foot of the side affected. The foot, with the shoe off, was placed on a piece of tin-foil, sprinkled with salt water, and laid on the floor. To this was hooked one of the conducting wires, while the patient held or rather attempted to hold, the other conductor in her hand, for so violent, and so frequent were the motions of the hand, that I was obliged to hold it with the conductor in mine, to prevent its flourishes from oversetting one of the piles of the battery, which once would have happened, but for the timely interposition of a gentleman present. The power employed here was from sixty to eighty, and sometimes even a hundred pair. In this manner, with some trifling variations, the operation was continued to the end. About the middle of the second week, I thought, and at the end of it, I was certain that the motions of the hand were both less violent and less frequent. Before the end of it, she could both sew and thread her needle. In the third week, her recovery was rapid. Early in the fourth week, I had infinite satisfaction in learning, from Mrs. Durell, that every symptom of the disease had disappeared, and that the health of the poor girl had not only been completely restored, but even greatly improved. About ten or twelve minutes were employed in every application, with one or two intervals of two or three minutes. From one hundred to two hundred shocks were given at each visit, and never did any patient receive with more fortitude so many and so powerful shocks as this good natured little girl. When I sometimes took in, by stealth, the whole battery of a hundred pair, which gives a shock sufficient to make some of the stoutest of my male friends rub their elbows, and look comically at each other, my little patient only rebuked me with a smile.

Galvanism has, with me, been also successful in six cases of rheumatism, and three of palsy.

I shall probably take the liberty of troubling you, on some future occasion, with one or two of the most remarkable.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) J. DINWIDDIE.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th November 1804.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1804.

On Monday morning, the 12th instant, Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley (with his suite) embarked from the Governor General's Ghaut on board the *Charlotte* yacht under a salute of thirteen guns from the ramparts of Fort William, for the purpose of proceeding to the Bombay frigate, laying at Saugor for his reception. Major General Wellesley was attended to the ghaut by Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary, by the Officers of the Governor General's family, and by the Officers of the Staff of the Garrison of Fort William.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Major Generals St. John and Cameron, the principal Civil and Military Officers of Government, and British inhabitants of Calcutta, with a numerous party of ladies, breakfasted at the Government House, with General Wellesley, previous to his departure. After breakfast, Major General Wellesley was attended to his carriage by all the gentlemen assembled, for the purpose of manifesting the testimony of their respect and regard to this gallant and distinguished Officer.

Captain Sydenham, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, was appointed to attend Major General Wellesley to the Bombay frigate, which the General reached at ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th November. The General was received with the honors due to his rank and services, and the Bombay frigate sailed for Fort St. George at 2 P. M.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General was prevented by illness from being present on this occasion.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1804.

By accounts from Poonah, we are sorry to learn that the effects of the late famine are still unhappily perceptible in many parts of the country. In the village, at the top of the ghaut, near 100 dead bodies were seen lying, some of them to the door of their vacant houses. The weather of late has been uncommonly fine, and the heat not greater than is experienced in England.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1804.

Deaths.

On the 12th instant, in the Sunderbunds, on his way to Chittagong, for the recovery of his health, Mr. S. M. Lowder, late Examiner and French Translator in the Secret, Foreign, and Political Departments, and Secretary to the Native Hospital.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1804.

Supreme Court.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, was holden at the Supreme Court of Judicature, the second Session of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, for the present year, and also an Admiralty Session, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury :—

Henry Ramus, Esq., *Foreman.*

J. M. Taggart, Esq.
M. Lumsden, Esq.
C. Trower, Esq.
P. Maitland, Esq.
G. Abbott, Esq.
Henry St. G. Tucker, Esq.
C. D'Oyly, Esq.
A. Wilson, Esq.
W. Morton, Esq.
W. Trant, Esq.
W. Farquhar, Esq.

R. C. Plowden, Esq.
D. Campbell, Esq.
J. Gilmore, Esq.
R. Thackeray, Esq.
R. Turner, Esq.
W. Egerton, Esq.
J. T. Shakespear, Esq.
S. Laprimandaye, Esq.
T. H. Peach, Esq., and
T. Parr, Esq.

The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice ; and on Saturday, the whole of the trials having been gone through, the following sentences were passed on the prisoners :—

John Maclauchlan, found guilty of manslaughter, to be fined one rupee, and imprisoned one month.

Mahomed, Tindal, found guilty of manslaughter, to be fined one rupee, and imprisoned one month.

Mathew Farnes, found guilty of manslaughter, to be fined one rupee, and imprisoned one month.

Thomas Eldred Sherburne, for forgery, fined one rupee, to stand in the pillory on the 14th instant, and imprisoned two years.

Bahadoor, Durwan, burglary, to be hanged on the 21st instant.

Radeea, otherwise Sadeea, and Sadeea, otherwise Jesse, for stealing on the high seas, to be transported for seven years, and kept to hard labor during that period.

Mritonjoy Coomar, for robbing the Mint, ditto ditto.

Rujjub Alla, for setting fire to the ship *Maria*, acquitted.

William Story, for rape, acquitted;—and *one* discharged by Proclamation.

The 13th December 1804.

[From the *Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, 11th November 1804].

The following information is of two interesting a nature to be withheld a moment from the public, and we beg leave to congratulate them, and the mercantile community in particular, upon an event so advantageous to our commercial security.

His Majesty's ship *Concorde*, Captain Wood, anchored in the harbour yesterday evening at sunset, accompanied by her prize, *La Fortune, Monsieur Le Méme.* The *Concorde* sailed from hence on Sunday morning last, upon a cruize, and on Thursday the 8th, at 10 A. M., *Cape Jaigat* bearing north and by west 150 miles, saw a strange sail on the weather bow. Being on different tacks standing towards each other, they approached so near, that about half past eleven, the Frenchman (who had previously taken His Majesty's ship for a merchantman) discovered his error, hauled his wind, tacked and made way with a press of sail, the *Concorde* pursuing him.

The chase continued until about seven in the evening, when the *Concorde* came within gunshot; *Monsieur Le Méme* then used every effort in his power to get away, and made a very gallant defence, not striking his colours until his running rigging was cut to pieces, and

all his masts wounded. Not a man has been hurt on board His Majesty's ship, and no damage done, except a slight injury to the mizen mast. The *Fortune* had two men killed and five or six wounded.

This capture may be considered as a peculiarly fortunate one, for *Monsieur Le Même* has not hesitated to declare, that it was his intention to have swept the whole Malabar coast previous to returning from his cruize.

No further information has been received of the *Fly*, but that she was sent away immediately on being taken. It is conjectured, however, that she is gone to the Seychelles, to wait for *Monsieur Le Même*.

The *Fortune* is a remarkable fine vessel, mounting twenty-four guns, built after the construction of *La Revolutionnaire*, lately coppered, and a prime sailer.

THE 20TH DECEMBER 1804.

[Extract from the English Papers.]

Society of Arts, &c., &c., &c.

A silver medal having been voted by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to Mr. John Maclachlan, of Calcutta, for information communicated by him on chemical subjects and East India products, the same was delivered, in charge for him, by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in presence of a numerous and respectable assembly of nobility, ladies and gentlemen who attended the annual distribution of the premiums of the Society on the 29th May 1804.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 8th January 1805.]

To Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick.

Dear Sir,—The compass of a letter hardly admitting room for answers to Mr. Morton Pitt's queries, I must again trouble you to render the answer which I have given to his question of "what proportion the rent bears to the year's crop" more intelligible, by stating the practice at the village of Nungambacum, where I am situated, which may serve to give an idea of the distribution of grain, the greatest necessary of life, from the very spot where it grows; a practice that seems favorable to the preservation of good-will between the different ranks of society.

In this village twelve families of labourers have twenty-five ploughs with which they cultivate 190 cawnies* of ground, paying rent to Government, and 40 cawnies of free land, and as the question only relates to the first, it will be sufficient to lay that the cawnie generally produces sixty† marcals of paddy, which when cut and gathered into a heap, the cultivator must give one marcal to the carpenter and iron smith, and another to the washerman and barber.

Bundle of the straw containing one‡ measure of paddy§ is folded up and given away when the crop is divided with Government, to Pulliar Church, another to Eesvaren Church, Permall Church, the Vadum schoolmaster, the water charity Pandall, the village beadle, the Amildar office waterwoman, the doctor, the tailor, the man who burns the dead and waters the fields.

When the heap is trodden and separated from the straw, the tailor sings a song to render the crop propitious, for which he gets a measure of the unwinnowed grain.

When the crop is properly cleared, the Church of Eesvaren, the Church of Permall, the Church Pedaurecar, the village extra servant, the Vadum schoolmaster, the dancing girls who attend marriages and funerals, and the lamp oil for the Amildar's office, have each two measures.

The village clerk six measures, the watchman, by guess of hand one measure, Pulliar Church half measure, the water charity Pundal the same quantity, as well as the village carpenter, ironsmith, washerman, barber, beadle, waterwoman, and doctor.

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* One cawnie is 57,000 square feet.

† One marcal is eight measures.

‡ A measure is thirty-four ounces.

§ Paddy is rice in the husk.

After the above business is over, the village clerk distributes, to the cultivator two marcals and seven measures, the head man of the village one marcal and two measures, the watchman, one marcal, the village servants altogether six measures, the head bramin two measures, Caulatapetty Church five measures, Eesvaren Church one measure and a half, Permall Church one and a half, repair of the tank one marcal and four measures.

The remaining grain is then divided between the cultivator and Government, deducting one marcal and a half from Government's share for the watchman and clerk's fees.

FORT ST. GEORGE, } (Sd.) JAMES ANDERSON.
The 21st May 1798. }

THE 17TH JANUARY 1805.

Extract of a letter dated Bombay, the 19th December 1804.

"By a *Dow* which arrived here from Maculla yesterday, information has been received that a ship had arrived there about six weeks ago, under English colours, whose cargo appears to consist of rice, bales of English cloths, Bengal silk and piece goods, and without an European on board. Such a cargo having caused a suspicion, the Sheikh took possession of the ship and put the whole crew into confinement; in consequence of which, it is said, they confessed having murdered the Captain and Officers and to have carried off the ship, but at what port they first landed, I have not heard, for Maculla seems to have been the second or third. From this description, we here think, this vessel must be the *Alert*, from Calcutta, bound hither, and long missing."

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 22nd January 1805.]

To DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, *Physician General, &c. &c. &c., at Fort St. George.*

HONORED SIR,—I beg leave to observe for the information of the Natives of this country, that I have perused the papers which you have published on that wonderful, healthful, and immortal vaccine matter, discovered on the nipples and udders of some cows in England, by that illustrious Physician, Doctor Jenner; whereby the loathsome, painful, and fatal small-pox has been prevented from seizing the many of our fellow-creatures in India, as well as in Europe.

I am an eye-witness as well as many others, that number of children here have been inoculated with vaccine matter, without any injury or blemish whatsoever; excepting a small spot at the place where the matter is applied, which is commonly on the arm. It is therefore greatly to be wished that an intimate knowledge of this wonderful discovery may be acquired by the Natives of this country, so as to enable them to preserve the lives of the rich and honorary, as well as those of low castes.

On this account, it might be useful to remove a prejudice in the minds of the people, arising from the term cow-pox, being literally translated *co-mary* in the advertisement which has been published in our Tamul tongue, whereas there can be no doubt that it is a drop of nectar from the exuberant udders of the cows in England, and no ways similar to the humour discharged from the tongue and feet of diseased cattle in this country.

I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) MOOPERAL STREENIVASACHARY.

29*th December* 1804.

THE 24TH JANUARY 1805.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 26th December 1805.]

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour, the ships *Anna*, Captain Smith, and *Asia*, Captain Harford, from China.

Our advices from the Gulph of Persia mention that the Imaum of Muscat was lately killed in an engagement between a part of his fleet and the inhabitants of the opposite shore, who have long been on terms of hostility, the latter being the disciples of the Wahabees, and the former a true believer.

On Monday evening anchored in the harbour the ship *Juliana*, Captain Ehmles, from Hamburgh; this ship sailed from Tonningen, on the 18th July last, and on her passage touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she sailed in October last; there were no men of war at the Cape, only two American ships and one Danish ship; news had been received of an intended expedition from England against that Colony, and Governor Jaussen had made every preparation for a vigorous and effectual resistance; but as the whole of the regular force did not consist of more than two thousand men, and those by no means strongly zealous in the cause, it was generally understood that on the appearance

of the expected expedition he would withdraw himself and forces into the interior of the country. Requisitions had been made for all the waggons and carriages in the place, and every person from the age of sixteen to fifty were to bear arms, to which they appeared by no means well inclined. The Colony is in much distress, the Spanish Dollar passing for at least 18 per cent. above its real value.

The 31st January 1805.

On Monday, the 21st January 1805, Suliman Aga, the Envoy from Bagdad, had his public audience of leave of the Governor General; and on Thursday the 24th embarked from the Governor General's Ghaut, on board the ship *Henry Wellesley*, under a salute from Fort William of fifteen guns.

The same ceremonies were observed on this occasion as were adopted on the Envoy's arrival at Fort William, and on his first public visit of form to the Governor General on Monday, the 21st May 1804.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 5th February 1805.]

Extract of another letter, dated Mauritius, 3rd December 1804.

"You must have heard, ere now, of the capture of the ship *Fame* by the *Caroline* French Privateer, commanded by Surcooff. We were taken on the 13th October last, in latitude 8 20 N., longitude 84 E.

"I was the only European left on board the *Fame*; the Second Officer arrived here four days after the ship, when we were both marched into the same prison, where twenty-six English Captains and Officers are closely confined.

"The place (I mean our Asylum) is not larger than a common dining room; and a strong iron gate to peep through, for our comfort. We are allowed fourteen dollars per month to subsist upon, which barely keeps the soul and body together. The cause of our being treated in this manner, was owing to our squadron cruising off the Island, comprising several ships of war."

"Although we were closely watched, seven of our fellow-sufferers made their escape out of the prison, and went off to the squadron in the middle of the day (in a small boat), in spite of their batteries; the

remainder of us, upwards of one hundred and twenty, are safely moored in three different prisons, and some in the hospital.

"Captains Pavin, Doone, Dalrymple, Askwith, and several other Officers, got their liberty a few days ago, and sail to-morrow for some port in India. Captain Alison is at present with us; he repeatedly wrote for permission to go into town, but hitherto, without success.

"God knows how long we are to remain in this wretched place, having no one in town, to whom we can apply for our liberty; poor old Middleton is one of our messmates. The man who supplies us in provisions, charges twenty dollars per month, and that very indifferently; how one can pay *twenty* dollars out of *fourteen* is out of my reckoning. We were plundered of every thing valuable.

"The Americans will not take any person who is free without paying three hundred dollars for his passage, before he starts an inch from this place. What think ye of this? Adieu."

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1805.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Waters, late Commander of the *Eliza*, belonging to this port, dated Madras, 17th ultimo, containing the unwelcome news of the capture of that ship :—

"I am sorry to inform you that I arrived here this day, having been captured on the 9th instant by the French Frigate *La Psyche*, Captain Bergeret, on my passage to Bengal; the *Eliza* was despatched to the Mauritius on the 10th, and on the 14th myself, Officers, and servants, were put on board a very small schooner, under Burmah colours, to make our passage to Calcutta.

"The conditions on which they granted us our liberty were as follows:—that we were to continue on an easterly course for five days, when we might make for this coast, but on no account to land any where until the expiration of one month.

"On the night after parting with the frigate, we experienced very bad weather, the boat making so much water, that we could barely keep her free; we were therefore compelled, for the preservation of our lives, to bear up for the land, and happily arrived safe at this place to-day, thirteen in number.

"As I had given my word of honor to the French Captain to perform the conditions he annexed to granting our liberty, I assure you that nothing but the dictates of self-preservation and an impossibility to have kept the sea, should have ever induced me to break the promises I had given.

"I and every part of the crew were extremely well treated, indeed, I consider myself under great obligations to Captain Bergeret and his Officers, for their extremely polite and attentive conduct while on board the frigate, and amply supplying our wants, when we quitted her.

"The appearance and management of the frigate was such that I took her for an English frigate, and was not undeceived until she was alongside."

The 21st October 1805.

We are sorry to say that the effects of the late tempest at Ceylon, have been more seriously felt than at first expected; the following particulars are copied from the *Ceylon Gazette* :—

"We are sorry to state that the most melancholy accounts have been received from different quarters, of the disasters occasioned by the violence of the storm. At Putelam the house of the Commandant was almost totally destroyed, and the temporary barracks and hospital erected there lately, have suffered very considerable damage. In the district of Jaffnapatnam, upwards of twenty thousand cocoa and palmyra trees have been thrown down and completely demolished.

His Majesty's ship *Sheerness* in the inner harbour was blown from her anchors and drove on shore upon the rocks of York Island, where she bilged.

The Government cutter *North* was driven upon the rocks under Fort Ostenburgh, and is there lost.

The 7th March 1805.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 6th February 1805.]

On Saturday evening, the Fencible Regiment was reviewed by the Colonel, the Hon'ble Governor Duncan; Sir James and Lady Mackintosh, Lieutenant General Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,

Lewis Cochrane, Esquire, Member of Council, and the Staff, were present on the occasion, besides an immense crowd of spectators. The Regiment went through its various evolutions, with an extraordinary degree of precision, and their marching both in column and line evinced the degree of attention that has been paid to the formation of the Corps; their firing was close, correct, and in excellent time; in short, the whole exhibited a striking correctness of Military evolution, which did infinite credit to the regulating Officer, Major William Green and the Officers of the Corps in general.

After the review, the Hon'ble the Governor gave a splendid dinner to the Corps and a large circle of ladies and gentlemen.

The party was enlivened by a number of very appropriate songs, particularly composed for the occasion, and sung with much humour and taste; the entertainment was succeeded by a dance, which continued until a very early hour.

THE 14TH MARCH 1805.

Fort St. George, 16th February 1805.

A letter addressed by His Majesty the King of Great Britain to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, having been conveyed to this Presidency by Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock, K. B., the Right Hon'ble the Governor has, in communication with His Highness the Nawab, fixed on Monday the 18th instant as the day on which His Majesty's letter shall be presented to His Highness.

The Officers and gentlemen of His Majesty's and Hon'ble Company's service are accordingly required to attend at the Government gardens at half past seven o'clock in the morning of Monday the 8th instant, for the purpose of accompanying the Right Hon'ble the Governor to the Palace of Chepauk, when His Majesty's letter will be received by His Highness the Nawab Azeem-ood-dowla.

(Sd.) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Pursuant to the above order, the gentlemen of the Settlement attended the Right Hon'ble the Governor, at his gardens yesterday morning, when the letter of His Majesty was placed on an elephant, for the purpose of being taken to the Palace of His Highness the Nawab.

His Lordship followed immediately after, through a street composed of the troops in Garrison, which reached from the Government gardens to the verandah of Chepauk house.

On the arrival of His Lordship, His Highness came down to the steps of the verandah, and conducted him to the side of the *musnud.*

The same ceremony was repeated by the Nawab on the arrival of Their Excellencies Sir John Cradock and Vice Admiral Rainier, and the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The letter of His Majesty, congratulatory of His Highness' accession to the *musnud,* was then read by Mr. Buchan, Chief Secretary to Government, under the usual discharge of artillery.

These ceremonies over, a most numerous company sat down to a breakfast prepared for the occasion in the adjoining room, after which utter of roses, &c., was distributed.

This morning His Highness the Nawab paid a complimentary visit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in Fort St. George; royal salutes were fired on the entrance and departure of His Highness from the Garrison.

The 21st March 1805.

[From *Madras Gazette,* 2nd March 1805.]

Admiral Rainier.

On Tuesday evening, the Civil Servants of the Hon'ble Company gave an elegant entertainment at the Pantheon to His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, on occasion of his departure for Europe.

The Admiral was received, by the Stewards who were appointed for the occasion, in the front room of the Pantheon, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor, accompanied by His Excellency Sir John Cradock and the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley, arrived shorty after.

A trumpet announced dinner being on the table, and was followed by the band striking up the popular tune of God Save the King; the company now passed through the theatre, and descended to a building which had been erected for the purpose.

On entering the pavilion, the eye was immediately attracted by the elegance and splendour with which it was fitted up; the whole was covered with fine white linen, richly embossed with stars of gold and fringed

with variegated colours, to which were attached small reflecting globes which presented the most grand coup d'œil the imagination can conceive; the superb pillars by which the whole was supported, were alternately gold and blue and white, the whole evidently displaying the taste of the gentlemen who had the management of this part of the entertainment.

The chandeliers and lamps which illuminated this spacious and grand building, were distributed with an equal degree of simplicity and elegance.

The Dinner.—The Admiral was conducted to the centre of the table on the right hand of the Senior Civil Servant, the Governor and Sir Arthur Wellesley to the left, and the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Petrie to the opposite side. At regulated spaces, two Stewards were placed throughout the whole length, by which means the utmost regularity prevailed, and notwithstanding the number of visitors that were present, a private entertainment could not have been conducted with more order and regularity.

The tables were covered with every luxury that munificence could produce; every thing was of its best kind, and what is scarcely to be paralleled, was quite hot. The wines were cool, excellent, and in great abundance. The claret had been selected with the greatest attention, and the other wines were of the best importations.

After dinner the following toasts, among others, were drank:—

	Tune.
The King	*God Save the King.*
The Navy	*Rule Britannia.*
The Army	*Britons Strike Home.*
Admiral Rainier, and a pleasant passage to him. This toast was received with the greatest applause, and drank with three times three, the band playing	*Hearts of Oak.*
The Hon,ble Company	*Money in both pockets.*
Marquis Wellesley and the Governments in India	*St. Patrick's day in the morning.*

The company were obligingly entertained by several gentlemen of the Presidency with many select and choice songs, and the gallanf Admiral sung three or four during the evening.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor did not rise from the table until past twelve, and it was nearly three o'clock before the Admiral departed from this well supplied and hospitable board.

A more splendid and well conducted entertainment has never been given at this Presidency, and if we may judge from the hilarity and pleasantry of the company, which may be deemed a just criterion in these cases, few have been partaken of productive of more pleasure and satisfaction.

The Committee who had the management were :—

Messrs. Oakes.	Messrs. Buchan.
„ Dick.	„ Hodgson.
„ Roebuck.	„ Hurdis.
„ Balfour.	„ Garrow.
„ Smith.	„ Greenway.
„ Ogilvie.	„ Higginson.

THE 21ST MARCH 1805.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 2nd March 1805.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

On Thursday evening, the Civil Servants at the Presidency gave a magnificent entertainment at the Pantheon to Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

A grand blaze of blue light announced the arrival of the victorious General, who was received by the gentlemen who had been appointed managers to conduct the entertainment.

The Hon'ble General was accompanied by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, Lady William Bentinck, Lady Theodosia Cradock, the Hon'ble Mrs. St. John, and the Hon'ble Mrs. Clinton, in a carriage belonging to His Lordship.

The public rooms were ornamented with a variety of excellent transparencies suited to the occasion. Immediately over the front door, the arms of the Hon'ble Company were displayed. On entering the Theatre, the initials G. R., and the Royal Motto, on the right, the arms of the General with the word Assaye and a motto appropriate to that splendid, gallant, and decisive victory, *viget in arduis;* on the left the decorations of a Knight of the Bath, under which was the word Argaum.

The whole of the above were executed in a masterly style, and had a most pleasing and grand appearance.

Upwards of five hundred persons, including the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, were shortly assembled; and the Ball was opened by Sir Arthur Wellesley, leading down the Right Hon'ble Lady William Bentinck.

The two sets of dancers extended of necessity to a great distance, reaching from the front boxes in the Theatre, to the entrance door of the great room, being the length of the whole building.

About twelve o'clock, the Pavilion was thrown open, and displayed a sumptuous collation decorated with elegant and ingenious devices appropriate to the occasion. After the usual toasts, the health of Sir Arthur Wellesley and a pleasant passage to him, was given with three times three, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The band of the Right Hon'ble the Governor playing the martial tune "See the Conquering Hero comes!"

It was past one o'clock before the General reconducted Lady William Bentinck to the Ball Room, where the dances were resumed, and continued with unabated spirit and vivacity till near three o'clock in the morning.

The ladies then retired, and the greater part of the gentlemen again repaired to the Pavilion, where the festivity of the evening continued to the dawn of Friday.

This splendid entertainment was conducted in a manner calculated to manifest the sincere respect which is felt by every one for the character of the Hon'ble General, and the high admiration which has been excited by his eminent public services.

The decorations were selected with an uncommon degree of judgment and good taste, and were not more judiciously calculated to produce the most striking and beautiful effect, than ingeniously contrived to recall the memory of the splendid and glorious victories obtained by the prowess, energy, and vigour of the troops under his personal command.

The Committee of managers were the same as conducted the entertainment given on Tuesday, with the addition of Mr. Strange and Mr. Wood.

The 21st March, 1805.

[The *Madras Gazette extraordinary*, 5th March 1805.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

On Saturday last, a grand dinner was given at the Pantheon by the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's services at the Presidency, to Major General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

The General, accompanied by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, arrived at the public rooms soon after seven o'clock, and was received by the following gentlemen, who had been appointed managers for the occasion:—

Major General, Campbell, Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Agnew, Colonel Bell, Colonel Dickens, Colonel Keith, Colonel Trapaud, Lieutenant Colonel Orr, Major Campbell, Major Floyer, Major Hewitt, Major Monckton, Major Munro, Major Bruce, Captain Thompson, Captain Grant, Captain Marshall, Captain Beauman, Mr. Boswell, and Mr. Goldie.

The ornamental part of the rooms had been somewhat altered. A most animating picture of the Hon'ble General painted by Mr. Home, was placed in the centre of the Theatre, with the General's arms on the right, and the Order of the Bath on the left, the arms of His Majesty brilliantly illuminated, being over the entrance door.

The Pavilion had necessarily been enlarged for the further accommodation of visitors, and the additions had received corresponding ornaments with the other parts of this elegant and superb structure.

The chair was filled by Major General Campbell with Sir Arthur Wellesley on his right, the Hon'ble the Governor on his left.

The dinner was conducted with the greatest order and regularity; by the judicious manner in which the Stewards were seated, their chairs were distinguished by small red flags, and that of the President by the Union.

On the cloth being removed, the following toasts were given:—

	Tune.
The King and Royal Family ...	*God save the King.*
The Navy	*Hearts of Oak.*
The Army	*Duke of York's March.*

	TUNE.
General Sir A. Wellesley, and may long live to support the glory of the British Army ...	*See the Conquering Hero comes!*
Marquis Wellesley	*St. Patrick's day in the morning.*
Lord Lake	*Britons Strike Home.*
The Governor General and the Governments in India ...	*Overture in Lodoiska.*
General Sir Arthur Wellesley with three times three. This toast was received with the highest applause, the band playing ...	*British Grenadiers.*

Immediately that silence could be procured, a gentleman, in his usual happy manner, favored the company with the following song, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and loudly encored from every part of the room :—

Begin the song of triumph, resound the martial strain,
To Britain's shores returning, brave Wellesley quits the plain.
Where Victory exalting her conquering flag still rears,
That led to glory or to death her British grenadiers.
Our Enemies reviving, rejoice in his return.
But soon shall fade the flattering hopes that in the bosoms burn.
For, from his great example, fresh heroes still shall rise.
Nor e'er the sun of conquest set in these unclouded skies.
We mourn the gallant Soldier that for his country bleeds.
But to the painful sacrifice, a lasting calm succeeds;
And tho' the transient storm of war obscure the rising day,
The star of peace shall brighter shine that gilds its evening ray,
Then, Wellesley, tho' retiring from yon ensanguined field,
Where Mars thy might extending, made Scindiah's legions yield;
Yet shall a livelier joy be thine, when with protecting care,
Plenty and Liberty have spread their mingled blessings there,
Then sing the song of triumph, once more the martial strain,
To Britain's shores returning, brave Wellesley quits the plain.
A little time the conqueror for all his toil repays,
It gives him all a Soldier asks, his King's and Country's praise.

Several toasts with their appropriate tunes followed, the whole of which we could not collect. Among the most popularly received we have to notice :—

The healths of their Excellencies Sir John Cradock and Vice Admiral Rainier.

The memory of Sir Eyre Coote and the Heroes of his day.

The memory of the Heroes who fell at Assaye.

Success to the Noble Marquis' plan for the establishment of universal peace in India.

Success to old England, with three times three.

Mr. Pitt and the present administration of Great Britain.

Lord Castlereagh and the Board of Controul, &c., &c., &c.

At the conclusion of the evening Sir Arthur Wellesley gave :—

Lord William Bentinck and the Civil Service.

Fort St. George, and Sir John Cradock and the Military Service.

The company, amounting to about three hundred persons, did not leave the table until a late hour. Every possible attention was paid by the managers to their triumphant and honorable visitor, who quitted the entertainment with the united good wishes of the community for his future welfare and happiness.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 26th March 1805.]

Extract of a letter from Camp, at Kunjouley, on the banks of the Jumna, 3rd March 1805.

"A tiger, of uncommon size, was yesterday shot, a mile from this encampment, by a party of Officers who had been in pursuit of less destructive game during the greater part of the day. It measured from its head to the tip of the tail, 13 feet 2 inches; and was the highest ever remembered, by a number of old sportsmen, to have been seen in India. Its ferocity was proportioned to its bulk, as the inhabitants of a neighbouring village had often to their terror experienced. Four balls had penetrated his right shoulder before he fell; his skin is uncommonly beautiful, and was given to an old Jaut, whose child was supposed to have been carried off by this tiger."

[From the *Hurkaru* of 26th March, extracted from the *Bombay Courier* of 9th March 1805.]

The following letters are so honorable both to Captain Bergeret and his prisoner that it gives us real pleasure to insert them :—

Extract of a letter from CAPTAIN BARBOUR, *late of the "Pigeon," to a gentleman in Bombay, dated Vizagapatam, 31st January* 1805.

"I am sorry to inform you that the ship *Pigeon* was taken on the 28th instant, in sight of Vizagapatam Flag-staff, by the *La Psyche*, French Frigate, of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Bergeret, who took

possession of a Payar sloop for the purpose of landing the crew. Myself, Chief and third Officer, six seacunnies, and thirty lascars, arrived here this morning. The remainder of the crew, with the Second Officer, were kept on board. The kind treatment we received exceeds any thing that I ever heard of. Our trunks were given up without ever being examined; and for the few days I remained on board, I was kept in the command. In short, two much praise cannot be given to Captain Bergeret and his Officers."

Extract of a letter from CAPTAIN WILLIAM RICHARDSON, *late of the "Thetis," to a gentleman in Bombay, dated Ganjam, 10th February* 1805.

"'Misfortune seldom comes alone.' The *Thetis* was captured yesterday by the National Frigate *La Psyche,* and the *Equivoque Corvette,* under the command of Captain J. Bergeret; but I am happy to say that from the handsome treatment of that gentleman, Mr. Warnet, and the Officers, my loss will be trifling. Private property was not searched or molested in the smallest degree, but every assistance given to the transhipment of the same to the ship *Gillwell,* that was in company, and had been captured a few days previous, but released for the purpose of conveying us to Calcutta. We have put in here for water, and shall sail in the course of the day.

"As the capture of the *Thetis,* &c., will appear in the *Courier,* I hope the Editor will pass every encomium on the conduct of Captain Bergeret, Mr. Warnet, and the Officers of the National Frigate *La Psyche,* for they deserve every praise. Such good conduct was observed that I saw a man punished for attempting to take a bottle of wine and a goose, so that such trifles as these were even attended to."

THE 28TH MARCH 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier,* 2nd March 1805.]

On Thursday anchored in the harbour His Majesty's Sloop of War *Victor,* Captain Batt.

By these vessels we learn that the China voyage has this year proved particularly advantageous. Sugar was dear and scarce owing to the failure of that crop in many parts of the country, and little of that article has been purchased; cotton and opium sold at great prices; it may afford some consolation to these desponding political economists who fore-

told that China would speedily swallow up the greater part of the specie of the west, to learn that this year very great quantities of specie, both in silver and gold, have been brought from Canton. The truth is, that formerly we had few commodities to send the Chinese which they wanted, and the balance against us was obliged to be discharged in hard cash. The great increase of the cotton and opium trade, with the diminished quantity of sugar purchased, has produced a considerable change, and this season has turned the balance in favor of the foreign merchants. Should a similar circumstance continue to operate for any length of time, it might perhaps produce a further diminution in the value of the precious metals in Europe.

It appears that the pirates who have long infested the river from Canton to Macao have lately increased to such a degree as to render the passage of boats between these places not a little dangerous. They had even the audacity to attack an American vessel going up the river; but though the number of their small vessels was very great, they were repulsed with loss. They are in greatest force near the foot of the west branch of the river, and retire with their booty and evade pursuit in the innumerable canals, with which that part of the country is intersected. A very strong proof of their strength is, that while formerly they were accustomed to put all their prisoners to death in the cruelest manner, they now almost uniformly ransom the vessels, retaining hostages for the due performance of the agreement. Besides the two vessels which the Portuguese by their old contract with the Chinese are obliged to keep at Macao for protecting the trade of the river, the Government has been forced to fit out several armed vessels to act against the pirates, and has purchased some ships from the Europeans for the same purpose.

The increase of these disorders is undoubtedly very much owing to the distracted state of many of the provinces of China. In some of them, particularly to the northward, the country is in a state of open revolt. The attention of the Government is thus drawn off from the management of the southern districts, where great disorders in consequence prevail.

THE 11TH APRIL 1805.

The following declaration of a Lascar, belonging to a ship bound from Bengal to Bombay (extracted from the *Bombay Courier* of the 9th ultimo) are published for general information :—

The verbal declaration of Khooda Buksh, the son of Badroo, an inhabitant of Bengal.

"Three months have expired since I embarked at Bengal, on board a merchant ship" [names of Captain and ship both unknown to this deponent] "as a Lascar, bound for Bombay and laden with rice. Twenty days after our departure off Galle, Ceylon, in the open ocean, we fell in with two French vessels, one of them two, and the other three, masted. The French vessels took possession of the ship, and having put on board on their own vessels one-half of the crew, left the remainder n the captured ship.

"The three vessels continued together four or five days, when a canoe appeared; the Frenchmen hailed her and afterwards put seventeen sick persons, myself included, on board; the Captain, Officers, and remaining Lascars coming in the French ship, I was landed with the other sixteen by the crew of the canoe on the coast of Kolum, where there was no harbour, and in a complete forest. On our landing, each took his own road, and I, accompanied by five other Lascars, begged the means of our subsistence to Kaleekoth (or Kalicut), where, on our arrival, the Customs Master separated us, and putting each in a separate Pattamar boat, despatched us to Bombay. Thanks to Heaven! I have now reached this place, and I have stated the whole of the circumstances as far as I recollect."

A true translation of the verbal declaration of Khooda Buksh.

(Sd.) R. T. GOODWIN,
Acting Secy. and Translator to Govt.
in the Office of Country Correspondence.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

The 11th April 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 16th March 1805.]

We formerly had occasion to mention the recovery of the packet which was thrown overboard when the *Fly* was taken by the French Privateer *La Fortune*. We have now been favored with the following particulars:—

"It appears that Mr. Flower, who was a passenger on board the *Fly*, had taken very correct bearings of the ship's situation, at the time the letters were thrown overboard. When landed soon after at Bushire, he communicated his observations to Captain Youl and Mr. Loane, and they being all strongly impressed with the idea of the possibility of recovering the packet, purchased a vessel, and having provided creepers and other necessary apparatus, set sail towards the spot where the packet had been dropped, near the Isle of Khen. At the end of three days their labours were crowned with success. They instantly weighed anchor, and were proceeding down the Gulf on their way to Bombay with the recovered packet, when they were unexpectedly attacked by two pirate boats belonging to Jockassum and full of armed Arabs, who boarding the vessel and cutting and stabbing all whom they met, forced the whole crew overboard. Nine out of sixteen were wounded, and all must have perished miserably, had not a long boat, which they accidentally picked up at sea, been in tow at the time. In it they took refuge, and the Arabs finally took them to Ejmaum, a small town on the Arab side, about thirty miles from Noselkeim. It has a good harbour, and appears to be their place of rendezvous. There they were detained thirty-three days, subjected to every hardship, and at the end of that time, to complete their misery, were about to be sold as slaves, when a Wahabee Chief, who heard that they were English, and who had known the British Resident at Bussorah, interfered and procured them a passage to Khen. They were landed at that Island after having been stripped of every thing except their shirt and trowser, and the packet, the great source of their labours and sufferings.

Two days were now devoted to drying the letters, which had been about five weeks in the sea, and their purpose was not yet effected, when ten Jockassum boats appeared in sight. The unhappy men instantly carrying off the packet, sought shelter among the rocks, where they remained hid for two days and nights, exposed to every hardship, and nearly perishing with hunger and thirst. Meanwhile the pirates burned and laid waste the villages on the island, which forced the wretched

inhabitants to pass over to the mainland; so that on the departure of the pirates, our sufferers were left the undisturbed and solitary possessors of the island. After waiting four days longer for an opportunity of crossing over to the continent, they obtained a passage to the neighbourhood of Arrack; on their arrival at which place they learnt that the pirate boats had anchored there, and were committing the same havock as at Khen. Thus, pursued by misfortune, they were forced to walk to Chera, a distance of nearly forty miles. This town is under the government of Sheik Aga Mahomed, who at first received them in a friendly manner, but finding them without money and stript of every thing valuable, he drove them from the house which he had provided for them, and treated them with the most unfeeling cruelty and contempt. For some nights, in excessive bad weather, they had no covering but an inverted boat, under which they took refuge. Finding at length no probability of being enabled to proceed on their voyage by sea, they determined to walk on foot to Bushire. After two days' march from Cheroo they reached Nochyloo without shoes or stockings, where, to their great surprise and joy, they found that Sheik Rama had invited them to his island of Busheab, and supplied them with every thing that his house afforded with the kindest hospitality. Nevertheless, in consequence of their past sufferings, they were all seized with fever and ague. The extreme state of debility to which, from their long hardships, they were all reduced, joined with the want of medicines and medical advice, made their illness extremely severe; and though Sheik Rama gave them a boat, in which they arrived at Bushire on the 4th January, Captain Youl, worn out with sickness and fatigue, died on the 5th, and was followed to the grave by Mr. Flower on the 7th; some of the seamen likewise died. We are happy to learn that Mr. Loane, who arrived some time ago in Bombay, is quite recovered.

We understand that the Government has ordered a very liberal allowance to be paid to the parties concerned, and to the families of such of them as are dead.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 16th April 1805.]

A few evenings ago, as Mr. and Mrs. Hutteman, with three of their children, were returning home in a carriage, they met an elephant on the Esplanade Row opposite the tank; upon which the horses got wild, and ran the carriage in the drain close to Mr. Brady's house, and upset. The unfortunate sufferers were buried under the shattered

carriage for several minutes; and but for the immediate assistance afforded them by the surrounding Natives, would inevitably have perished.

On Saturday evening a very alarming fire took place in the Burra Bazar, which occasioned considerable damage. We do not hear that anyliv es were lost on the occasion.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 23rd April 1805.]

On Monday last, anchored in the harbour, the Hon'ble Company's cruisers *Cornwallis*, Captain J. G. Richardson, and *Ternate*, Captain T. D. Beaty, from a cruise.

The *Cornwallis* and *Ternate* sailed from Cannanore roads on the 24th November last, and proceeded towards the Seychelles, keeping near Calpenny and Souhelepar on passing through the nine-degree channel, and then shaping a course so as to cross the line about the meridian of the Seychelles, on account of the N. W. Monsoon and the easterly currents, which might be expected to the southward at that season.

On the 20th of December they made the islands, and about ten o'clock in the evening they anchored for the night in 35 fathoms, with a sandy bottom. On anchoring they found the current running about a knot an hour; but it soon afterwards increased to such a degree, that before another anchor could be let go, the *Cornwallis* had drifted off the bank. At daylight a cluster of Islands were in sight, supposed to be those about Praslin; but there being only light airs, the ship soon drifted out of sight of them, and the following day the current had carried them nearly 60 miles to the eastward.

On the 5th of January, at noon, the Island of Silhouette was in sight, bearing S. E. by S., their latitude at that time being 3-49 south, and longitude per chronometer 54-33, and by the Sun and Moon 54-38 east from Greenwich. On the 6th the *Ternate*, at that time being about a mile ahead of the *Cornwallis*, made the signal for soundings, the first 30 and the next 7 fathoms coral, and shortly after the *Cornwallis* had soundings from 30 to 17, 15 and 10 fathoms, at which time they could plainly see the rocks under the ship's bottom. At 6 o'clock both the vessels anchored, the *Cornwallis* in six fathoms water, with a bottom of coral and shells.

Owing to little wind and strong currents, the ships did not reach the anchorage at the Seychelles until the 12th, at 6 P. M. About 7 o'clock in the evening Monsieur Ponpelon, the Officer of health, came on board the *Cornwallis* with a letter from the Governor of the Seychelles.

The ships continued nine days at the Seychelles, wooding and watering, and used every means in their power for obtaining information respecting the object of their mission. Only one vessel, an American, from Lisbon, had touched at the islands in her way to Mocha, since the *Concorde* left that place.

Two vessels, nearly answering the description of the *Cornwallis* and *Ternate*, were reported to have been seen about a fortnight before to the southward of the Seychelles. The 18th being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, appropriate flags were displayed on board the *Cornwallis* and a royal salute fired, and on which occasion Captain Richardson was visited by the Governor with his family, accompanied by several of the principal inhabitants.

On the 21st the ships weighed and made sail, with light breezes.

Most of these islands are moderately high and woody; many of the trees appear blighted, which the inhabitants said was owing to their clearing the ground for cultivation by the means of fire, which frequently extended beyond the intended limit. These islands produce the common cocoanut trees, and the Governor has one or two of the sea cocoanut trees; but these latter are the natural production of the island of Praslin only.

They have also the cotton tree and another kind of cotton of a very superior quality, of which they produce about three hundred bales annually; sandal very different from that of Malabar, something resembling box-wood, rose wood, and some of an inferior kind for furniture. This island likewise produces mangoes, tamarinds, lemons, plantains, grapes, pine-apples, and melons; rice in small quantities, but not sufficient for their consumption (they import this article from Madagascar). Indian-corn, sweet potates, Canada root, and some other trifling vegetables, of an inferior kind; for the table they likewise produce the sugar-cane, from which they manufacture both sugar and rum, but in no very considerable quantities.

Their bullocks are small, and the price fifteen dollars each; mutton excellent, but not in abundance; pork at eight pence per pound; a live turtle, of near 200 weight, at five dollars each; a turkey one dollar;

fowls three dollars per dozen; and ducks at six dollars per dozen. The oysters are of a peculiar kind, and grow on the trees, near the surface of the water. Fish is a very scarce article at the Seychelles.

The population of Seychelles, Praslin, and Digne, the only islands inhabited, contain about sixty French families, with a large proportion of male and female slaves,—our readers will recollect our mentioning in one of our former *Gazettes*, that about thirty Frenchmen had been deported from France to the Seychelles; most of those, we understand, are either since dead or have effected their escape from the island. The houses are tolerably well built: they are of wood, covered either with shingles or *cadjans*, and are in general placed at some distance from each other, except at the place called the Establishment, where they are closer and in more regular order.

The Governor's house is about three miles to the westward, on a rising ground. On that part of the island, which fronts Silhouette, there are many straggling houses, and one regular street, containing about twenty houses. St. Anne, by order of the French Government, is not inhabited, but kept solely for the convenience of such ships as may touch there for refreshments. It abounds with guinea fowl and plenty of pine-apples, and is a much better place to wood and water at than the Seychelles.

During the time our ships continued at the Seychelles, it is but justice to observe that not only the Governor, but the Colonists in general, offered them every required assistance, and paid our gentlemen the most polite attention; and on the eve of their departure, the Governor went on board to take leave.

THE 9TH MAY 1805.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley having graciously condescended to honor the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island with his picture, to be placed in the Government House, the Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales' Island was pleased to appoint St. Patrick's Day for the celebration of this event.

On the morning of St. Patrick's Day, the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement proceeded to the Government House, and at 9 o'clock His Excellency's picture was exhibited in the great hall, opposite to the picture of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

when a salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, and the same number from His Majesty's line of battle ship *Russell*, was fired in honor of the occasion.

Immediately after this salute, the troops in garrison fired three vollies of small arms.

The company, consisting of upwards of ninety gentlemen and ladies, were then conducted to a temporary Pandall in front of the Government House, and partook of an elegant breakfast prepared by the Lieutenant Governor; at 1 o'clock all the Company's ships in the harbour fired a salute of nineteen guns, and dressed their vessels in honor of the day; the flag on Fort Cornwallis and all the colours in the harbour, were kept flying until sunset.

Dinner was prepared by the same company at 7 o'clock in the evening, and the following toasts were drank after dinner with universal enthusiasm, accompanied by appropriate tunes:—

	TUNES.
The Marquis Wellesley with three times three, and	*See the Conquering Hero Comes,*
St. Patrick's Day and success to the Order	*St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.*
Navy and Army	*Rule Britannia.*
Lord William Bentinck ...	*Grenadiers March.*
Success to the Settlement under the auspices of Marquis Wellesley	*Prince of Wales' March.*

After which was proposed and drank by the company the following:—

Our much esteemed Lieutenant Governor; the congratulations of this company on his return to the Island	*Welcome here again.*

The Pandall was elegantly illuminated in the evening, and the company were at intervals amused with a variety of splendid Chinese fireworks.

The greatest cheerfulness appeared in every countenance, and mirth and conviviality prevailed until a late hour of the night.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 21st May 1805.

[Taken from the *Bombay Courier*, 27th April 1805.]

Proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Jury in the case of Jacob Petruse, Armenian, having about 9 o'clock on Thursday night, 18th instant, returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury, our readers may expect some account of a trial which occupied so much of the attention of the Court.

In opening the case, Mr. Treipland stated that in September 1794, one Callastan Satoor, a respectable merchant of the Armenian nation, died in Bombay, and having no very near relation, or any one to whom he was bound by the ties of gratitude or affection, left a Will by which he bequeathed the bulk of his property to pious and charitable uses. In the course of a discussion respecting the estate of the deceased, which was lately agitated in the Recorder's Court, the validity of this Will was called in question; and that a point of such importance might be more solemnly and deliberately argued and determined than it could be where it had only incidentally occurred, His Lordship directed the matter to be brought before him in the shape of an action at the instance of the persons claiming under the testament, against the pretended heir, one Miguel Parsig, who was desirous, and whose interest it was to set it aside. It was on the trial of this question that the prisoner, who had long been intimate with Parsig, thought he would do him a concluding act of kindness by swearing that Callastan Satoor was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding, when the writing, purporting to be his Will, was signed and executed. The evils that would arise if bad men were not deterred from swearing falsely on such subjects, it was unnecessary to dwell upon. It happened to few to pay the debt of nature in presence of many witnesses, and when ten or twelve years had elapsed, all who were present at the closing scenes of another's life might have yielded up their own. In this manner persons regardless of truth, and of the sanctity of an oath, might so time it, as to defeat the will of almost any testator they had a mind. Fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, the prisoner had *not* so timed it—he had overshot his reckoning—and after maintaining a silence for upwards of ten years on the subject of this imputed incapacity, a silence as profound as that of the grave of Callastan itself, he was yet too early to effect his purpose. Dr. Scott would be called who had attended the deceased on his death-bed, and who having always previously con-

sidered him one of the most sensible and intelligent men of his nation, saw no reason to alter that opinion from anything which occurred during his last illness.

Mrs. Nisbett likewise, who, to many excellent qualities, added that, as the Jury well knew, of peculiar penetration and discernment, had conversed with the deceased the day before his death, on the very subject of the Will in question; and it would appear that he had the good sense to follow the advice which she then gave with respect to a third Executor, by adding a codicil appointing the person she had recommended to that office. The servant who held the candle while the wax was affixing to the Will was also living, and would give the same account of the state of his master's mind on that occasion, and up to the period of his dissolution. If anything would render such testimony more convincing, it was the conduct of the prisoner, who received a Power of Attorney from Miguel Parsig soon after the death of Callastan, but took no step to place his friend in that situation which the validity of the Will was the only obstacle to his attaining.

Even when Parsig came in person to Bombay, a few years ago, though the prisoner carried him to a professional gentleman to obtain his opinion of the measures necessary to defeat the Will, he said nothing of the testator's incapacity at the date of its execution. It was true that when pressed on this subject at the trial, the prisoner felt the force of this objection to his veracity, and boldly swore that he *did* communicate that important and decisive fact to his professional advisers, but they would contradict this assertion, and the written opinion of one of them, which was still extant, would clearly show that no idea was at that time entertained of objecting to the Will, except on account of some supposed defects in point of form, which it was thought prevented it from being effectual for the transmission of *real* property. But it must be obvious to every one that if the testator was not of sound mind when he executed the writing, this was building upon sand, when the author of the opinion had a rock for this foundation.

In this manner two of the assignments contained in the indictment would be satisfactorily established. But the prisoner, in his eagerness to promote the interests of Miguel Parsig, had gone further and sworn that the name of Callastan subscribed to the Will was a downright forgery. Now certainly to forge the Will of a person known to be insane, and to date it in the height of his incapacity, was the most, the most disinterested and idle piece of villainy that could well be imagined; but it would be proved by a host of witnesses that the name *was* in the

hand-writing of the testator, and that the difference of a letter, on which the prisoner had affected to found his belief of forgery, had no tendency to create a doubt on that subject in the mind of any one at all acquainted with the Armenian character.

There were several other counts in the indictment, but those above alluded to were by far the most important, and it is sufficient to add that on all of them the guilt of the prisoner was satisfactorily established.

The Jury having returned their verdict, as already mentioned, the Hon'ble the Recorder, on Saturday the 20th, after disposing of a frivolous motion in arrest of judgment, passed sentence on the prisoner. In a case, His Lordship said, where some degree of prejudice might be supposed to exist even in the breast of the Court, from the crime of which the prisoner was accused, having been committed in its presence, it had been peculiarly anxious that every indulgence should be shown to him in conducting his defence; it had listened patiently to his tedious cross-examination of the evidence for the Crown, and if his own witnesses had disclosed any circumstances in his favor, it would have been ready and desirous to give them every effect. But nothing had appeared which could either palliate his conduct, or create a doubt of his guilt. That guilt was aggravated by many considerations. He had attacked, and by his false testimony endeavoured to defeat, the last Will of a respectable person of his own caste and nation; a Will which had the relief of the poor of his own nation and religion for its principal object; and this he had done after repeated admonitions from the Court, and repeated opportunities held out to him of retracting his assertions.

The right of bequeathing property upon a death-bed and the solicitude which the law evinced to give effect to dying destinations, was a beautiful part of our legal system. It might be styled *the Religion of Law* thus to link the generation that is no more with that which is to follow; to afford scope for the exercise of our best affections when the heart that cherished them had ceased to beat; to give the dying the consolation to reflect that the power of doing good should not be taken from them when they were forced to relinquish every other earthly happiness. But what would become of this power and of this consolation, and of all the wise and useful purposes which the law had in view by this prolonging man's dominion beyond the term which nature had assigned it, if the wicked and profligate could come forward with impunity to set Wills aside, by false dates, and statements which had no foundation, though it might often be extremely difficult to prove their fabrication at a distance of time from the death of the testator. In the

present case no such difficulty had occurred; the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury had been made out in the clearest and most convincing manner, and the Court was bound to pronounce an exemplary sentence on the prisoner; that sentence was, that he stand in the Pillory four times, within the ensuing four weeks, and one hour each time, and be transported to *Pulo Penang* for seven years; that he be put into the Pillory once before the Armenian Church, during the time of divine service; once in the most conspicuous part of the bazar; once at Mazagon; and once at Mahim; and each time to have a label on his breast and on his back, on which is to be written—*an infamous false swearer; he perjured himself to cheat the poor of his own religion and nation. He is transported for seven years to work as a slave at Pulo Penang—such is the punishment of perjury.*

The same day Cafrie Tindal was arraigned and tried on a charge of felony, for stealing divers planks, the property of the Hon'ble the East India Company. The charge not appearing to the Jury to be fully proved against the prisoner, he was acquitted, and was accordingly discharged by Proclamation. One of the witnesses on the part of the Crown having failed to appear on this trial, was fined by the Court.

The Court pronounced the following sentences against the prisoners who were convicted as mentioned in our last:—Eduljee Shahporjee was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the term of six years, and to be kept at hard labor during all that time, and to be subject to such future regulations as may be framed by the Court concerning convicts in the said gaol.

Lardgiah Ruckmajee was sentenced to stand in the Pillory once in the course of the next week, facing the godown of Levi Phillips, Esquire, from whence he stole the property, with labels affixed to his breast and back, denoting the nature of his crime; and be transported to the Prince of Wales' Island for the term of seven years. And Sallojee Myabboy, to stand in the Pillory once in the course of next week, facing his shop in the bazar, and with labels to be affixed to his back and breast, denoting the nature of his crime; and to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for the term of seven years.

Burjorjee Joggey was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the term of seven years, and to be kept at hard labor during all that time, and to be subject to the regulations of the Court as aforesaid.

Nalhoo Gullal to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the term of six years, and to be kept at hard labor during all that time, subject to the regulations of the Court as aforesaid.

[*Note.*—Previous accounts of the trial of these latter prisoners not traceable]

THE 23RD MAY 1805.

To the Editor of the "Calcutta Gazette."

SIR,—Be so obliging as to insert in your next *Gazette* the following additional observations on Ceres and Pallas:—

Telescopic appearances.

With a common Achromatic telescope, the magnifying power about thirty, Ceres is just visible. It appears like a fixed star of the eight or ninth magnitude, with a power even of two hundred; the solid disc is not visible, and the body cannot be distinguished from a very small fixed star. With an excellent Achromatic by Dolland, powers three and four hundred, a disc or nucleus is just discernible, but too small to be measured. The body appears surrounded with a coma or atmosphere, extending, like that of a comet, to a perceptible distance from the solid.

It was, however, from Dr. Herschell alone, that the determination of measurements so extremely delicate, could be expected. That distinguished Astronomer, and no less eminent Optician, possesses telescopes, and of his own construction, far superior in power, and still more so in brightness, to those of all other astronomers. From a series of observations with his ten and twenty feet reflectors, and by the assistance of his ingenious lucid disc micrometer, Dr. Herschell was led to the following conclusions, namely, that the diameter of Ceres, at the mean distance of the earth from the sun, would subtend an angle of about the third part of a second; and of Pallas, about half that quantity!! From these, and the mean distances, determined more accurately since the Doctor's observations, the diameters in the tables (see my former letter) were calculated. In the measurement of angles so extremely minute, very great accuracy is not to be expected. When future observations, however, shall render some corrections necessary, there is reason to think that those corrections will turn out subtractive, that is, the two bodies will be found to be of less magnitude than they are at present supposed to be.

It appears from the tables that the eccentricity of Ceres is less than the tenth part of the mean distance, and consequently that the orbit differs but little from a circle. But the eccentricity of Pallas amounting to nearly a fourth part of the mean distance, the Aphelion will be almost double the Perihelion distance from the sun. Therefore the two orbits intersect each other, that of Pallas sallying between the orbit of Ceres on one side, and falling within it on the other side, to the distance of more than eighty millions of English miles; a very extraordinary phenomenon in astronomy!

The inclination of Pallas's orbit (see the tables) is so great, that if this body is to be considered as a planet, the breadth of the Zodiac must be extended to about seventy, instead of sixteen degrees. The breadth, or even the Zodiacal Zone itself is, however, of little use in astronomy.

From a careful examination of the phenomena, Dr. Herschell is disposed to consider Ceres and Pallas as belonging to a distinct class of bodies, intermediate between those of planets and comets. And from the great resemblance they bear to small fixed stars, from which indeed they can be distinguished only by the best telescopes, he gives this class the name asteroids. Although this, like most other names, carries no explanation, it may, however, for the sake of distinction, be with propriety adopted.

The discovery of these asteroids has given a new interest to astronomy. Observatories are rising rapidly in every part of Europe. Owing to the great improvements lately made in mathematical instrument-making, observatories are now erected on a much smaller scale, and at much less expense than formerly. A coalition has been formed on the Continent. The French, German, and Italian astronomers have entered into an astronomical co-partnership. They have divided the heavens, (at present the Zodiac) in equal shares among them, which they undertake to examine, not, as formerly, by sweeping with an equatorial, but by attending simply to the circumstance of motion, as the heavenly bodies pass the meridian of the Observatory. From this improved mode of observing great expectations are formed. The new celestial firm consists already of upwards of twenty members, and many more will doubtless be added to it; Dr. Herschell speaks of it with rapture, and he will, we may believe, lend his aid to this grand survey. He informs us that he had sweeped or surveyed the zodiac five different times, without seeing the new discovered asteroids, a proof of the imperfection of the old mode of observing, and of how little use an equatorial

apparatus, although surmounted with the best telescopes in existence, is in making discoveries, particularly of such small bodies as the asteriods. The instrument may be conveniently used in making continued observations on a body already known, and is also useful in furnishing the young astronomer with materials for his improvement in astronomical calculations; but it is of no use in searching for bodies invisible to the naked eye.

When a body is discovered by its motion, and the elements of its orbit ascertained, which may be done by an ordinary transit telescope, application must, at least in the present state of astronomical instruments, be made to Dr. Herschell, to ascertain the magnitude and other particular phenomena of the disc.

I am sorry that the want of an Observatory prevents us from contributing to this important survey. Without an Observatory every effort must be fruitless. I take the liberty of adding, that without an Observatory, neither the geography of this nor of any other country can ever be perfected. The longitude on land can be ascertained only by corresponding observations, and corresponding observations, sufficiently numerous and correct, can be made only with fixed instruments, that is, in an Observatory.

I shall now, Mr. Editor, take leave of astronomy, in this country at least, with the hopes of soon resuming it in another country more favorable to the cultivation of the sciences. And, therefore, unless some important discovery be made, and an account of it reach this Settlement, in the course of a few months, I shall not trouble you again on the subject of astronomy.

I conclude with returning you my thanks for the ready insertion of a number of papers from me, for these six or seven years past. They were all calculated, at least I thought so, for some useful purposes.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

CALCUTTA,
The 13*th May* 1805.

(Sd.) J. DINWIDDIE.

P. S.—There is at present in this Settlement one of Herschell's ten feet reflectors, by which a satisfactory view might be had of the two asteroids; but the instrument had, unfortunately, lost its two highest astronomical powers before it came into the hands of its present owner, Mr. Hare, Watch-maker. When these shall be replaced, a more delightful

view of the heavens will be obtained than has ever been enjoyed in this country. Mr. Hare has also received from London an excellent transit instrument, which I hope soon to put up for him. When this is done, the solution of one very important problem, the true Calcutta time, will be accurately obtained.

☞ A Galvanic Machine, equal in power to any yet made, may be constructed of zinc plates alone. Copper and silver plates may consequently now be laid aside.

(Sd.) J. DINWIDDIE.

THE 23RD MAY 1805.

Our last advices from Columbo state that, on Friday the 19th ultimo, about 3 o'clock P. M., the Government House occupied by the Commander of the Forces, was struck by lightning, which instantaneously demolished the upper part of the east front, and forced with great violence the walls through the roof of the adjoining house, belonging to K. Chandler, Esquire, but occupied by Brigade Major Colebrooke. The General, at the time of the accident, was sitting in a back verandah, but providentially received no other injury than the effects of surprise of so tremendous a shock, from the thunder gust which succeeded, produced.

His Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Wemyss, fortunately escaped unhurt, although sitting in the apartment which appears first to have been struck, over which were pieces of ornamental masonry, raised according to Dutch taste, considerably above the room; and as lightning is known to strike the highest and most pointed objects in its way, it is presumable this masonry received and threw off the electric fluid to the adjoining house, where evident traces of its course were visible.

The roof falling in, filled the room with fragments of stone, beams, &c., and drove Lieutenant Wemyss against a door with great violence, from the desk at which he was sitting.

A servant of Brigade Major Colebrooke, who lay ill in an apartment adjoining the General's house (into which the rains fell) miraculously escaped with slight bruises, although the bed was shattered to pieces.

We are happy to add that no lives were lost, and no injury to any individual, except a boy of the General's, who was slightly hurt.—[*Mirror.*]

THE 6TH JUNE 1805.

Extract from the English Papers, London, 30th November.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, have conferred the freedom of that city on Dr. J. Gilchrist, late Professor of the Hindostanee Language in the College of Fort William, Bengal, on account of his highly distinguished character for eminence and usefulness in his profession, and for many valuable works published by him, particularly useful for every person going to the East Indies.

THE 20TH JUNE 1805.

The *Ceylon Government Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo reached us on Monday, and by which we are sorry to learn that, on the 20th ultimo, a most horrible murder was committed at Columbo on the person of Thomas Farrell, Esquire, of the Civil Service, and sitting Magistrate of Columbo.

That gentleman was sitting in the upper verandah of his house in the pettah, which overlooks the churchyard, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, when a gun fired from the churchyard, lodged two slugs in his body, of which he almost instantly expired.

There was no person in the street, and the night was extremely dark, but there was a light in the verandah which enabled the assassin to take his aim.

A Dutch gentleman who was sitting in the verandah of his house, near Mr. Farrell's, saw the flash and heard the report of the gun, and thought that he heard an exclamation in Mr. Farrell's voice. He immediately ran to Mr. Farrell's and found him stretched on the floor near a doorway leading from the verandah into his room, and totally senseless.

Mr. Reynold, Surgeon of H. M.'s Ceylon Native Infantry, who had left Mr. Farrell's house not many minutes before, was immediately called back, but found him without life.

On examining the body he discovered two wounds, one under the left scapula, the other on the left side of the abdomen; from the former a large slug was extracted, but that which caused the other could not be found.

The Governor and several Magistrates repaired immediately to the house of the deceased, to take the necessary informations; no traces of the murderer have yet been found, but a reward of 5,000 Mexican dollars was published yesterday by Government, to be paid on conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious deed, which, it is hoped, will lead to a discovery.—[*Mirror.*]

[From the *Harkaru*, 2nd July 1805.]

To Dr. Anderson, *Madras.*

My Dear Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that as I am under need of the Book of Anatomy of the bones, muscles, and joints, by John Bell, Surgeon, and the books which will relate the same contents, and as well as the books of Physical, I shall be much obliged to you if you would be pleased to procure them to me, especially with the plates, painting with its respective colour.

I likewise beg leave to inform you that I wished to see bones and muscles, &c., of the figure of man, which I heard have been secured them by European Doctor, in order to their better view. If you have the bones, &c., of the man's shape secured, I will be much obliged to you to spare it for my viewal, or if any other gentleman at Madras has the same, you will be pleased to apply them to lend me it for a few days for my viewal, which I hope you will not take as trouble from me.

I have, &c.,

Tanjore, *The 24th May* 1805. (Sd.) SIRFOJEE RAJAH.

To His Excellency Sirfojee Raja, *Maharaja, Tanjore.*

Sir,—The honor done me by your letter of 24th ultimo, was not more surprising than pleasing, for, observing the early disposition to acquire useful knowledge in the care and management of silkworms, when your Excellency was resident at Madras, I am not at all surprised that you should now wish to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the human body than is to be found in the voluminous writings of Hindustan, although they maintained sovereign authority in all the schools of Europe, near two thousand years, by means of the great industry of Aristotle, the friend and preceptor of the Macedonian Hero, as appears

by the avidity with which the Natives of this country peruse the writings of the Stagirite, finding them a faithful transcript of their own Shasters.

In the view of humanity, there can be no study of greater prize than anatomy, as is obvious by the attention given it on the first dawn of science, even before Galileo and the immortal Bacon arose to introduce a system founded on induction; witness the patronage of Vesalius, by the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

Should your Excellency be pleased to persevere in the pursuit of anatomical knowledge, so as to excite emulation, the advantages to this country are incalculable; in the stoppage of hemorrhage by ligature, the amputation of incurable limbs, the art of accoucheur, the treatment of fractured bones, in all which and many other accidents of our frail nature, the practice is very defective, owing to want of knowing the structure.

In hopes, therefore, of contributing to the support of so commendable a desire in your Excellency, I herewith transmit Mr. John Bell's valuable work on the bones, muscles, and joints, and make no doubt that I shall be able to find a skeleton for your inspection.

I am sorry that the plates are not coloured as you desire, but having seen some coloured drawings upon a small scale, very correctly done by Mr. Charles Bell, in case any of them should arrive here by the ships of the season, I will have great pleasure in forwarding you a copy; being with much respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 10th June 1805. } (Sd.) J. ANDERSON.

THE 4TH JULY 1805.

The Right Hon'ble Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor of Fort St. George, arrived in the Hooghly river on the 27th June 1805, on board His Majesty's ship *Rattle Snake*, Captain Lye.

His Lordship immediately proceeded to Fort William and was met by Major Armstrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, Captain Bristow, Aide-de-camp to the Governor General, and Lieutenant Colonel Calcraft, Town Major of Fort William, who had been sent

in the Government vessels to conduct His Lordship to Fort William, in his progress up the river. Lord William was saluted with nineteen guns by the ships lying in the river.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William as Lord William passed the Fort. At 6 o'clock in the evening His Lordship, attended by the State boats and the band of the Governor General, landed at the Water-Gate of Fort William, and was received by Colonel Green, Commanding Officer, the Garrison Staff of Fort William, Colonel Harcourt, and several Officers of the Governor General's family. On landing, a second salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship was then conducted through a street of troops to the Government House in the Fort, which had been prepared for his reception, and in passing was received by the troops with the usual Military honors due to His Lordship's rank and high station.

From the Fort His Lordship, escorted by a detachment of the Body Guard and attended by Major Armstrong and the Officers of the Governor General's family, proceeded in the carriage of the Governor General to the Government House, where His Lordship was received by Major Shawe, Private Secretary, and conducted to the Governor General.

THE 6TH JULY 1805.

An Overland despatch was yesterday received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, conveying English newspapers to the 19th of February, and continental papers to the 19th of March.

The following are the principal heads of intelligence brought by the Overland Packet:—

His Majesty was in good health.

War against Spain declared on the 11th February.

England was in a state of present tranquillity.

The Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis was appointed Governor General of Bengal in the month of January last.

The Earl of *Abergavenny, East Indiaman,* was unfortunately lost on the 5th of February, in Portland Roads.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 9th July 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 12th June 1805.]

By letters from Mocha, under date the 30th of April, it is with much pleasure we learn that Lord Valentia has most completely succeeded in the object of his pursuits, whose labors and researches in the Red Sea, when given to the public, cannot fail of proving both entertaining and useful. Rich and populous cities have been discovered, the inhabitants of which are friendly in the extreme, and are particularly desirous of cultivating a friendship with the English nation, and of becoming more familiar with the commercial world in general. They procured fresh provisions, beef, sheep, goats, and fowls, five springs of water, and fruit in abundance, at almost every place they touched at: the strong north-west winds having set in with much violence, His Lordship had bore up for Mocha. Whilst His Lordship was on His researches, they received information from *Cossier* that the plague then raged in Egypt with uncommon violence, and that the Beys were still *plagued* in a more desperate degree by the arrival of another army at Alexandria, from England, under an Officer named Dundas: this latter information can be no further relied on than as a report conveyed to Lord Valentia and his suite by the Dolo of Saakan, the last time they left that city; he had received it across the water the day before by a Judda *dao*. Ten thousand Turks are said to have arrived at the latter place to check the spirit of the Wahabees, whilst ten thousand more were at Cossier and Suez.

THE 16TH JULY 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 22nd June 1805.]

We learn by letters of the coast that His Majesty's birthday was celebrated in a very pleasing but unusual manner by the 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry. While on their march, the Commanding Officer, no less known for his zeal in his profession than for his loyalty, resolving that if the day could not be celebrated with the sumptuous banquet or the festive dance, it should at least be commemorated as circumstances permitted, pulled a bough from a tree, stuck it in his hat, told the battalion the reason, and invited the Officers and men to do the same, halting for the purpose. In a moment it was done, and the column moved on like "Birnam wood to Dunsinane," the Sepoys, of their own accord, testifying their loyalty by three hearty Bombay *Dings* in lieu of British cheers. It gives us a certain degree of pleasure, after

wading degrading through the pompous details of forced adulation offered with the utmost servility at the shrine of the Corsican, to rest for a moment on such instances, trifling as they may appear, of unconstrained and heartfelt attachment.

THE 18TH JULY 1805.

The ship *General Wellesley*, Captain Reid, with His Highness the Envoy from Bagdad and his suite on board, on his passage up the Gulph on the 31st of March last, being then in latitude 26 degrees 16 minutes north, met with a very violent gale of wind, in which they were unfortunately driven on shore near Cape Bombarick on the Persian coast, about ten o'clock at night, and in that situation were under the necessity of cutting away the ship's masts to ease the ship, and also lost their rudder; as the gale continued, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the ship, the Envoy and suite, accompanied by Captain Reid and his family, were landed, together with the Armenian passengers who were on board: they landed in the long boat, whilst rafts were preparing for the crew; fortunately during the night the gale subsided. On landing, the Envoy, the Captain, and all the other people who had landed, were made prisoners and plundered by the Arabs. At day-light in the morning, they observed that owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brown, the Chief Officer of the *General Wellesley*, he had got the ship afloat and in deep water; in this situation six Arabs went off to the ship, it was supposed with an intention to surprise and capture her, but on their approaching the ship and observing a guard of Sepoys, they wanted to return, when Mr. Brown, having some intimation of what had happened, immediately hailed them, declaring if they did not directly come along side, he would sink the boat, on which they went on board, when Mr. Brown made them all prisoners, and confined them in irons; three armed Arabs afterwards accompanied the Captain on board, when they were also immediately made prisoners, and after some negociations, an exchange was made of the Arabs on board for the Envoy and his suite, to which we believe Captain Reid added a bale of cloth. Thus, the spirited exertions of Mr. Brown, most probably, not only saved the life of the Envoy and his people, but also the ship and property: the weather continuing moderate, they rigged jury masts, and made a temporary rudder from the stump of the main masts, and after a tedious passage reached Bushire, when they fell in with the *Mornington* and *Viper*, who conducted them to Bushire, from whence the Envoy and his escort proceeded to Bussora in the *Viper*.

THE 23RD JULY 1805.

To the Editor of the Hurkaru.

Quicunque turpi fraude semel innotuit
Etiamsi verum dicit, amittit fidem.

The wretch that often has deceiv'd.
Though truth he speaks, is ne'er believed.

SIR,—I have devoted some of the happiest years of my life to the instruction of youth; and while my talents were usefully employed in that honorable profession, I made it the most conscientious point of my duty to cherish, and preserve in the minds of my pupils, the most sacred and inviolable regard to truth.

There is not a fault of any magnitude which a child may be supposed capable of committing, that ought not, in my opinion, to be freely absolved, when, by an undisguised and unconstrained confession, it is openly and honestly avowed. The more certainly to inculcate in the minds of my pupils the sacred importance of veracity, it was my invariable practice in discoveries of artful concealment and obstinate equivocation, to forgive the offence over which the veil of dissimulation had been drawn, and expressly to confine the punishment to the violation of truth. You will readily believe, Sir, that I had not long persevered in this practice, before it produced the effects which were desired, and which might indeed be naturally expected from it. Whenever any one of my scholars was betrayed, by wild enterprize, or mischievous inadvertency, into the commission of a fault, he was generally the first who came to inform me of his own transgression, and he was sure to receive applause for his truth and candour, seasoned with a mild and friendly admonition, suitable to the nature of the tresspass he had committed; reproof and remonstrance were generally found to be adequate remedies for all negligences, and irregularities of conduct resulting from juvenile indiscretion, and nothing so certainly exposed any of my scholars to the danger of corporal chastisement or to the still more formidable dread of being sent to Coventry, and exposed to the contempt and derision of their school-fellows, as a direct and intentional breach of veracity.

But as the dispositions of some children are too strongly perverted by the propensities to low cunning and deceit which they but too fatally imbibe from the inferior class of servants to whose care they are confided in early life, when their senses are all alive to imitation and example; and as the seeds of prevarication and deceit are often too strongly implanted in their youthful minds to be easily or suddenly eradicated;

I shall communicate to you the usual mode of correction and reformation to which I resorted whenever the frequent detection of falsehood awakened my suspicion and apprehension of a confirmed habit in the offender.

It is a remedy so certain and efficacious that I have never known it ultimately fail of producing the desired effect. If the preceptors who are now engaged in the important duty of educating the youth of this country, should deem it expedient to resort to the same method of inculcating the sacred observance of truth, it could not fail of producing much benefit and advantage to their pupils, in that state of probation on which the honor and happiness or dishonor and misery of their future lives so materially depend.

The offender being elevated on a desk where he is exposed to the view of all his school-fellows with a long scarlet tongue fastened between his teeth, the Master after enjoining strict silence and attention, directs one of the monitors to read aloud to the whole school the following passages selected from one of Archbishop Tillotson's excellent sermons, and from one of Dr. Johnson's papers in the Adventurer :—

"Integrity hath many advantages over all the fine and artificial ways of dissimulation and deceit, it is much the plainer and easier, much the safe and more secure way of dealing in the world; it has less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it; it is the shortest and the nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line, and will hold out and last longest; the arts of deceit and cunning do continually grow weaker and less effectual and serviceable to them that use them; whereas integrity gains strength by use and the more and longer any man practiseth it, the greater service it does him by confirming his reputation, and encouraging those with whom he hath to do to repose the greatest trust and confidence in him, which is an unspeakable advantage in the business and affairs of life.

"Truth is always consistent with itself and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware, whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good; it is like building upon a false foundation which constantly stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation; for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow and unsound in it, and, because it is plain and open, fears no discovery of which the crafty man is always in

danger; and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretences are so transparent that he that runs may read them; he is the last man that finds himself to be found out, and whilst he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

"Add to all this that sincerity is the most compendious wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy despatch of business; it creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labour of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in a few words. It is like travelling in a plain beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by ways in which men often lose themselves. In a word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor trusted perhaps when he means honestly. When a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast, and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood.

"When Aristotle was once asked, what a man could gain by uttering falsehoods, he replied, 'not to be credited when he shall tell the truth.'

"The character of a liar is at once so hateful and contemptible, that even of those who have lost their virtue it might be expected that from the violation of truth they should be restrained by their pride. Almost every other vice that disgraces human nature, may be kept in countenance by applause and association; the corrupter of virgin innocence sees himself envied by the men and at least not detested by the women; the drunkard may easily unite with beings devoted like himself to noisy merriment or silent insensibility, who will celebrate his victories over the novices of intemperance, boast themselves the companions of his prowess, and tell with rapture of the multitudes whom successful emulation has hurried to the grave: even the robber and the cut-throat have their followers, who admire their address and intrepidity, their stratagems of rapine, and their fidelity to the gang.

"The liar, and only the liar, is invariably and universally despised, abandoned, and disavowed: he has no domestic consolations which he can oppose to the censure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity where his crimes may stand in the place of virtues, but is given up to the hisses of the multitude without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood to be equally detested by the good and bad.

'The Devils,' says Sir Thomas Brown, do not tell lies to one another: for truth is necessary to all societies, nor can the society of Hell subsist without it."

PHILOLOGUS.

THE 29TH JULY 1805.

Captain Charles Stewart, Assistant Persian Professor, has commenced the formation of a descriptive catalogue of the Oriental books and manuscripts belonging to Tippoo's Library in the College of Fort William. In the progress of his researches, he has discovered in that Library a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme as necessary for the illustration of an important period in Eastern History, and which was sought for in India by those Historians without success. It is the History of the Emperor Aurungzebe, the 11th year of his reign to his death (an interval of forty years) written by the learned and authentic Mahomumd Saki; being a continuation of Mahomed Kazim's History of the first ten years of that Prince. See notes to Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas.

The ancient inscriptions and valuable manuscripts in the Carnata, Telinga, and other languages collected in Mysore by Dr. Francis Buchan, whilst employed in investigating the natural history of that country, have been committed to Mr. Carey, Teacher of the Sanscrit, Bengallee, and Marhatta languages in the College of Fort William, for the purpose of being translated into English under his superintendence. Amongst these manuscripts has been found a history of the first arrival of the Portuguese in India by a contemporary Hindoo writer; also a history of the Rajas of Mysore.

The Reverend Dr. Claudius Buchanan, Vice Provost of the College of Fort William, is about to proceed to Cochin on the coast of Malabar for the purpose of examining the ancient Hebrew manuscripts preserved in the Synagogue of the Jews at that place. These manuscripts are represented to be of a very high antiquity, being supposed to contain that portion of the Scriptures which was written before the first dispersion of the Jews; a collation of them with the European copies has been long desired by the learned.

Another object of Dr. Buchanan's mission will be to enquire into the state of the Native Christian Churches in the provinces of Travancore and Malabar; particularly of the thirty-five congregations denominated

by the Roman Catholics the schismatic churches. These Christians refuse communion with the Romish Church, and adhere to the simple ritual of an early age. They are noticed in history as early as the fourth century, and are supposed to have emigrated from Syria and Chaldea. At this day the Syro Chaldaic language is used in their Churches, and their liturgy is composed in that language and character.

Agreeably to instructions received from the Ecclesiastical Authorities at home, a report is to be made on the constitution and doctrine of these Churches, with a view to ascertain how far it may be the duty of the English Church to recognize the Christians of Malabar, now that they have become subjects of the British Empire; these Churches have been governed for fifteen hundred years by a regular succession of Bishops, whose ordination (by the Patriarch of Antioch) is acknowledged by the Church of England.

Another subject of literary research offers itself amongst these ancient Christians. When the Portuguese first arrived in India, they burned the writings and records found in the Christian Churches (and amongst them, says a Romish author, some Apostolical Monuments) in order that they might destroy the evidences of their antiquity, and force them to an union. But it has been stated recently by a respectable authority that certain ancient manuscripts in the Chaldaic language are yet preserved in the Country of Travancore.

THE 29TH JULY 1805.

The *Medusa* Frigate, commanded by Sir John Gore, arrived yesterday at Diamond Harbour, having on board the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis and his suite.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOMAS BROWN,
Secy. to the Govt., Public Department.

THE 30TH JULY 1805.

The Hon'ble Company's yacht the *Charlotte* arrived from Diamond Harbour early this morning, having on board Marquis Cornwallis, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the offices of

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. At six o'clock His Lordship landed, and was received with the usual honors.

At half past eight o'clock Marquis Cornwallis took the oaths and his seat as Governor General.

The 8th August 1802.

[From the *Madras Courier*, 24th July 1805.]

To the Most Noble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G., *Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

My Lord,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our most sincere congratulations on your Lordship's safe arrival in India, to take upon yourself again, at this momentous period, the Government of these valuable possessions.

The signal advantages which the British Empire derived from the justice, wisdom, and moderation, that so conspicuously characterized your Lordship's former administration, are deeply impressed on the minds of all; and while we admire the pure and exalted patriotism which has impelled your Lordship to undertake the arduous duty committed to your charge, and to sacrifice to the public good that repose, to which a life spent in the highest offices and most important duties of our country, had afforded so just a claim, we cannot suppress the effusions of gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign for his parental interest in the welfare and happiness of his loyal and faithful subjects in India, evinced by selecting for this great trust a Nobleman of your Lordship's transcendent talents and virtue.

Actuated by these feelings, we approach your Lordship with the expression of our unfeigned respect, and of our most ardent wishes for the continued honor and prosperity of your Lordship's Government.

[Names omitted.]

Gentlemen,—No circumstance could be more gratifying to my feelings than the assurance which you give me, that my former endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the valuable possessions of Britain in the East are still honored with your favorable recollection.

The only encouragement that I could have at my advanced period of life, to undertake again the arduous task to which it has pleased His Majesty and the Hon'ble Company to call me, was founded on the hope that the principles by which my former conduct was uniformly regulated, would not yet be forgotten, either by the subjects of Britain, or by the Native Princes or Powers of Hindoostan.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *The 23rd July* 1805. (Sd.) CORNWALLIS.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1805.

We have the satisfaction to say that the Directors of the East India Company, with a most liberal and just gratitude for the noble service performed by the Chinese Fleet, yesterday voted to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, the following sums, for their gallant conduct in beating off the French Squadron under Admiral Linois, in the Chinese Seas :—

To Commodore Dance, 2,000 Guineas, and a piece of plate, value 200 Guineas.

To Captain Timins, 1,000 Guineas, and a piece of plate, value 100 Guineas.

To the following Captains, 500 Guineas each, and a piece of plate value 100 Guineas :—

Captain Moffatt.	Captain Kirkpatrick.
„ H. Wilson.	„ Hamilton.
„ Farquharson.	„ Farrer.
„ Torin.	„ Pendergrass.
„ Clarke.	„ Brown.
„ Meriton.	„ Larkins.
„ Wordsworth.	„ Lockner.

	Guineas.
Chief Officers	150
2nd ditto	125
3rd ditto	80
4th ditto	80
5th ditto	50
6th ditto	50
Pursers	80

	Guineas.
Surgeons	80
Surgeons' Mates	50
Boatswains	50
Gunners	50
Carpenters	50
Midshipmen	30
Other petty Officers	15
Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Servants ...	5

Lieutenant Fowler, of His Majesty's Navy, for the services rendered Captain Dance, 300 Guineas for a piece of plate.

The whole will amount to nearly 50,000 pounds sterling.

Every one will feel an honest pride in this act of justice to these gallant men. The value of the fleet which they preserved we some time ago stated to be at least £5,000,000; we since learn that on an estimate made by the super-cargoes, the value of the whole, including the private as well as the public investments, appeared to be above 8,000,000 pounds sterling.

THE 29TH AUGUST 1805.

The Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley having appointed this morning for his public departure from Fort William, the principal Officers of the Government and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta assembled at the Government House at seven o'clock. A public breakfast was given on the occasion by the Hon'ble Sir George Barlow, Bart., Vice-President, at which were also present the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir John Royds and Sir Henry Russell, Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Mr. Udny.

At eight o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir George Barlow, Sir John Anstruther, and Mr. Udny, and by the Civil and Military Officers of Government and principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and escorted by the Governor General's Body Guard, proceeded in his carriage to Fort William. His Lordship was met at the Calcutta Gate by Colonel Stovin, the Commanding Officer in Garrison, and by the Garrison Staff. The troops in Garrison formed a street from the Calcutta Gate to the Water Gate, through which His Lordship passed, receiving the usual honors due to his high rank and character.

A vast concourse of the Native inhabitants of Calcutta assembled on the occasion, and attended the Marquis to the Water Gate, where His Lordship was met by the European inhabitants of Calcutta, who had proceeded to Fort William for that purpose.

On His Lordship's embarkation on board the Hon'ble Company's yacht the *Charlotte*, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and a second salute of nineteen guns was fired when the yacht got under weigh.

His Lordship is attended down the river by the Town Major of Fort William, by Colonel Harcourt, the Officers of His Lordship's family, and by several gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services.

The Officers of His Lordship's family who attended him to England are :—

Lieutenant Colonel Shawe ...	*Private Secretary.*
Captain Sydenham ... ... and Captain Campbell ...	*Aides-de-Camp.*
John Forbes, Esq.	*Keeper of the Records.*
Buchanan ... ... Dr. Francis	*Surgeon.*

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 10th September 1805.

[Copied from the London Papers.]

Mahomedan Jubilee, 15th April.

Saturday se'nnight, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday last, the Lascars of the Mahomedan persuasion at the east end of the town had a grand religious festival. The first day they went in slow procession along the new road, St. George's in the east, Cannon Street, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other streets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were selected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn swords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands; another held a vase, in which was a fire, and a man in a white vestment, treading backwards, threw incense into it; another with a handkerchief fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the streets, a group of the same people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of heaven,

hymning some passages out of the Koran. They conducted themselves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tuesday they made a visit in solemn procession the same way; and on Thursday, another succeeded, which closed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We understand this was a kind of jubilee, in honor of the commencement of their new year, and of the translation of Mahomed into Paradise, and imploring him to give peace to the suffering world, and them a safe return to their own country.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 17th September 1805.]

Bombay, 14th August 1805.

Friday last, being Cocoanut day, it was observed with the usual ceremonies, and was very numerously attended both by Europeans and Natives.

THE 10TH OCTOBER 1805.

Extract of a letter from Cannanore, dated 11th September 1805.

"A very tragical scene having been acted in the Mopla Bazar of this place on the 30th ultimo, the following you may depend upon as an authentic statement of the particulars. Two European Artillerymen returning from the beef market about 11 A. M., were suddenly and unknowingly assailed in the open street near a large mosque, by a fanatic Mopla issuing from thence, who, armed with a dagger, and approaching them from behind, struck the nearest a desperate blow over the back, the instrument entering a considerable way downwards betwixt that and the shoulder bone; the reeking blade was only withdrawn to plunge it by a successive stroke into the heart of his unsuspecting comrade, who instantly fell a lifeless corpse at his feet; the surviving soldier, half stupified with the unexpected attack, was now only enabled to account for his own wound by the sight of his falling companion, and rushed instinctively into the door of the Mosque, then providentially open. This his feeble exertions from the rapid loss of blood, were scarcely sufficient to secure against the blood-thirsty aggressor, who pursuing him thither, broke his dagger in a vain attempt to force it open. This forms the simple detail:—The two Europeans (both of an excellent character, as it happened) had been purchasing some of the necessaries of life and were passing along unheeding, and, as they

thought, unheeded by, the surrounding groups. The Police peons, though armed, were unequal to the task of seizing the perpetrator, who assumed with his two dagger-knives a menacing attitude, and collecting stones for further offence or defence, began to parade with much *sang froid* in front of the deceased. An European guard soon arrived from the Fort (*a propos* to relieve the panic), who rushing up, disarmed and delivered him over to the civil authority, but not without receiving some slight wounds and blows from the stones thrown at them.

"The atrocity of this singular deed might have admitted of some mitigation, had it been connected with circumstances of provocation by the party attacked, or could it have been traced to that aberration of reason in the actor which confounds the sentiments of right and wrong, and subjects our animal nature to the vague and irresistible influence of corporal impressions; but here, alas! no such alleviation is to be found; on the contrary, the criminal confesses that he enjoyed his most sober senses, but that having experienced of late certain vexations and disgrace, he had become weary of existence, and the precepts of his Mussulman code attaching a meritorious character to the murder of an infidel, he had sallied out that forenoon in quest of such a victim, thereby to accelerate his wished for doom, and also to secure him a safe passport to Paradise. A few minutes (perhaps 15 or 20) before this catastrophe, he had attacked an Officer casually going along in his chair. But the comparatively harmless nature of his weapon (a small hoe or *mommatty*) enabled the gentleman to parry his blows, and make his retreat to a place of safety; whether this prelusive attack was meant as an experiment of courage, is hard to say; he was observed, however, to walk to and fro near the same spot, till the Artillerymen approached, and in this interval, it was also noted that he respectfully saluted a mendicant of his own religion; a circumstance strongly indicative of rational discrimination and of the deliberate nature of the concluding act. The disgrace alluded to by him as the remote cause of his crime, was a corporal punishment he had received a few weeks back in the public bazar for what he deemed a venial fault. This stigmatizing him in the estimation of his neighbours and equals, was the means of impressing that habit of melancholy, the increase of which led to the fatal denoument.

"A field is here open for touching on the force and operation of religious prejudice; but as no region of the earth presents us with such an amiable aspect of human charity and forbearance as may be contemplated among the tropical inhabitants of Asia, the solitary example of an insulated and intolerant sect, whom bigotry and religious pride have

reduced from a pinnacle of power and grandeur to its present fallen state, may be left to that progress of decline and silent oblivion which seem sooner or later destined to become its inevitable fate.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1805.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on Saturday, the 26th October 1805, *in pursuance of a notice from the Sheriff, dated the* 21*st instant, "for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by this Settlement, on the lamented death of* MARQUIS CORNWALLIS; *and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered Nobleman."*

The Sheriff, Mr. Laprimandaye, having stated the object for which this Meeting was convened, Mr. Speke was requested to take the Chair.

The following letter was presented to the Chairman, under the signatures of several native inhabitants of the town of Calcutta:—

"*To the Chairman of the general Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by a notification from the Sheriff under date the* 21*st October* 1805.

"SIR,

Having observed a public notice from the Sheriff, of a Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 26th October, for the purpose of expressing the deep concern felt by this Settlement on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis; and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered Nobleman; we beg leave to inform you that the native inhabitants of Calcutta, who retain a grateful sense of the just and beneficent administration of Marquis Cornwallis are anxious to be permitted to join the British inhabitants in erecting a monument at such place and in such manner as may be deemed proper, to the memory of the late Governor General, whom they regarded as their guardian and benefactor, and whose death they sincerely deplore as a public misfortune.

"The same sentiments we may confidently state to be entertained by the whole of the native inhabitants of the British possessions in India.

We have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c."

Mr. Smith, the Advocate General, addressed the Meeting, and moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Harington :

1*st.*—That in addition to the general mourning which has been adopted as a public token of the concern felt by this Settlement on the death of Marquis Cornwallis, a Mausoleum be erected, with the permission of Government, over the place of his interment at Ghazeepore, as a memorial of esteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services.

2*nd.*—That the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Madras and Bombay, as well as to Ceylon, Penang, and Fort Marlborough; and that the inhabitants of those Settlements be invited to join in an unanimous testimonial of veneration for the character and memory of the late Governor General of the British possessions in India.

3*rd.*—That the first resolution be also transmitted to England, for the information of persons resident in Europe, who may be desirous of promoting the object of it.

4*th.*—That a voluntary subscription be opened at the Bank of Hindoostan for the expense of the Mausoleum to be erected; and that, at the particular desire of several respectable native inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by an address to the Chairman of this Meeting, the subscription be open to the natives of India as well as to all subjects of the United Kingdom.

5*th.*—That these resolutions be submitted to Government by the Chairman, with a respectful request that permission be given to erect the proposed monument at Ghazeepore.

6*th.*—That a Committee be appointed, in India and in Europe, for the purpose of assisting the Chairman in carrying the preceding resolutions into effect.

The several proposed resolutions being successively read by the Chairman, were unanimously agreed to.

[From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 12th November 1805.]

Extract of a letter dated H. C. Ship "Castlereagh" at St. Helena, 11th July 1805.

"After a very tedious passage of fourteen weeks and three days, we arrived at this Island on the 20th of June. Admiral Rainier, General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the passengers, all well. The casualties on the voyage only three, that is to say, Captain Meriton, of the *Sovereign*, who died soon after we sailed; James Ede, Esq., the Head of an Agency House in Calcutta, who died on the 10th of April, on board the *Sovereign;*

and Doctor King, formerly of the Madras Establishment, who died on board the *Wellesley*, a short time before our arrival. We were somewhat surprised to find Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Parsons, at the island, where they had been for about three months, having quitted the American ship on which they proceeded from Madras.

"The events of the voyage were few and uninteresting;—we spoke only one vessel, the Portuguese ship *Sparta*, homeward bound from Calcutta, which she left the 17th of March. This was on the 16th of May, and on the 29th of that month we doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

"At St. Helena we learnt that the *Bellona*, French Privateer, had been cruising off the island, and had captured a Whaler, the Captain and crew of which she had set on shore here.

"In consideration of the forlorn situation of the Captain of this vessel, a subscription was set on foot in his behalf, to which I noticed the name of the respectable and humane Admiral Rainier for £100, and those of the Governor and Sir Arthur Wellesley for £50 each, with many other handsome donations.

"Admiral Rainier gave public breakfasts every morning during our stay here—a liberal attention, of which every one was happy to enjoy the benefit: for, from the great number of the shipping, and the numerous passengers on board them, the island was nearly exhausted of provisions and liquors of every kind: such as were to be procured were at the most extravagant rates: to wit, £3-10 for a dozen of Madeira, £1-12 for beer; bad butter and cheese, 3 shillings a pound; a chicken, 15 shillings. A person belonging to the Georgiana Brig, who had brought 4 dozens of fowls from the African shore, sold them for £40 sterling. The charge for board and lodging, 2 guineas per day: hospitality and all its attendent virtues were, as you may easily suppose, totally unknown; in short, to use some of the words of a popular song—

"At this little Island
"You may die, and be d—
"If you have not an Abraham Newland.*"

* NOTE.—A Bank Note.
There was an old song relative to Forgery—
Sham Abraham you may,
But you mus'nt sham Abraham Newland.

"A Danish ship is here, which spoke an American ship at sea, the Commander of which reported that war had been declared between France and Sweden.

"It is worthy of remark that when Admiral Rainier first came to India in command, he gave convoy to the largest fleet of Indiamen that ever sailed from England; and that he now takes home the largest fleet, perhaps, that ever sailed from this island, thirty-seven sail of richly laden ships."

THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 12th October 1805.]

The transports destined to convey His Excellency Mahomed Nubbee Khan, Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia to the Supreme British Government in India, having been obliged from stress of weather and other circumstances to bear up to Bombay, the *Jehangeer*, in which His Excellency is embarked, arrived in the harbour on Thursday under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Victor*.

On the *Jehangeer's* appearing in the offing, a deputation composed of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Mr. Goodwin, Acting Secretary and Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence, Syed Tuckee, a respectable Persian merchant residing in Bombay, and the eldest son of the late Mirza Mehndi Ali Khan, proceeded on board to congratulate His Excellency on the part of the Hon'ble the Governor on his safe arrival at Bombay, and to ascertain His Excellency's wishes in respect to his landing.

We understand that it is the intention of His Excellency to defer his embarkation for some days, until every arrangement shall have been made to enable him to pay his visit of ceremony to the Hon'ble the Governor in the most distinguished manner, conformably to the etiquette and splendour of the Persian Court.

THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1805.

Extract of a letter dated Muslipatam, 17th October 1805.

"The Tapals recently arrived from Madras have been eight days on the road; this detention has doubtless arisen from the heavy fall of rain, which has been experienced in the Circars. The country around Bunder is entirely covered with water; the tanks are all nearly full, and the ensuing crop is in consequence expected to be abundant."

The 21st November 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 19th October 1805.]

Nine in the morning of yesterday having been fixed upon as the auspicious hour for the landing of His Excellency Mahomed Nubbee Khan, Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia to the British authority in India, a deputation of gentlemen, consisting of the Secretary to Government, Colonel Spry, of His Majesty's 77th Regiment, the Commodore of the Marine, the Commandant of Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Commanding His Excellency's Guard of Honor, the Quarter Master General, the Adjutant • General, the Town Major, and the Mehmandar, R. Goodwin, Esq., proceeded on board the *Jehangeer*, at the hour of eight, to invite and to accompany His Excellency ashore in a Bunder boat, richly ornamented for the reception of the Ambassador. A second boat followed for His Excellency's brother-in-law, Nuzzur Alee Khan, a third for the select servants of the Embassy, a fourth for the Ambassador's band, and a fifth accompanied with the Garrison band of European Musicians.

After having been on board for about half an hour, the deputation was admitted into the Ambassador's cabin, and each introduced to His Excellency by name, as well as by his official designation. The customary congratulations having been interchanged, the auspicious minute having arrived, His Excellency expressed his wish to quit the ship. Having called for the Commander of the *Jehangeer*, he very politely thanked him for the attention and civilities he had received during the voyage. His Excellency left the vessel, accompanied by the gentlemen who had proceeded on board, with the exception of the Town Major, and joined by Dr. Jukes, who had accompanied the Khan from Bushire. The Town Major embarked in the second boat with Nuzzur Alee Khan. The fleet of boats sailed from the *Jehangeer* in regular order, the Ambassador's boat leading, and passed the shipping in the harbour, which had been judiciously arranged, so as that each vessel might salute the Ambassador as he approached. The whole was admirably planned, correctly conducted, and produced the happiest effect.

Having arrived at the Bunder pier, the Ambassador was received and welcomed on shore by the Master Attendant of the Marine, Colonel Coleman, of His Majesty's 84th Regiment, Dr. Moir, Lieutenant Colonel M'Quarie, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, the Commander of His Majesty's ship *Victor*, the Paymaster General, the Accountant General, the Acting Custom-Master, Captain Fraser, Aide-de-Camp to General Nicolls, the King's Brigade Major, and the Aide-de-Camps to the Hon'ble

the Governor. The ceremony of introduction having been gone through by the Mehmandar, the Ambassador got into a State palankeen prepared for his accommodation, and was carried to His Excellency's tent, pitched on Bombay Green, followed by the rest of the party, where he was received by the Superintendent of the Marine, General Waddington, Colonel Whitelocke, of His Majesty's 77th Regiment, the Auditor General, the Hon'ble Company's Council, and Charles Forbes, Esq., who having been severally introduced to the Ambassador, the Superintendent of the Marine advancing a few paces before the tent, the Ambassador was conducted to a coach where he seated himself, the Superintendent of the Marine upon his right hand, and the gentlemen selected to receive the Ambassador in chairs, to the right of the Ambassador, and his son-in-law, Meerzas, &c., &c., to the left. The tent was of Persian manufactory, richly lined, and the whole formed a magnificent spectacle. The Ambassador expressed himself highly gratified at being encircled by so very respectable a company; congratulations upon the occasion of His Excellency's propitious arrival having been offered, and the procession to accompany the Ambassador to the house prepared for his accommodation being ready to move, His Excellency arose and quitted the tent, followed by the gentlemen in attendance. Having mounted his horse, and his example followed by the gentlemen in his suite, who were prepared with horses, and by His Excellency's own suite, the procession moved on, through a street formed by His Majesty's 77th Regiment, towards the Church Gate.

The procession was preceded by His Excellency's band, next followed the Takht-i-rawan, then the Yeduff, His Excellency's led horses, the Jelloadars, the led horses furnished by Government,—the State palankeen presented by the Governor for His Excellency's accommodation, the heralds, the Mehmandars, Choobdars, and His Excellency's running footmen,—the Khan and his brother-in-law accompanied by the gentlemen in attendance,—the Meerzas,—the Ghoolam Shahs, &c., &c., &c.

From without the Garrison the Police peons kept the road clear, formed a street the whole of the way to Chintz Pogly.

The Ambassador reached the house engaged for his residence at about eleven o'clock. His Excellency's Honorary Guard was drawn out and received him with presented arms. The Ambassador, and the gentlemen in attendance, and his suite, having dismounted, were ushered into the room of audience, where the customary complimentary ceremonials having been again interchanged, and the party seated,

refreshments were immediately called for by the Ambassador. His Excellency evidently appearing much fatigued from the exertions of the morning, the gentlemen in attendance solicited permission to retire with the view to afford His Excellency an opportunity to repose from the fatigue of the day. The Ambassador having politely assented, the party took leave of His Excellency.

The Ambassador was superbly dressed, and displayed a profusion of ornaments of the most briliant description. His suite also was arranged in the highest style of Persian magnificence. The Hon'ble the Governor's led horse and those of the gentlemen who accompanied the Ambassador, were most richly caparisoned, and added considerably to the grandeur of the procession. The concourse of spectators, Europeans as well as Natives, was immense, and one continued crowd from the Garrison to His Excellency's house, who observed the utmost decorum, and evinced every demonstration of respect towards the distinguished stranger, who was the object of their curiosity.

The 21st November 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 10th October 1805.]

Duel at Dohud.

On Thursday the 17th October came on the trial of Henry Irwin, Esq., Paymaster of His Majesty's 65th Regiment of Foot, accused of the murder of Mr. John Young, Lieutenant of the same Regiment, in a duel which took place at Dohud on the frontiers of Guzerat on the 27th of March last.

The indictment being read, the Hon'ble Company's Counsel addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown.

He began by observing, that of all the cases which occur for investigation in a Criminal Court, none are so painful to those who conduct the prosecution, as cases of this description, where a sense of honor and the tyranny of custom have led to the commission of a crime, which the law of the country obliged us to consider, without regard to the sentiments of society, state of manners, or the consequences which would have resulted to the individual who is accused, if his conduct had been different. All these, he was bound to tell the Jury, furnished no excuses, in the eye of law, for the crime imputed in this indictment. Men were expected to hazard every obloquy, to brave all reproach, to rise superior to every prejudice, rather than invade the peace and good order of society by taking the law into their own hands, and becoming, in any instance, their own avengers. It was far from his intention to presume

to justify phrenzy of fashion, as it had been called, which induces men to decide their petty animosities at the hazard of spilling a fellow-creature's blood; but if he was expected to treat a crime arising from such considerations with the same degree of indignation, or to call on the Jury to view with the same degree of horror that he would a premeditated homicide, instigated by base and malicious motives, or proceeding from a wanton disregard of human life, he was expected to take a tone which truth and sincerity would, for ever, forbid him to assume.

Once, and he thanked God only once, since he had been in this place, had an offence of this description occurred to make an indictment and a trial necessary. It was impossible that his information with respect to the particulars of such transactions should always be correct, and on that occasion, it was so extremely inaccurate, as the subsequent evidence and verdict of acquittal sufficiently demonstrated, that he thought it his duty to press the case for the Crown, that the great end of all trials, which is public example, might be attained. He should always pursue the same course, where he had reason to view what had happened in the same light. But where any thing occurred to alleviate the guilt he was compelled to impute, he should be just as sorry not to give the prisoner the advantage of it, as he should be ready to aggravate his conduct, by stating facts, if such existed, of a different tendency. In the present instance, he had no hesitation to acknowledge that the unfortunate gentleman at the Bar appeared to him to have been placed in a situation which was not only none of his own seeking, but which he had done every thing in his power to avoid. This was always matter for the indulgent consideration of a Jury in such cases. Indeed, though he should be sorry to say any thing that sounded harsh of one who had more than atoned for any violence of which he had been guilty, the deceased seemed to have conducted himself with the greatest possible intemperance, and to have shunned accommodation with a pertinacity which amounted to something very little short of absolute phrenzy.

Mr. Treipland then stated the origin of the quarrel, and the various particulars of the transaction, giving effect, with much candour, to whatever was favorable to the prisoner, in the several circumstances of the case; and concluded by expressing the highest approbation of Mr. Skrine's (one of the second's) conduct, who had done everything to prevent the fatal catastrophe that could suggest itself to a humane, considerate, and liberal mind.

The first witness called was Captain Storey. He stated that on the 26th March last, he was applied to by the late Lieutenant Young to

attend him to the ground that evening in an affair with Mr. Irwin. Captain Wilson, who is since deceased, attended that gentleman. It was agreed by the seconds previous to the duel, that if they could not effect an accommodation between the parties after they had fired two shots each, they should refuse to act any longer in the business, and leave the ground; that after two shots had been fired, they attempted to accommodate matters, but Mr. Young said he was not satisfied: that they then informed the parties, that they would have no more concern in the business, and left the ground; that the witness, as he was going off, saw the parties speaking to each other, but heard nothing that passed.

Julian Skrine, Esq., of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, was then called. He recollected some huts of Mr. Irwin's without the line of the camp near Dohud, which were pulled down by Mr. Young, he believed without any proper authority: that he was employed by Mr. Irwin to carry a message to Mr. Young on the 27th March last; that on entering Mr. Young's tent, he told him that he had come on rather an unpleasant business; Mr. Young replied that he knew perfectly what the business was, and that he came from Mr. Irwin: that the witness tried to convince Mr. Young of the impropriety of his conduct, and particularly of the epithet scoundrel which he had used the preceding evening. Mr. Young did not deny that his conduct had been improper, or that he made use of that expression, which he owned to be unjustifiable and unprovoked, but said he never would apologise. The witness requested him to consent to make any apology, however slight, and that it would be received. Mr. Young said that he would rather be cut to pieces. The witness then told him, that if he would only say that the words complained of had been used by him in a passion, he should be content. Mr. Young said that he had been a soldier twenty-two years, and never would make an apology. During the conversation, something fell from Mr. Young as if he had taken offence at certain expressions used by Mr. Irwin the preceding evening. Of this the witness informed Mr. Irwin on his return, and again called the same day by Mr. Irwin's desire to inform Mr. Young, that if he had used the words in question, they were not intended. That he was not sensible that he had used them; but if he had, that he was ready to apologise for them. Mr. Young said it was of no consequence; that he for his part would make no apology. In going to the ground, Mr. Irwin said to the witness, that Mr. Young had very little to fear from him: and bid him remember that whatever happened, he had done all in his power to prevent a meeting: that Mr. Young's obstinacy was such, that should he fall, it must be regarded as a murder. The seconds agreed that the parties should step six paces from each other; that

Mr. Tattersal, Mr. Young's second, should then give the words halt, front, fire. On the word front being given, Mr. Irwin made a half-wheel, presenting his right side to Mr. Young, but with the muzzle of his pistol upwards; Mr. Tattersal repeated the word to front once or twice, that during this interval, which might occupy 15 or 20 seconds, Mr. Young had brought his pistol to the level, and seemed to the witness to be taking a deliberate aim. Mr. Irwin observing this, said, "I hope you don't intend to let him take an aim at me." The word fire was almost immediately given. Both parties fired, Mr. Young fell, Mr. Irwin immediately went up, and offered him his hand, which he refused; Mr. Irwin at the desire of his second then left the ground. Mr. Young said, "I hope that damned fellow wont return."

Mr. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, was the next witness. He said he was called to attend Mr. Young on the 27th March. He found him sitting on the ground supported by Mr. Tattersal. The wound was on his right thigh little above the knee. He thought the wound not dangerous at first: the bleeding had stopped before the witness arrived on the ground. To prevent any accident from its return, he applied the tourniquet. Till the eighth day the wound was doing well. But when the witness called on the 7th of April, he found that Lieutenant Young had lost an amazing quantity of blood. His bed and the floor of his tent were covered with it. He said that during the night finding himself uneasy, he had removed the tourniquet. The artery was taken up immediately. The hemorrhage was from the femoral artery. In three-quarters of an hour he died; had not the tourniquet been removed, there was great probability of his recovery.

Evidence for the prisoner.

Lieutenant Colonel Maddison, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, said that Mr. Irwin's tent was without the lines; but it was placed there by the witness's permission. That the witness had ordered Mr. Young to pull down several huts, and the witness's own hay stock, which he thought encumbered the lines: that Mr. Irwin's huts were not among those pulled down, and remained for some time after, and the witness gave no orders for their removal. Mr. Irwin (one morning that the witness passed) asked if his tents were in the way, that if so, he should remove them. The witness said, it was unnecessary, as he did not think they encumbered or endangered the lines.

Mr. Irwin having declined addressing the Jury, the Hon'ble the Recorder recapitulated the whole of the evidence which had been adduced. He then remarked that this was one of those unfortunate cases in which criminal jurisprudence had long maintained a struggle, he was sorry to

say an unsuccessful one, with the customs and feelings of society. It had been correctly stated that those feelings formed no excuse or justification for such a crime. But, however clear the breach of the law was in every case of this nature, those to whom its violation was imputed were entitled to derive advantage from all such alleviating circumstances as had occurred to palliate that conduct which nothing could entirely justify. No case had ever displayed circumstances of this description in greater abundance than the present, and though the law remained the same, it was impossible to repress the feelings in favor of Mr. Irwin, which the whole view of his conduct was calculated to excite. He could by no means, however, advise the Jury to give way to these impressions; but there seemed to be one circumstance in the case which would reconcile a verdict acquitting the prisoner from the capital part of the offence with the known and acknowledged law of the land upon the subject. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas, that Mr. Young was in a fair way of recovery when his own want of care or characteristic violence of temper in removing the tourniquet which had been placed upon the wound to prevent the effusion of blood, occasioned such an hemorrhage; that he expired from this cause, which was imputable to himself alone, and not from any probable or natural consequence of a wound, which Mr. Thomas swore he never reckoned either mortal or very dangerous. The Jury, however, would consider the whole circumstances of the case, and he was fully persuaded they would return such a verdict as they could justify to their consciences.

The Jury retired and soon after returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The 28th November 1805.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 2nd November 1805.]

On Thursday last the Hon'ble the Governor returned the visit of His Excellency the Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia to the superior British Authority in India.

At ten in the morning, the principal Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's services, Civil, Naval, and Military, assembled at the Government House in town to accompany the Hon'ble the Governor to the residence of the Ambassador at Chintz Pogly.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the Governor quitted the Government House, under a salute of nineteen guns from Hornby's Battery, and entered his carriage with the Commanding Officer of the Forces; and the procession moved off in the following order, *viz.*:—

Two Trumpeters on horseback with banners.

Subadars of Peons.

Thirty Peons—five in a line.

Spearmen, State Palanquin, Spearmen.
Peons, colours, music.
Thirty Peons.

Rocket Boys.	Eighteen led horses superbly caparisoned, two and two.	Rocket Boys.

Jemadars of Peons.
Fifty Peons.
Garrison Band.
Chobdars.
Governor's Aides-de-Camp.

Havildars of Peons.	State carriage with the Governor and General Nicolls.	Havildars of Peons.

Governor's head servants on horseback.
Recorder's carriage.
Mr. Cockrane's carriage.
Mr. Lechmeres' carriage.
General Nicolls' carriage with his Staff,
Superintendent of Marine.
Thirty more carriages with gentlemen in attendance.

The Police Peons kept the road clear the whole of the way to Chintz Pogly. At the road leading to the Ambassador's house, the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry was drawn out and formed a street through which the procession passed towards the Ambassador's house; the Battalion saluting the Hon'ble the Governor with presented arms.

At about half after eleven the party reached Chintz Pogly, their approach being proclaimed by the trumpeters leading the procession and answered by those belonging to His Excellency's band. On the Governor's carriage drawing up to the gate of the Ambassador's door, His Excellency's brother-in-law and Meerzas advanced to meet the Governor, and the Ambassador received him in the upper part of the steps leading into the lower rooms. A salute of nineteen guns from four field pieces which had been sent out to Chintz Pogly in the morning announcing the meeting; the Ambassador immediately led the Governor into the room of audience and seated the Governor upon a couch to his right; next to whom on the right hand sat the Recorder, and then on the same side the Members of Council and the gentlemen who had accompanied the Governor on his visit; each paying his respects to the Ambassador as he entered. To the Ambassador's left were seated the two sons of the late Meerza Mehndi Ali Khan on chairs, then followed the Meerza and the principal Servants of His Excellency's suite.

After the accustomed compliments had been interchanged, refreshments were introduced of the hooka and coffee; the *Khulsan* and rosewater next followed, after which a sumptuous and most abundant display of the choicest Persian sweetmeats was introduced in silver trays, and placed upon stands and distributed in parties of two. The entertainment was conducted on the part of His Excellency with the utmost politeness and attention towards his guests; and the regularity and promptness with which the varied refreshments were introduced and removed, placed in a very conspicuous light the discipline of Persian vassalage. After the entertainment, the Ambassador had a private audience with the Governor, which lasted about half an hour, when the company broke up, and the Governor returned under the same honors as distinguished his approach.

The arrangement, richness, and general regularity and conduct of the procession, reflect great credit on those who had the management of it; the whole passing in review before His Excellency and attendants before the arrival of the Governor's carriage, particularly the led horses, which were the choicest of Bombay and very fine animals, under the animating tune of "God save the King" from a full European band, produced a very fine effect, and must have surprised His Excellency to find that this island could produce, at so short a notice, unprepared as we were for the reception of the Ambassador, any thing so nearly approximating the magnificence of a Persian procession.

The 28th November 1805.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 9th November 1805.]

On Saturday morning the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council issued orders for a Funeral Sermon, on the death of the late Most Hon'ble Charles Marquis Cornwallis to be preached on the succeeding day, in St. Mary's Church, Fort Saint George; and directions were given that the usual decorations of the pulpit and pews should be removed, and the Church hung with black cloth.

On Sunday, the Right Hon'ble the Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart., His Excellency Sir John Cradock, K. B., and the Members of Council, met at the Council Chamber in the Fort, from whence they proceeded in procession to the Church.

The Church was filled at an early hour. Lady William Bentinck, Lady Theodosia Cradock, and the Hon'ble Mrs. Strange, occupied the seat set apart for the family of the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

The Psalms were selected for the occasion, and the Gospel from the service of the Burial of the Dead was read as a Second Lesson.

The Text was from the 2nd Book of Chronicles, 35th Chapter, and part of the 24th verse—

"And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah."

The sad and sombre appearance of the Church; the judicious and solemn selection for the service; the masterly execution of a grand and impressive voluntary; and the general and deep mourning of a numerous and respectable congregation, were demonstrative of the feelings of this Settlement at the mournful and irreparable loss which India and the nation has sustained by the death of this great, pious, and exalted Nobleman.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER 1805.

On the 4th instant commenced the second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, for the year 1805.

The Grand Jury received their charge from the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, who, at considerable length, pointed out the many advantages this great metropolis enjoyed over all others of equal extent, population, commerce, and wealth, in the known world; observed that few offences were committed within it which called for the interference of public justice, and attributed this blessing in a particular degree to the example of morality and good conduct shown by the higher orders, in aid of the administration of the law; His Lordship concluded, by taking leave of the Grand Jury, being the last time he should meet them on such an occasion.

On the 5th instant all the business of the Grand Jury was concluded, but previously to their being discharged, William Fairlie, Esq., the Foreman, submitted to the Chief Justice that he was charged by the Jury to present an address to His Lordship, and requested his permission to read it, which was expressed in the following words:—

To the HON'BLE SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, *Bart., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, &c., &c., &c.*

MY LORD CHIEF JUSTICE,—The Grand Jury feel that they cannot completely satisfy the trust which the law confides in them, without offering you the expression of their thanks and gratitude for the vigilance, ability, and attention to the public welfare with which you have discharged the important duties of your office during a period of almost eight years.

With a sensible degree of satisfaction we have observed in the course of that time an improved and more active administration of justice introduced; an efficient Police established, and the British character advanced in the esteem and respect of its Indian subjects.

The eminent part which you have borne in the accomplishment of these public benefits, entitles you to the grateful acknowledgments of this community, as having contributed in a material degree to effect the beneficent objects of the British Legislature, in securing to the inhabitants of one of the wealthiest and most populous cities in the world, the practical blessings of the English Law, and, in diffusing the sense of its protection through every part of those extensive provinces which are subject to the Supreme Government of Bengal.

With the view to perpetuate the testimony we have now the honor to bear to your virtues, talents, and integrity, we are prompted to solicit your permission to place your portrait in the Town Hall of Calcutta, whenever that building may be prepared to receive it, and, until then, in that Court House over which you have presided, with so much honor to yourself and advantage to the public interests of your country.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with sentiments of sincere respect and attachment,

Your most faithful, and obedient humble servants,

(Sd.) W. FAIRLIE, *Foreman.*
" C. DOYLY.
" D. BURGES.
" THOMAS GRAHAM.
" J. H. FERGUSSON.
" M. G. PRENDERGAST.
" JAMES LOCKHART.
" ROBERT McLINTOCK.
" J. MELVILL.
" J. HUNTER.
" JOHN GILMORE.
" M. T. WEATHERALL.
" J. McTAGGART.
" WILLIAM HOLLINGS.
" J. W. SHERER.
" EDWARD EGERTON.
" H. HODGSON.
" DAVID CAMPBELL.
" FRANCIS HORSLEY.
" J. EWER.

Calcutta, 5th December 1805.

To which the Chief Justice made the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,—I should be devoid of every feeling which ought to actuate the breast of an Englishman, if I were insensible of the high honor you have this day done me. The applause of our fellow-citizens is the highest honor and the greatest reward which can be bestowed upon any man in a public station. But when that applause comes from men of your description, and your high character, it is indeed doubly honorable. Upon the present occasion, I am afraid, however, that I owe more to the kind partiality with which this Settlement has honored me since the moment of my arrival among you, and to the enlarged and liberal manner in which you view even the slightest efforts for the public service, than to any merits of my own. If my efforts have been at all successful in promoting or in advancing any of those great public objects to which you allude in your address of this day, much must be ascribed to example which your virtues and those of men like you hold out to the public. I owe much to the assistance derived from the fair and honorable practices of the gentlemen who follow the profession of the law in this country. I owe much to the high and liberal spirit of the gentlemen of the Bar, which has not been exceeded in any part of the British dominions; but I owe a great deal more to the virtues and the talents of my honorable colleagues on the bench with me, with whom I have sat here ever since my arrival in this country, during which time many questions of great public interest, and of great private importance, have been agitated, discussed, and decided, without one difference of opinion; and if I have succeeded in deserving the high honor you have conferred upon me to-day, it must be ascribed to the situation which I hold, having made me the vehicle of their opinions, and the organ of their sentiments.

With regard to myself, gentlemen, allow me to add, that my heart must cease to beat, and my blood to flow, before I cease to remember with gratitude and affection the high honor which your approbation has this day conferred upon me.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 10th December 1805.

[Copied from the *London Papers* under the head of Royal Visit to the Bank and East India House.]

Though the notice of Her Majesty's attention of visiting the East India House and Warehouse was extremely short, every thing was prepared for the convenient reception of the Royal Visitors *comme il faut.*

The principal avenues were matted, and the Brigade of flank companies ordered out, with the band in full uniform; the Queen was handed from her carriage by the Chairman, Mr. Grant, whilst the Deputy, Mr. George Smith, conducted the elder Princesses; Colonels Inglis, Roberts, and Major Thellusson, were in regimentals. In the Court Room was a table, superbly ornamented with a centre-piece of frame-work, and every delicacy of the season presented itself in abundance. Her Majesty expressed much satisfaction on viewing the curiosities in the Museum, and particularly noticed the pictures of the two Governor Generals, Mr. Hastings and Lord Cornwallis, in the Correspondence Room, and also honoured the chimney-piece in the Court-room with the most flattering encomiums. The band, during the royal repast, were placed in the Sale-room. As it was thought the Royal Party might pass through some of the Offices, the Clerks were especially ordered by the Chairman to remain in their respective situations, which judicious requisition being punctually obeyed, prevented that crowd and pressure in the passages that would otherwise naturally have occurred. Contrary to general expectation, Her Majesty did not enter the Sale-room. A number of curious articles from China intended as presents to Bonaparte, were removed from the Private Trade to the Bengal Warehouse, for Her Majesty's inspection.

At about half-past five o'clock they left the city, highly gratified.

THE 12TH DECEMBER 1805.

The value of captures which have been announced within these ten days last past, amounts to no less a sum than eleven lakhs of Rupees of British property, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy almost at our door.

	Rs.
The *Melville*, captured four days after leaving her Bengal Pilot, is valued at	3,50,000
The *Waldegrave*, within two days sail of the roads	3,50,000
The *Commerce*, the same	1,50,000
The *Phœnix*	2,50,000
Sicca Rupees ...	11,00,000

And, we fear, many others, not yet known; for whilst the *Bellona*, the *Napoleon*, the *Henriette*, and *Caroline*, and perhaps other privateers are cruizing, there is no knowing to what extent they may have carried

their depredations; the consequence to the trade, and the general prosperity of this great mercantile community, are consequently justly apprehended to be of a very serious nature.

We regret to add that there were several Englishmen amongst the crew of the *Caroline*, and many Americans. The gunner and two *seacunnies* of the *Waldegrave* immediately entered and gave information of the ships expected from China, which the *Caroline* intended cruizing for, when the *Psyche* came in sight.—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

The 26th December 1805.

[From the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, 20th November 1805.]

On Sunday last a Funeral Sermon was preached on the occasion of the event which every friend to his country must ever deplore, the death of the late Governor General Marquis Cornwallis, by the Hon'ble and Reverend T. J. Twisleton, Chaplain to Government. The text was from Job, Chapter 17th, verse 11th—

"My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart."

The congregation, who were numerous and respectable, all appeared in deep mourning, and the Church was hung with black.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 17th December 1805.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier*, 23rd November 1805.]

By authentic intelligence from Baroda, we learn that the observance of those public testimonies of reverence and respect, due to the character and memory of the late illustrious Governor General, Marquis Cornwallis, have been laudably attended to at that Residency, accompanied with the prescribed solemnities.

On communicating this melancholy event to the Raja and to the Members of the Guicawar Government, they expressed their condolence on the occasion, and directed the same public ceremonies to be observed as are usual on the death of their own Sovereign, or of their Highness the Paishwas: by discontinuing the beating of the Nagara, and manifesting their respect to the memory of the exalted and virtuous character of the deceased, by the discharge of minute guns, in mournful correspondence to those from the Residency.

His Highness the Raja Anund Row Guicawar, and the Members of the administration present at Baroda, visited the Resident on the 16th instant, personally to express their condolence on the severe loss sustained by all India in this deplored event, which, among the natives of India, is a subject of the deepest regret; the very name of Cornwalli conveying to their minds an earnest of humanity, candour, and justice.

The 26th December, 1805.

Monody on the death of the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, &c. &c. &c.

Finis vitæ ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine curâ fuit.

Tacitus.

Great Cincinnatus from his rural seat,
Where fame reposed in honor's bright retreat,
Where his own laurels formed the Hero's crown,
At once the shade and trophy of renown,
Imperial Rome, when menaced by her foes,
Called to her aid from dignified repose,
The summons heard, to fame the veteran sprung,
Tho' old in years with patriot ardor young,
Of self regardless, when his country called,
No pleasure lured him, and no dread appalled,
Cornwallis thus obeyed Britannia's choice,
Her Cincinnatus by the public voice,
Yet his more great the sacrifice from ease,
Oppressed with age to traverse distant seas,
To quit again his cherished native isle,
His greatful country, and his monarch's smile!
More bright his fame, to whose capacious mind,
A double trust Britannia had consigned;
Studious of peace, prepared for war's alarms,
Her faith in Council, her renown in arms;
Etherial Peace! soon may thy rays expand
Blessings o'er India's war-distracted land;
Cornwallis comes to woo thee from thy sphere,
And bids thee, lovely stranger, linger here,
Nursed by the genial warmth may plenty reign,
And spread her copious harvests o'er the plain;
May rapine cease, may discord sheath the sword,
And through the East be thy mild sway restored,

Restored by him to India's distant shore,
Who to his country gave the boon before!
But if no faith can awe, no treaties bind,
India's dark Chiefs, to peace and justice blind,
His the dread charge, t' assert his country's cause,
And gain by war the meed proposed by laws!
Ah! here the Muse her pleasing strains must cease,
Nor roused by war nor soothed by halcyon Peace,
Deep sorrow claims the verse. Ye accents flow,
In strains responsive to the Public woe!
For near the Ganges, consecrated stream!
When on the Chief Peace shed her orient beam,
Cornwallis sinks with honors, years, opprest,
In the calm haven of eternal rest!
Cornwallis' sainted shade, illustrious Chief,
Enrolled in fame, embalmed in public grief;
If mortal feelings reach immortal spheres,
If Seraph smiles absorb not patriot tears,
Hence shall the Muse waft sorrow's sacred sigh,
Hence bear the pearly tribute of the eye,
For here, at gratitude's imperious call!
Britons convene to consecrate thy fall;
And though affliction clouds each feeling heart,
Virtue and fame impulsive radiance dart;
As truth records on History's brilliant page,
Thus fell the firmest Briton of his age,
In whose bright character at once conspire,
The Statesman's coolness and the Hero's fire;
Who steadfast to his trust conspicuous shone,
The firm defender of his country's throne;
Guiding his life by virtues sacred plan,
His moral worth gave dignity to man;
Building on public Justice private Fame,
His and Britannia's Glory were the same.

The 17th November 1805.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 31st December 1805.

[Copied from the *Bombay Gazette*, 4th December 1805.]

On Sunday last an eloquent and appropriate Funeral Sermon was preached by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, on the occasion of the death of the much lamented and highly revered Marquis Cornwallis, late

Governor General of British India. The text was selected from the First Book of the Macabees, the 9th chapter, and the 21st verse—

"How is the valiant man fallen, that delivered Israel!"

The Church was hung with black, and over the eastern aisle of the Church, was placed the Cornwallis Escutcheon, surmounted with with black; the Church was crowded at an early hour by the whole of the Settlement in mourning: the following Hymn and Anthem were composed and performed for this melancholy and lamented occasion; and it is but justice to remark that the vocal performance, in point of taste, judgment, and execution, far exceeded any thing of the kind hitherto in India.

Hymn and Chorus selected for the service of Sunday, the 1st of December 1805, being the day appointed for a Funeral Sermon on the late Most Hon'ble Charles Marquis Cornwallis.

Fear not the sentence of Death! Remember them that have been before Thee and that come after; for this is the sentence of the Lord over all flesh!

Chorus:—His body is buried in Peace, and his name liveth for evermore.

Make little weeping for the dead, for he is at rest! But the life of the fool is worse than death!

His body is, &c.

He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more!

His body is, &c.

For now he sleepeth in the dust! And thou shalt seek him in the morning, and he shall not be!

His body is, &c.

His days are past, his purposes are broken off! Even the thoughts of his heart.

His body is, &c.

Behold the Lord taketh away! Who will say unto him, what dost Thou.?

His body is, &c.

For we see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his council hath decreed of him, and to what end the Lord hath set him in safety.

His body is, &c.

Blessed be the Lord our strength, who taught his hands to war and his fingers to fight.

His body is, &c.

The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them.

His body is, &c.

Though an Host should encamp against them, their heart shall not fear; though war should rise up against them, in this will they be confident.

His body is, &c.

He was not afraid for any terror by night, nor for the arrow that fleeth by day; for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the sickness that destroyeth in the noonday.

His body is, &c.

He hath judged the People with righteousness, and Thy Poor with mercy.

His body is, &c.

In famine he redeemed from death, and war from the power of the sword.

His body is, &c.

He has come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in its season.

His body is, &c.

For Thou hast made him most blessed for ever! Thou hast made him exceeding glad with Thy countenance.

His body is, &c.

He is numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the Saints.

His body is, &c.

For God will redeem the souls of the Righteous, from the power of the grave.

His body is, &c.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 22ND MARCH 1798.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Faria and Williams, at their Auction-room to-morrow, Friday, the 23rd instant.

Fourteen remarkably fine spotted deer, belonging to a gentleman returned to Europe.

The above deer have been feeding on dry food upwards of five years, and most of them are from six to eight years old.

THE 29TH MARCH 1798.

Calcutta, 28th March 1791.

Some disagreeable circumstances too painful to relate, having imposed on Mr. Tiretta the melancholy necessity of removing the remains of his beloved wife the late Mrs. Tiretta, from the Portuguese Burying Ground to a cemetery of his own, near the English Burying Ground he begs leave to inform the public that all Roman Catholic Europeans, or their immediate descendants, dying in this Settlement, and preferring this cemetery, may have their remains deposited there, with permission to erect a monument over them, free of all charges, on application to the Reverend Vicar of the Portuguese Church in Calcutta, by which they will not only avoid the sorrowful predicament in which he was placed, but enjoy the comfortable assurance that their remains shall rest in peace.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

Deaths.

At Hyderabad, on the 25th ultimo, the celebrated Raymond.

At Calcutta the 9th instant, Sandy Scott, than whom perhaps there never was a better reel and strathspey player in India, and those sons of Caledonia, partial to the Highland fling, must long bewail his loss; for

to give him his due, in the words of honest Robert Burns, he was truly "a thairm inspiring" body. It may be worthy of remark as elucidatory of the general pride of Sandy's nation, that he begins his Will calling himself "writer and occasional musician."

THE 26TH APRIL 1798.

Calcutta Exchange Coffee House by subscription, will be opened on or about the 1st of July next.

The Coffee House to be open to all gentlemen, merchants, and traders; to consist of three rooms, commodiously fitted up, having access from Council House Street, and likewise from Tank Square, and to be accommodated with all the Newspapers printed in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, also with two of the most approved London Papers, which will be sent out by every conveyance, and some of the most curious and interesting political pamphlets that may appear from time to time.

The Coffee House to be let to an active and experienced person, who shall at the same time carry on the Tavern business, and who may have the use of the Exchange Hall when not interfering with the great public entertainments, but the subscription to remain always in the hands of the proprietor. The subscription to be four rupees per month, and paid monthly.

N. B.—The assembly subscription, which had lately been joined to the Coffee House subscription, but for particular reasons has been separated, will again be opened when the rooms are finished and the number of assemblies reduced from six to four. The public will then have an opportunity of judging of the beauty, elegance, and convenience of the rooms, and how far the proprietor is entitled to their patronage. The room when finished will be let by the night for all entertainments, balls, concerts, and public meetings, at a moderate charge, by application to the proprietor.

Subscriptions taken in by Messrs. Fairlie Gilmore and Co., Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co., and Messrs. Colvin and Bazett.

THE 12TH JULY 1798.

To J. VANZANDT, ESQ., *Sheriff of Calcutta.*

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, request that you will convene a public meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the

purpose of considering the propriety of expressing in an humble and dutiful address to His Majesty, our loyalty and attachment to his royal person and Government at this important crisis, and also of considering the best mode of promoting voluntary contributions in these provinces and their dependencies, and of remitting the same to Great Britain, in order that the amount thereof may be there applied to the public service in such manner as Parliament may direct.

CALCUTTA, *The 11th July* 1798. } We are, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servants,

J. H. HARINGTON.
P. LIMRICK.
DAVID ROSS.
C. GREEN.
JAMES MILLER.
C. W. BLUNT.
FRANCIS GLADWIN.
JOHN BELLI.
W. N. CAMERON.
J. LAIRD.
C. BENEZET.
J. P. GARDINER.
W. A. BROOKE.
W. SCOTT.
J. FLEMING.
J. WILTON.
D. BROWN.
W. POPHAM.
J. FULLARTON.
W. BURROUGHS.
S. DYER.
J. COLLINS.
W. FARQUHARSON.
W. JOHNSON.
W. C. ARACKEL.
JOHN COTTON.
G. DOWDESWELL.
HENRY BULLER.
G. R. FOLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
ALEXANDER COLVIN.
T. GRAHAM.
JOHN WHITE.
C. COCKERELL.
W. FAIRLIE.
CHARLES BARBER.
THOMAS MYERS.
D. VANDERBEYDEN.
J. BULLER.
L. BARRETTO.
S. JOHANNES.
G. HATCH.
JOHN BRISTOW.
THOMAS DASHWOOD.
J. HALL.

In compliance with the above requisition, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of this Settlement at the Theatre on Tuesday next at eleven o'clock.

CALCUTTA, *The 11th July* 1798. } J. VANZANDT, *Sheriff.*

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

Dring and Company have received a consignment of damask table linen from Ebenezer Gardiner and Son, of Edinburgh, manufacturers of damask table linen to Her Majesty, with figures displaying—

The emblems of peace and plenty, representing the harmony and joy experienced by a number of friends met at a full covered table, and are as follows:—

The Horn of Plenty occupies the centre of the cloth, with the usual figures arising out of it surrounded by two large branches of the palm, the emblem of peace.

The Thistle and Rose interwoven, the crest of the two United Kingdoms, surrounded by twigs of olive occupying the corners.

The whole device is entirely new, and the invention of that country.

THE 9TH AUGUST 1798.

Gilchrist's Dictionary.

The preface and appendix containing nearly 250 large quarto pages, are ready for delivery to the subscribers, &c., agreeably to the hand-bills that accompany this *Gazette* in its distribution through Calcutta and the vicinity.

Just published, and for sale in boards at Rs. 32 each copy, a new work entitled the Oriental Linguist, well adapted to the capacity and attention of learners, being an easy introduction to Hindoostanee Grammar, with a reversed or double vocabulary, dialogues, tales, the articles of war, &c., &c., in that language, which has hitherto been erroneously called the Moors.

N. B.—All letters (post paid) and application relative to the above works, will be carefully attended to if addressed to the author himself in Chowringee.

☞ Not to be repeated.

THE 23RD AUGUST 1798.

Marriage.

At Masulipatam, on the 5th instant, William Hesse Gordon, Esq., of the Madras Establishment, and Sheriff of Madras, to Miss Mary Ann Johnston, a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

THE 23RD AUGUST 1798.

French Cape Garden Seeds.

Faria and Willams have received a few baskets of fresh garden seeds, per *Bellona,* which they are selling at twenty Sicca Rupees per basket.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 23RD AUGUST 1798.

At a Meeting of the native inhabitants held this 21st day of August 1798.

Read the following letters:—

To Thomas Graham,
„ William Farquharson,
„ G. H. Barlow,
„ Charles Cockerell,
„ Thomas Myers,
„ C. F. Martyn,
&c., &c., &c.
} Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,—Several of the principal Native inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, who are desirous to testify their loyalty to the King of England, and their attachment to the British Government, under whose protection they live, will think themselves highly honored and much obliged by your attendance at Mr. Farquharson's house, on the 21st day of August, between one and two o'clock in the forenoon, to assist them with your advice as to the best mode of promoting among the Natives a subscription to be applied to the public service, in the same manner and under the same restrictions that the voluntary contributions of the European gentlemen are intended to be appropriated.

We are, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) GOUR CHURN MULLICK.
„ NEMOY CHURN MULLICK.
„ RAM KISSEN MULLICK.
„ GOPY MOHUN TAGORE.
„ KALLY CHURM HOLDAR.
„ RUSSICK LALL DUTT.
„ GOCOOL CHURN DUTT.

Pursuant to the intentions expressed in the above letter, and in the presence of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed,

Resolved, as we take a sincere interest in whatever concerns the prosperity of the British Empire, and as we can in no other manner show our attachment to that nation under whose protection we live, than by contributing our aid to the public service, that books of subscription be opened to receive the voluntary contributions of the Native inhabitants of Calcutta, and that the sums subscribed be applied in the same manner and under the same restrictions as the subscription of the Europeans are intended to be appropriated.

(The subscribers' names will be given in our next.)

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1798.

How to sell an investment of Europe goods to the best advantage.

Send your invoice book to the different shop-keepers, to enable them to make their calculations. Invite them to make proposals in writing, declaring upon your word and honor that you will not communicate their offers; promise one who you may find would give a very high price, in order to oblige his friends and customers, that you will not sell without a reference to him, and in case you should be told that you may probably have an offer which will preclude all others, *viz.*, an offer to give one or two per cent. more than any of the proposals mentioned, you must assert in the most solemn manner that you will not receive such a one. Be very particular and pointed in this, or no direct offers will be made you.

When you have seen all the proposals, you must send your banian, with a verbal message to the person you may think most desirous of buying (even if he be already the best bidder by five per cent.) and tell him to amend his offer; this will bring 5 per cent. more, and having worked him up to the highest, you must take care to let the offer be known. Some person who has been laying by will then come forward and offer you two per cent. more.

Should the party who had made the previous offer accuse you of breaking your word and honor by communicating it, you must lay the blame on the banian, and say you did not mean to do wrong.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1798.

THE 11TH OCTOBER 1798.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Company, at their Auction-room, on Wednesday the 5th of December next (if not previously disposed of by private contract).

The under-mentioned houses and ground, the property of Richard Barwell, Esq. :—

Lot I.

The capital large upper-roomed house at Kidderpore, at present rented by the managers of the Orphan Society, with all the outhouses and ground thereunto belonging, containing 27¼ biggahs, 10 cottahs, more or less.

THE 18TH OCTOBER 1798.

Calcutta Races.

On Tuesday, the 13th November.—A plate of fifty gold mohurs, give and take, 14 hands to carry 9 stone, and allow 7 lbs. for an inch; best of three heats, twice round to a heat.

Same day.—A maiden sweep-stakes, for horses, &c., that never before started; seven subscribers.

Same day, two matches, viz. :—Paladin against Antelope, and Sir John Barleycorn against Nimble.

Thursday, 15th November.—A plate of fifty gold mohurs, free for all horses, &c., carrying 9 stone, best of three heats, twice round to a heat.

Same day.—A sweep-stakes, seven subscribers, for horses, &c., carrying weight according to the Craven stakes at Newmarket.

Same day.—A match, Baronet against Saucy Slut.

Saturday, 17th November.—A Handicap plate of fifty gold mohurs, best of three heats, twice round to a heat.

Same day.—A sweepstakes, six subscribers, for three years old horses, &c., carrying 8 stone each.

Same day.—A match, the last mile of the course between two, two years old colts, bred in Bengal.

The horses, &c., for the three plates to be entered by the Clerk of the Course the day before each day's running, before eleven o'clock of

the day, and to pay one gold mohur entrance. Any horses, &c., entering at the post for either of the two first plates, to pay five gold mohurs entrance.

All matters relative to the races to be settled by the stewards.

There will be breakfasts with music, &c., on the course, each day after the races.

(Sd.) H. T. LANHAM,
Clerk of the Course.

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1798.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-room, on Tuesday next, the 6th instant, the effects of Mr. William Sutherland, deceased, consisting of—

Wearing apparel, the greater part quite new; plate; a gold watch, by Goodal, London; double-barrel gun in a mahogany case, by Bass; a very fine spying glass; a swing dressing glass; two dozen fine cotton stockings; an iron chest; furniture; books; a sea cot with hair mattrass and pillows, a *mahana* palinkeen made by Stewart; a pipe of very old Madeira and twenty-seven dozen in bottles; four chests of clarets from Hewet and Edwards.

And a variety of other articles.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Calcutta, 16th October 1798.

William Morley, Undertaker, No. 14, Cossitollah (successor to Mr. Thomson), furnishes funerals in the most genteel manner, and on the most moderate terms.

N. B.—Leaden coffins made, monuments erected, and epitaphs cut, on the shortest notice.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

Chowringhee, 21st November 1798.

Sir Henry Russell presents his compliments to the gentlemen educated at the lead Charter House School, and requests the honor of their company at dinner at his house at Chowringhee, on Wednesday, the 12th of December, at 5 o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of the Founder's day. Such gentlemen as intend to favor Sir Henry Russell with their company, are requested to send their names to him.

THE 6TH DECEMBER 1798.

Picturesque ruins at Gour, &c.

The set of eight views of the ruins of Gour and Rajmehal, &c., for which proposals were circulated in November 1797, is completed, and copies may be had at fifty rupees (the subscription prices) on applying to Mr. Baillie, No. 13, Chitpore road.

The size of the views is 16 inches by $11\frac{1}{4}$, including a border, and they are executed in the manner of stained drawings.

The 5th December 1798.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1799.

Indigo Works.

To be sold, the two complete sets of Indigo works at Daudnagur and Arwell, near the banks of the Soane, in the district of Behar, together with the respective drying houses, bungalows, godowns, offices, manufacturing implements, ploughs, carts, carriages, cart and plough bullocks, horses, stores, and other live and dead stock thereunto belonging; the valuable and complete apparatus for the hot water process; and all the right, title, and interest of the proprietor, in the lands and tenements, and in the crops, *ratoons* and seed, adjoining and appertaining to the said respective works.

At Daudnagur there are eight fermenting vats, measuring about 18 feet by 15, and eight beating vats, about 26 by 16; a pucka drying house, about 40 feet square, with stave, flues, venetian doors, and windows, having glass panes in the centre; a large pucka tank; a pucka well about 22 feet in diameter, with its frames and wheels; a puckah reservoir, more than sufficient for the present number of vats; a beating vat for dregs; and a large ground fermenting vat, with a beating vat in proportion.

At Arwell there are six fermenting vats, about 18 by 15, with their beating vats about 26 by 18; a large beating vat for dregs; a pucka well about 23 feet in diameter, with its frames and wheels; a pucka reservoir, 60 feet by 30; a suitable drying house and extensive godowns and offices, with a dwelling bungalow, most agreeably situated on the banks of the Soane: and to both sets of works, which are in the best condition and built in the strongest and best manner, many adjoining vats may be added.

At Daudnagur there are of this year's growth considerably more than 1,000 Behar measured beegahs of Indigo plant, together with a large quantity of former *ratoons*, and at Arwell about as much more.

Proposals will be received from any person or persons desirous of purchasing both or either of the works, by Messrs. Barber, Palmer, and Co., at Calcutta, or by Lyons Cane, Esq., or his Assistant, Mr. James Bruce, on the premises, or by letters addressed to them at Arwell near Patna. On application as above, full accounts of the live and dead stock may be seen and other particulars known.

For the accommodation of purchasers, payment will be taken in Company's paper, approved security, or bills on England, and it is requested that all proposals may specify the time and mode of payment for which the persons making them may be desirous to stipulate.

The 24th December 1798.

THE 10TH JANUARY 1799.

The gentlemen of Oxford and Cambridge are requested to meet at the Court House on Friday the 11th instant. Dinner from the New Tavern will be on the table exactly at six o'clock. Those gentlemen who intend to dine there are requested to send their names to the Tavern to-day.

THE 21ST MARCH 1799.

To parents and guardians.

Mrs. Middleton begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that having taken a house in an airy, healthy, and agreeable situation at Dinapore, she purposes keeping a school for the tuition of such young gentlemen and ladies as parents or guardians may think proper to commit to her charge; who may be assured that the strictest attention shall be paid to their health, morals, and every branch of education.

Mrs. Middleton has engaged an European Assistant every way qualified to teach Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, as well as the rudiments of the French and Latin languages, if judged necessary; the young ladies are also taught plain and fancy needlework, &c.

Boarders	...	...	Two gold mohurs per month.
Day Scholars	...	...	Eight Rupees per month.

THE 21ST MARCH 1799.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th of March ensuing, will be sold by public outcry, at the house lately inhabited by C. L. Blume, Esq., deceased, by order of the trustees and executors,—

The Indigo works, named Khoosie Gunge, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Blume, situated on the banks of the river Hooghly, between Chinsurah and Chandernagore, consisting of four pucka built vats, a brick built tank, long 51 and broad 51 feet, deep $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a bungalow, and thatched out-houses, &c., &c.

A list of the utensils to be seen and other particulars to be known, on application, by Mr. Brand at Chinsurah.

The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

THE 28TH MARCH 1799.

Calcutta Exchange Lottery.

The proprietor of the Exchange and Public Rooms, with regret, informs the public, that he is under the necessity of relinquishing every future prospect of advantage which he might derive from these rooms, by the pressure of debts contracted in the building of them. To satisfy a number of claimants, who are not in circumstances to afford delay, he is advised to offer the following scheme of a lottery :—

The drawing to take place in June next, and to be concluded in eight days.

Tickets will be ready for delivery in a few days, and may be had at the Bank of Hindoostan; and will also be despatched to Madras, Bombay, and the several Civil and Military stations in Bengal.

Scheme.

		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
	The value of the Exchange and Public Rooms	99,400	
	Money	60,600	
			160,000
1600	Tickets at Rs. 100 each	160,000	
8	1st drawn Tickets of each day, a prize of Sicca Rs. 500 ...	4,000	
8	The 100th Ticket of each day's drawing, a prize of Sicca Rs. 500	4,000	
8	The last drawn Ticket of each day, a prize of Sicca Rs. 1,000	8,000	
1	The 180th Ticket of the last day's drawing, the capital prize, the Exchange and Public Rooms	99,400	
1	The 190th Ticket of the last day's drawing, a prize of Sicca Rs.	5,000	
360	Prizes of Sicca Rs. 110 each ...	39,600	
386	Prizes.		
1214	Blanks.		
1600	Tickets.	160,000	160,000

Commissioners.

Messrs. William Fairlie.	John Clark.
Alex. Colvin.	Johannes Sarkes.
John Palmer.	Moses C. Arackel.
Geo. Tyler.	William Tulloh, and
John Gilmore.	J. T. Kennedy.
Luis Barretto.	

Price of Tickets.	Sa. Rs.
Whole Tickets	100
Half Ditto	50
Quarter Ditto	25

The Exchange and public rooms from their centrical situation in Calcutta, may be looked on as the most valuable property in it; they are calculated for various purposes—for Assembly rooms of the first order—for Public Offices—and for the first shops in the world. The rent must always prove an elegant independency to the fortunate adventurer. The proprietor having no view of private advantage in this lottery, but merely to get out of the present difficulty, the ten per cent. commission, generally deducted from all prizes, shall, in this, be appropriated for the relief of the families of those unfortunate people, killed and wounded on board the *Sybille*, or employed as a bounty for seamen, to man *La Forte* or for the behoof of the Free School Charity, and Native Hospital, agreeable to the wisdom of the Commissioners, who shall have the sole management and direction of the commission.

N. B.—This last addition to the former advertisement is the suggestion of several friends, and the proprietor hopes the public will coincide in the opinion that it is just.

JOHN MACDONALD,

23*rd March* 1799. *Secretary.*

THE 23RD MAY 1799.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Company, at their Auction-room, on Monday, the 3rd of June next (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the under-mentioned three complete sets of Indigo works, situate in the district at Dinagepore.

Jointha.—Consisting of six pairs of pucka vats, and other utensils, capable of manufacturing 600 maunds.—Outstanding balances, Rs. 7,000.

Pauxhaut.—Situated within two coss of Jointha, consisting of two pair of pucka vats, &c., &c., capable of making 200 maunds.—Outstanding balances, Rs. 2,000.

Dubleah.—Within two coss of the Pauxhaut, consisting of three pair of pucka vats, capable of making 400 maunds.—Outstanding balances, Rs. 7,000.

There are good dwelling bungalows at each factory, and no kind of expense spared in erecting the whole, about three years ago.

A credit of eighteen months, or two years, on good security, will be given, at ten per cent. interest.

For further particulars apply to Dring and Co.

THE 4TH JULY 1799.

Kidderpore Tannery, Boot and Shoe manufactory, &c.

Beaumont and Fairrie beg leave to acquaint the public that they have ready for sale at their Ware-house, No. 36, Cossitollah Street, a large assortment of military hussar, jockey and half-boots, cut in the most fashionable style, and made of leather manufactured at their Tannery, which having been established for three years, is brought to such perfection as to vie with the English manufacture; not only in beauty and general utility, but in that most essential particular of resisting the wet.

Beaumont and Fairrie hope that from the long trial which their leather has stood the test of, while the Kidderpore boot and shoes making concern was managed by Mr. Bower, the public will not be induced to suppose or believe there is leather of a superior or equal quality manufactured by any other person in this country, till by a fair trial of tear and wear, they may deserve it.

Beaumont and Fairrie assure the public that they have professional men of the first abilities employed as Foremen in the tanning, cureing, and shoe-making branches, and from Mr. Beaumont's own personal knowledge in the leather manufacturing, they trust they will always be able to prove the superiority of their manufacture; and they think it their duty to inform the public that there is no such thing as European shoemakers employed either by them or by any other person—only as Foremen; the whole of the boots and shoes being made by natives.

The public will please to observe that their leather is wrought up by none but Mr. Middleditch and themselves.

N. B.—Gentlemen residing at a distance from Calcutta, by sending the measure round the toe joints, instep, heel, and calf of the leg, with the length (in inches, or paper) of the foot and boot wanted, shall be supplied and forwarded by Messrs. McKenly and Wilson's *pulwars*, or any other conveyance they may point out.

All work done by Beaumont and Fairrie is warranted, and liberal allowance made to dealers.

THE 11TH JULY 1799.

New Carriages.

Stewart, Maudslay, and Gordon have received for sale on commission three elegant perch chariots, and a post chaise, imported on the *Thetis*. These carriages were built by Messrs. Houlditch and Co., of Long Acre, London; are finished in the most fashionable manner, and will be sold on moderate terms.

THE 25TH JULY 1799.

New Dock at Sulkea.

George Foreman and Company have the pleasure of informing their employers and the public that their new Dock at Sulkea will be ready to receive ships by the end of August.

The Dock is large enough to take in any ship of less than 42½ feet beam, and the cell and blocks are so low that there will be more than 13½ feet water over them in the lowest springs in the year, and 20 or 21 feet in the highest.

They beg leave to offer their sevices for repairing ships on the following terms, *viz.*, they will furnish all the materials at the market prices, or they will permit their employers themselves to furnish them. They will make no separate charge of Dock or Hulk hire, nor for the attendance of European Foremen. These will all be included in a charge of 20 per cent. commission on the amount, cost of the materials, and

workmen's wages, and they trust that terms so moderate will meet the approbation of the public, and secure them the preference of their former employers.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1799.

THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

Sicca Rs. 500 *reward.*

Whereas on Sunday the 7th of April, on a visit to Mr. John Andrews at Hooghly, about the hour of six in the evening, a boy about 4 years of age, answering to the name of Bobby Oakes, was secreted, stolen, or destroyed, in or from the premises of Mr. John Andrews. The boy was of fair complexion and spoke the English and Native languages; and was of uncommon strength for his age.

If any person or persons will give information to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at Calcutta, the Magistrates of Chinsurah, or of Hooghly, so as to bring any one or more of the parties so concerned and offending to justice, shall, on conviction, receive a reward of five hundred rupees, to be paid by Mr. Richard Oakes, of Chinsurah.

CHINSURAH,
The 19th August 1799.

THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

In the Press, and will be published in the course of a few days.

Price to Subscribers	...	...	... Rs. 8
„ to Non-Subscribers	...	...	... „ 10

Payable on delivery of the work, copies and translations of Official Documents relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Sultaun with the French nation and other Foreign States for purposes hostile to the British nation, prior to the commencement of the war between the English and that Prince, in February 1799.

Printed by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the English nation in the East Indies, &c., &c.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 1st August 1799.

Reprinted at the Mirror Press, No. 7, Larkin's Lane, where subscriptions will be received and orders for forwarding copies to gentlemen at a distance from the Presidency, will be punctually attended.

The Persian Papers were found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies or original documents, either by the private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, or subsequently by Members of that Board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, Head Moonshee (or Secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The handwriting of the Sultaun, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, Chief Secretary to the Sultan.

This highly interesting publication, it is computed, will contain upwards of ninety large quarto pages.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 1st August 1799.

THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

Marriages.

At Madras, Mr. Harington, 4th Madras Officer of the Hon'ble Company's ship *Rose*, to Miss Douglas, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady.

THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

Sicca Rupees 600 *reward.*

A child lost, on a visit with his father, Mr. Richard Oakes, on the 7th April last, at the house of Mr. F. Andrews, Hooghly; a boy of about four years of age, answering to the name of Bobby Oakes; whoever can give certain information concerning him, to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at Calcutta or elsewhere, or to Mr. Oakes, or to Mr. Andrews at Chinsurah, on conviction shall have 600 Rupees reward.

The hat and shoes of the child said to have been found up-stairs after he was lost, were put down in the presence of his father before dinner, and there were left, when after dinner he ran from his father down-stairs to play. He was lost between the hours of five or six in

the afternoon, when Mr. Oakes and Mr. Andrews were up-stairs, and the servants of the former, together with those of the latter, to the number of about 14, were below, in almost every part of the premises, which circumstances seem to have been invidiously concealed in some former advertisement. Let the public hear and judge. For their satisfaction, and the vindication of insulted innocence and hospitality, it is further mentioned, that the most probable way of the child's being lost was by his going down the steps which lead from the premises into the water, and falling in; the gate at that time, according to custom, for the bringing up water, being open for about half an hour.

(Sd.) A. ANDREWS.

THE 3RD OCTOBER 1799.

Raffle at Dring and Company's Long-room.

A rich and elegant Desert Service, consisting of—

42 Beautiful Dresden China plates, gilt, and painted; each plate a separate Botanical subject.
18 Dishes to match the above.
4 Rich cut glass sweetmeat dishes, on gilt stands.
1 Cream dish, and one sugar dish, with stands.
3 Dozen elegant gilt silver knives and forks.
3 Dozen ditto ditto spoons.

The whole valued at 2,000 Sicca Rupees.

40 Chances, at 50 Sicca Rupees per chance, are Sicca Rs. 2,000.

THE 17TH OCTOBER 1799.

Elegant, valuable, and scarce Engravings.

Dring and Company have just received from England a collection of beautiful engravings from Holbein, consisting of the portraits of the most distinguished personages of the Court of Henry VIII, discovered by the late Queen Caroline, in a Cabinet at Kensington Palace, where also remained a curious MS. Volume of drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, therein deposited by King Charles I, for safety during the troubles of the times. Also some specimens of the designs

by Leonardo da Vinci, and of a work from Annibale, Agostino, and Ludovico Caracci. Also a few miniatures of the sons of the renowned Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his Duchess.

The engravings are by Bartalozzi, and are richly bound in Morocco.

THE 17TH OCTOBER 1799.

Under the patronage of the EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., *Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c., and of Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.*

Mr. Hickey from the details of the victory on the 4th of May 1799, and the successive events connected with it, has undertaken to paint the following subjects:—

The Storming of the Breach at Seringapatam.
The Interview with the Princes in the Palace.
The finding of Tippoo's body.
The Funeral of Tippoo.
The first interview of Commissioners of Mysore with the family of the Raja.
The reception of Lieutenant Harris, with the Colours of Tippoo, in Fort St. George.
The placing of the Raja on the Musnud of Mysore.

From these pictures, engravings are to be made for which the following are

Proposals of Subscriptions.

The engravings are to be executed by eminent Artists in London, and the price to each subscriber will be 135 Sicca Rupees. One-half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other on the delivery of the seven engravings to the order of the subscriber.

Subscriptions to be received by Messrs. Gardiner, Mascrop, and Company, at Calcutta.

THE 24TH OCTOBER 1799.

The terms of MRS. FLORIAN'S *Boarding School, Laytonstone, Essex.*

Entrance, five guineas, and each lady to bring a silver spoon, knife, and fork, and half a dozen towels.

Board, English, French, Writing, and all kinds of needle work, thirty pounds per annum.

Dancing, one guinea per quarter and one guinea entrance.

Music, Drawing, and Geography, four guineas per annum each, and one guinea entrance.

French Master, three guineas per annum, and half guinea entrance.

Clergyman, one guinea per annum.

Madam Florian is well known to a family in this country, who can with perfect confidence, from a long and intimate knowledge, recommend her as a person of character and accomplishments in every respect equal to the important trust she has undertaken. Madam Florian and her husband were compelled to leave their native country, at a period when the sanguinary despotism of Robespierre left virtue, property, and talents, no other resource than a retreat beyond the reach of his power. Doomed to the Guillotine, and upon the point of suffering death, Mr. Florian was fortunate to effect his escape with his wife and a family of young children, to the hospitable shore of England, where by the exercise of applauded literary talents and the concurring efforts of his wife in the superintendence of a school, they are endeavoring to secure a creditable subsistence for those who look up to him for support. To afford every aid that is in the power of the writer of this to exertions at once so laudable and interesting, is the sole motive of his intruding this detail on the public.

For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

Fire Arms.

Davidson, Wilson, and Co. have just received a consignment of Duelling Pistols, in mahogany cases, from Wogden and from Mortimer; Holster Pistols, with and without spring bayonets; cut and thrust sword blades from the first maker, richly guilt and enamelled.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

Death.

On the 28th, Mr. Charles Schmaltz, a gentleman in whom the arts and sciences have to deplore the loss of one of their brightest ornaments; his family, his friends, and society in general, of a man whose virtues and amiable qualities will ever be deeply engraved on their heart.

Mr. Schmaltz's skill in chemistry induced the Academy of Sciences of Paris, of which he was a member, to request of him an analysis of the mineral waters of the Isles of France and of Bourbon, as well as to investigate the subject of mineralogy in general, in that part of the world. He was not only deeply versed in the principles of mathematics and mechanics, but displayed uncommon ingenuity in the application of them to engineering, gunnery, and various other branches. Nor did these severer studies so much engross his mind as to make him neglect the cultivation of those which more particularly serve to embellish and enliven society. His taste in music was acknowledged by the best judges, and hardly was there any instrument that he did not touch with the hand of a master; but his exquisite performance on the flutet (of which instrument he was the inventor) will be long remembered by all who were present at the Oratorio performed last year for the benefit of the children of the Free School.

Mr. Schmaltz devoted the latter part of a life which had been uniformly spent in the exercise of superior talents to useful purposes, to the invention of a composition by which he proposed to supersede the use of the graving tool on metals, by producing the same effect but with greater precision, and which, had the invention received the finishing hand of the author, would probably have carried the art of engraving on copper and cutting letters to the last degree of perfection.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1800.

Fat Quails, just arrived from Patna, and to be had at Carlier and Scornec's, Dacre's Lane.

Carlier and Scornec acquaint also the public that Mr. Linsey, of Russapuglah, on account of his going to Europe, has made over to them the remainder of his stock, consisting of fine fat bacon, smoked cheeks and chines, which can be had on reasonable terms.

Prime briskets, buttocks, humps, and tongues in the highest preservation, and warranted.

Pacific Razors.

Tulloh and Co. have received a consignment of Pacific Razors by the *Eliza Anne*, that shave in the easiest and most pleasant manner; and are so constructed that it is impossible for the most nervous or timid persons to cut the skin in using them.

These Razors are the first of the kind brought to Bengal.

THE 30TH JANUARY 1800.

Police Office, 27th January 1800.

Several parts of watches that have been broken up, but which still retain their numbers and the names of the maker; seals with family arms and also in cypher, particularly a beautiful large amethyst with the letters A. M. T. I., having been found in the possession of a native who has in two recent instances made use of false pretences to gain admission into the houses of gentlemen and steal watches; persons who may have lost property of the above description, are requested to apply to the Police Office.

THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1800.

Terms of letting out Horses and Carriages, by the day, month, or year · by Christopher Dexter.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
A Coach and four, per day	24	0	0
Ditto per month	300	0	0

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
A post Chaise and pair, per day	16	0	0
Do. do. per month	200	0	0
Do. do. for six months certain, per month	150	0	0
Do. do. for one year certain, per month ...	133	5	4
A pair of horses, per day	10	0	0
Do. do. per month	130	0	0
Do. do. for six months certain, per month ...	110	0	0
Do. do. for one year, per month	96	0	0
For a Buggy and horse per day	5	0	0
Do. do. per month	100	0	0
Do. do. for six months certain, per month	80	0	0
Do. do. for one year certain, per month ...	64	0	0

Mr. Dexter's horses are of the best kind, and are allowed to work the usual time as gentlemen work theirs, and if oftener wanted, fresh horses will be supplied for a very moderate charge. His carriages are finished in a genteel style; in fact his horses, harness, and carriages are fit for the first rank of people in town. Mr. C. Dexter likewise has for sale, carriages, horses, and mares, all of which are warranted sound and quiet; they go either in reins, or with postillion, or in buggies.

Death.

On Sunday last, at the house of her uncle Sir Henry Russell, in the bloom of youth, and possession of every accomplishment that could gladden or embellish life; deplored by her relatives, and regretted by a society of which she was the brightest ornament, the Hon'ble Miss Aylmer.

THE 13TH MARCH 1800.

Calcutta, 10th March 1800.

A person who has resided above twenty years in India, having discovered a specific remedy for the Yellow Fever, the same, in the description of its attack, progress, and effect upon the human body as that fever now raging in America and the West Indies, where it is so destructive; and who is also acquainted with the remote and inducing causes of that complaint, and which tend to generate the malady, is willing to communicate the same to the American Government, by any person entrusted by them to receive it, who will produce a proper

authority for that purpose. The testimony on oath of the party cured can be given in proof, as well as that of various respectable persons on the spot, who successfully applied the remedy whilst treated after the Indian method, but when under the prescription of European practices, always fail to cure the fever. The advertiser wishes for no reward until the method of cure is known and established.

THE 20TH MARCH 1800.

Mission House, Serampore, on Thursday, the 1st of May 1800.

A School will be opened at this House, which stands in a very healthy and pleasant situation by the side of the river.

	Sa. Rs.
Terms including board and washing, per month,	
Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, &c.	30
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Persian, or Sungscrit	35

Particular attention will be paid to the correct pronunciation of the English language. A Persian and Sungscrit Moonshi will be employed.

☞ Letters addressed to Mr. Carey will be immediately attended to.

Fire Engine.

Dring and Company have for private sale an exceeding good Fire Engine, in thorough condition, with pipe, &c., complete; price Sicca Rs. 300.

Seringapatam.

Of the many brilliant victories obtained by the British forces during the present war, in various parts of the globe, it is impossible to select one where the valour and ability displayed by the troops employed have surpassed another; consequences of the highest national importance have also resulted from each of them: yet it may be presumed that none will ultimately equal those arising from the conquest of Seringapatam.

To commemorate an event so honorable to His Majesty's Councils and to the Army in India, and which promises so many essential advantages to the British Empire, it is proposed to publish by subscription two prints to be engraved by A. Cardon, from pictures to be painted by H. Singleton; one representing the assault of the Mysore Capital, and the other, the surrender of two sons of Tippoo Sultaun to the troops surrounding them. As the artist draws his information of the leading circumstances preceding and attendant on those great events from the most authentic sources, the public may depend, not only on having an exact representation of the scene of action, but that the most striking incidents both in the assault and the surrender of the place and the Princes shall be faithfully depicted; and to render the prints more interesting, it is intended to introduce portraits of those officers who had opportunities of particularly signalizing themselves on this memorable occasion.

To procure the assistance necessary for making the engraving as perfect as possible, a portion of time must elapse, which will in some measure retard the publication, but those ladies and gentlemen who may vouchsafe to honor the undertaking with their patronage, may rest assured that the prints will be ready by Michaelmas, 1801, at the latest; and that the impresssions shall be faithfully delivered in the order in which subscriptions are received.

Conditions.

The size of the prints to be eighteen inches by twenty-four inches each. The price to subscribers, twenty Sicca Rupees; half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the prints; proof impressions forty Sicca Rupees.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co., at Calcutta, where the prints will be sent for the subscribers at this Presidency.

Births.

On Thursday evening, the 15th ultimo, at Madras, two hours after landing from the *Mornington*, from Masulipatam, the wife of James Clares, Matross of the second Battalion Artillery, was safely delivered of three children, one boy and two girls, who, with their mother, are in good health, and likely to do well.

THE 10TH JULY 1800.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 11th of September, at the hour of one o'clock, at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.

The following property, belonging to the late T. Henckell, Esq., by order of the Administrator, and with the consent of the mortgagees, *viz.* :—

All the Apole estate in the district of Dinagepore, estimated to consist of about 12,000 beegahs, more or less, including ditches, tanks, roads, &c., of which about 9,000 beegahs are rented to ryots, and cultivated for sugarcane, rice, mustard seed, indigo, and other valuable crops.

The revenue for the past Bengal year 1206, corresponding with 1799-1800, amounting to Sicca Rs. 13,720, subject to an increase for the current year 1207 B. S., or E. S. 1800-1, of Sicca Rs. 817, and a further increase in the following year of Sicca Rs. 221, making a permanent revenue of Sicca Rs. 14,758, besides a further sum of Sicca Rs. 200 per annum more or less, for the right of fishing, cutting grass and weeds for the purpose of boiling and refining sugar. The ryots likewise pay 1 anna and 10 cowries in the rupee on the amount of their respective rents for the purposes of guarding their crops from the depredations of the buffaloes, wild hogs, and other wild beasts; the greater part of the ground now untenanted is likewise capable of producing the above-mentioned crops, and may be brought into cultivation at a very inconsiderable expense. The whole paying a fixed ground rent to the zemindar, of only Sicca Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Also, that commodious pucka built house at Paunch Beebee, consisting of two bed-rooms, a hall, and a spacious verandah all round on the upper story, which may easily be converted into bed-rooms, &c., and the rooms below making excellent godowns, adjoining to which is the distillery, and the greatest part of the above premises have been lately rebuilt from the very foundation, as well as sundry out-houses and offices at a very considerable expense, besides four good bungalows with several other large houses and huts, for sirkars, servants, and cooleys. The whole forming a most eligible and desirable situation for carrying on the sugar, rum, and indigo manufactories to any extent.

A very extensive garden, well stocked with Europe, China, and country fruit trees and flower shrubs, &c., &c.

At old Apole, there are three convenient large bungalows and two sets of steepers and beaters upon the banks of a large tank of fine water, for manufacturing indigo, and also several large chopper godowns, and other out-houses with a brick cook-room and *bottleconnah* situated about half a mile from the river, near Loll Bazar.

Lot II.

Two small rent free taulokes, called Dhobahdaunggah and Omercannah, situated in the district of Rungpore, yielding a net revenue of about Sicca Rs. 406 per annum.

Lot III.

The silk Factory at Mawdareegunge, in the district of Dinagepore, consisting of places for fifty reels or basons, and the necessary apparatus belonging to it, together with four small brick godowns, surrounded by a wall, the whole of the buildings much out of repair, and standing on 36 beegahs of ground, subject to a rent of Rs. 30 annually to the zemindar.

Lot IV.

Consisting of six stills, four of which are serviceable.

THE 14TH AUGUST 1800.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Company, at their Auction-room, on Wednesday next, the 20th instant (by order of the Administrator), belonging to the estate of Mr. Aaron Upjohn, deceased subject to mortgage.

A well raised lower-roomed house, flued throughout and perfectly dry at all seasons, containing seven rooms and two halls, with an open verandah to the east, west and south; standing on four beegahs of ground, or thereabouts, well stocked with choice fruit trees, exotics, &c., situate at Sealdah, about twenty minutes' ride from the Monument.* This beautiful little villa cost the proprietor near Sicca Rs. 5,000.

A plan and title deeds may be seen, and other particulars known by application at the Auction-room.

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* No doubt the monument of those who perished in the Black Hole. This monument stood at the western corner of Tank Square, until about the year 1821 when it was pulled down.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. T. Roworth and Co., at their Auction-room, to-morrow, Friday, the 10th instant.

Thirteen chests of traggacanth, in lots of one chest.

THE 9TH OCTOBER 1800.

Europe Death.

On Friday the 25th April, William Cowper, Esq., the English Poet, at East Deerham, in Norfolk. He was born at Berkhamstead Hertfordshire, November 1731.

THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1800.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Frith, Commanding the first Regiment of Native Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment. In him the State has lost a gallant, active, and zealous Officer; the society wherein his virtues and his amiable qualities were known, is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments; and those whose peculiar happiness it was to live with him in habits of intimacy, have to deplore a friend, whose fidelity and warmth of affection have left an indelible sensation of regret.

His remains were interred on Sunday with every appropriate Military honor, and very respectably and numerously attended by the General, Field, Staff, &c., Officers of the Army; and the gentlemen of the Civil and Marine Service, &c.

The Pall was borne by General Bowles, Commander-in-Chief, General Nicholson, Commandant of the Garrison, Colonels Beresford, Murray, and Lloyd, of His Majesty's 88th, 86th, and 84th, Regiments, and Doctor Hunter, of the Bengal Establishment.

Translation of Portuguese letter of thanks from the Vicar and the Wardens of that Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, to Luis Barretto, Esq.

SIR,—Your zeal, religion, disinterestedness, and Christian liberality, which appeared so shining in the construction of our Temple, that it would be thought superfluous to frame an eulogy, were it permitted by the strict laws of policy and gratitude. The majestic grandeur of the said sanctuary, the moderate sum which it cost, the generosity with which you gave up the most beneficial advantages, or interests, advancing the amount

to forward the said work, the pains you have taken we are the living witnesses of—the constancy and firmness with which you surmounted the obstacles attending such pious and generous undertaking: these are your most energetic panegyrists; however, we are obliged to raise our voice publicly in your praise, which, as representatives of the parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church, we acknowledge as highly due to you; to express our sincere gratitude; and to pray to God, to grant you long life, protect, bless, and prosper you, and family, as has been done to those animated as yourself, with heroic piety; devoting themselves to God and neighbours, their property, zeal, concerns, and attachment.

These are, Sir, our sentiments; they are equal to those we ought to entertain for your worthy brother Mr. Joseph Barretto; we request you will make that gentleman acquainted with our wish; be assured that base flattery has no part in it, and that one of our greatest interest is, the happiness of executing your honored commands—God preserve you long.

With due respect and attention,
We are your devoted servants,
Signed by Vicar and Church Wardens,
Calcutta Church, Vestry Room.

The 1st December 1800.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1801.

To be sold, the under-mentioned houses and lands at Chowringhee, the property of William Camac, Esq., at the prices affixed:—

	Sa. Rs.
The large house occupied by Thomas Graham, Esq., with nine beegahs, eighteen cottahs, two and half chittacks of ground annexed, at	38,000
A new house, south of the above, occupied by Mr. Camac, with five beegahs and fifteen cottahs of ground annexed, at	16,000
A new house nearly finished, south of the last mentioned house, with five beegahs, fourteen cottahs, and eight chittacks of ground annexed, at	17,500
The house occupied by the Hon'ble F. Fitzroy, with two beegahs, thirteen cottahs, two and half chittacks of ground, at	9,000
A small house on the burying ground road, occupied by Mr. A. Vansittart, with four beegahs and one cottah of ground annexed, at...	6,000
The bazar held under a grant from Government, west of the Protestant burying ground, containing about twenty beegahs and seven cottahs of ground, on which are erected several godowns, sheds, and buildings at	45,000

Applications will be received by the proprietor, who will make known the conditions.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1801.

Investment of Captain Lambe, No. 12, Old Court House Street.

Just landed and now exposed for sale, for ready money only, the following articles in high perfection:—

	Sa. Rs.	
Beer from Hodgson	140	
Claret	43	per doz.
Port Wine	25	ditto.
Gin, in Pipes, at	3½	per gall.
Brandy ditto, at	5	ditto.
Old Hock, in half chest	48	per doz.
Hams, quite fresh	1-4	per lb.
Cheese, ditto.	1-8	ditto.
Pickles in quart cases, 6 bottles, at	30	
Tongues in casks, containing 1 dozen, at	42	

The other articles of his investment will be ready for sale on Monday the 26th instant.

THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1801.

A Card.

From the shortness of time, and the apprehension of mistakes in the delivery of the cards of invitation for the Ball to be given to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on Friday, the 6th instant, at Carlier and Scornec's New Rooms, such gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Military and Civil Services, who may not receive cards, are requested to excuse the omission and to honor the assembly with their presence.

No hookahs can be admitted.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested, both on going and coming away, to order their palanquins and carriages to proceed from Old Court House Street, and to draw off immediately through the lane to the Esplanade.

Marriages.

Lately at Fredericksnagore, Mr. Jeison, an eminent Solicitor of the King's Court of Law at that Settlement, to the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Wendall, sister of Mr. Princely, His Danish Majesty's Resident at Balasore.*

THE 26TH MARCH 1801.

Christopher Dexter

Begs leave to inform the gentlemen of Calcutta, and the public in general, that he continues to let out carriages and horses, on the following terms, *viz.*:—

	Sa. Rs.
A Coach and four, per day	24
A ditto by the month	300
A Chariot and pair, per day	16
A ditto, per month	200
A ditto for 6 months, certain	150
A ditto for 12 months, certain	133-5-4
A Coach and pair to Garden Reach, or anywhere within five miles of Calcutta: to Breakfast or Dinner	10
A ditto, ditto, to Cox's Bungalow	12
A ditto, ditto, to Barrackpore	18

* In the next Gazette it is stated that the above notification is a mistake.

	Sa. Rs.
A Carriage, per day without horses ...	8
A ditto, per day for 15 days, certain ...	6
A ditto, per month ditto...	120
A pair of horses without carriage, per day ...	10
A ditto per month	130
A ditto per month for six months certain ...	110
A ditto per month for one year certain ...	90

A Buggy without a horse, per day ...	3
A Buggy without a horse, per month ...	50
A Horse without a Buggy, per day ...	4
A ditto ditto, per month...	64
A Chariot and pair to Garden Reach, or any where within five miles of Calcutta, to Breakfast or Dinner...	8
A Chariot and pair to Cox' Bungalow ...	8
A ditto to Barrackpore	16

A Carriage and pair to go a shopping, for the first hour, 8 Rupees; if more than one hour, and within two hours, 12 Rupees; if more than two and within three hours, 16 Rupees; and so on.

The same rule for visiting.

A Buggy and horse, per day	6
A ditto ditto, per month	100
A ditto ditto, per month, for 6 months ...	80
A ditto ditto, per month, for 1 year ...	64
A ditto ditto, to Garden Reach, or any where within five miles of Calcutta, to Breakfast or Dinner...	4
A buggy and horse to Cox's Bungalow ...	5
A ditto ditto to Barrackpore	8

THE 23RD APRIL 1801.

A neat small lower-roomed house, situate in Crooked Lane, near Cossitollah, admirably adapted for the accommodation of a Native family; it has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been seldom unoccupied, and never let for less than Rs. 40 per month.

The deeds and other necessary papers may be seen on application to Messrs. T. R. and Co., or T. Scott, Esq., at his house on the Esplanade.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1801.

THE 25TH JUNE 1801.

At the Cape of Good Hope.

Shortly to be sold, a villa, built in the English taste, within two years, by an English gentleman, situated about six miles distance from Cape Town, in the most cultivated and shady part of the country, and entirely sheltered from the south-east winds. It contains about twenty English acres of ground, ten acres of which are in vineyard, in full bearing, the other ten in kitchen garden, pleasure ground, and corn land; the river Leisbeck runs past the bottom of the garden; the house is elegant, on a small scale, and commodious, consisting of a verandah, eating-room, and two drawing-rooms of thirty feet, a small bed-chamber and dressing room, steward's room, house-keeper's kitchen and cellar on the ground floor; and above stairs fixed bed chambers. The purchase would be a very marketable commodity to any one who chose to buy it, and to reside occasionally at the Cape for health, and could be advantageously let in their absence. There is an excellent stable for twenty horses, coach house for two carriages, a poultry yard, and other attached and detached offices.

For further particulars apply at the *Calcutta Gazette* Office.

THE 25TH JUNE 1801.

Death.

In January last, at his house in Great Ealing, in the 73rd year of his age, Robert Orme, Esq., the celebrated Indian Historian.

THE 6TH AUGUST 1801.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. T. Roworth and Co. (by order of the Executors), at their Great room, on Wednesday, the 16th September 1801.

About four thousand volumes of highly valuable books, in the Latin, Italian, French, and English languages, and an extensive, curious, and valuable collection of Persian and Sanscrit books, and a complete set of Daniell's Views in India, containing sixty prints, elegantly framed and glazed: the whole, the property of the late General Claude Martine, deceased; the books are lotted, and catalogues printed: the whole may be viewed any time previous to the sale, at T. Roworth and Co.'s Warehouse.

THE 27TH AUGUST 1801.

Marriages.

On Tuesday last, at the New Church, Archibald Cockburn, Esq., Register at Hooghly, to Miss Ramus, a young lady of great beauty and elegant accomplishments.

THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1801.

It is requested that those persons having freight on board the *Bangalore* will send for them as soon as possible, as the ship cannot be moved up to Calcutta before she is discharged. The *Bangalore* now lays moored off Dolliahpoor in Roymungul River.

THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1801.

I, George Richardson, Master of the ship *Minerva*, chartered by the Hon'ble the East India Company, for the purpose of carrying rice to London, am convinced of the impropriety of my conduct in making use of abusive and improper language to Lieutenant Orchard, of his Majesty's ship *Romney*, on the fifth day of September instant, and in other respects violating the rules of His Majesty's Service, and do hereby publicly beg pardon of Lieutenant Orchard, and the Officers of the *Romney*, for such conduct, which, I hope, will induce Sir Howe Popham to withdraw the prosecutions directed to be commenced here, and

in England, against me;—I must also confess myself particularly indebted to Sir Howe Popham's lenity in withdrawing a prosecution commenced against me, for having fettered, confined, and forcibly put on board a boat, several seamen, who I knew had entered into His Majesty's service, which were not only acts of enormous personal wrong, so far as they regarded the men, but also highly subversive of, and in opposition to, His Majesty's service.

(Sd.) G. RICHARDSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th September 1801.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1801.

Marriage.

On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at Barrackpore, by the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, Lieutenant James Scott, of the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth White, an agreeable and accomplished young lady.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1801.

Death.

At Dinagepore, on the 13th instant, Mr. John Thomas, formerly Surgeon on board the *Earl Oxford*, Indiaman, and latterly a zealous promoter of the knowledge of Christianity among the Hindoos.

THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1801.

Whereas my father, the late Chator Moratcan, Armenian merchant and jeweller of Calcutta, who departed this life on or before the 28th of September 1799, but previously made and published his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 1st of August 1797, in which will he appointed me one of the executors, amongst several other legacies, he bequeathed only Sicca Rs. 1,000 to his eldest son Moratcan Chator Moratcan, and excluded him from inheritance; the reasons and complaints are stated at large in the said will; perceiving my eldest brother thus disinherited, I was much concerned; to avoid his envy and to give him proof of my sincere fraternal affection, I made

provision for his support, by granting him my bond, with warrant of attorney, under date the 9th day of October 1799, for Sicca Rs. 30,357, payable in 12 months, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, on certain conditions by an indenture, the date of which corresponds with that of the bond, and before the bond due, I paid him at different times Sicca Rs. 22,436-5-9, per vouchers in goods and cash, on account of the said bond, which I can prove, and desired to receipt the amount on the back of the said bond, but he deferred from time to time, by sham pretences; and lastly, renounced the protection of the British Flag, and maliciously took shelter under that of the Danish at Serampore, with a view to re-demand the amount I already paid. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the public, and to all those that shall be concerned, that in case the said bond should any time be offered for sale, the purchaser is requested to be cautious, as I shall first deduct the above sum I already paid, with interest, and whatever might be the balance, I shall pay to the holder of my said bond.

(Sd.) C. A. CHATOR MORATCAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st November 1801.

THE 14TH JANUARY 1802.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Co., at their Auction-room, this day, Thursday, the 14th instant (positively without reserve).

That well raised lower roomed house and garden, known by the name of Bread and Cheese Bungalow, situated in Dhie Entally, Mouzah Sealdah, on the right hand side of the road leading from Calcutta to Baliaghaut, on the Salt Water Lake, and immediately to the eastward of, and adjoining Mr. Davidson's, consisting of a hall 28 by 21 feet, four sleeping rooms, and two enclosed verandahs, with every convenient out-offices, three tanks, and a great variety of trees, the whole standing on 24 beegahs and 12 cottahs of ground, as per pottah.

N. B.—The deeds may be seen, and other particulars known, at the Auction-room.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1802.

All persons having any demands on the estate of William Barton, late of Copenhagen, deceased, are hereby summoned to make the same known without loss of time *sub poenâ præclusi et perpetui silentii*, to Messrs. Thomas Terborek and George Daniel Vonder Pahlen, Merchants of Copenhagen, and Commissaries to the late William Barton's estate; and those indebted to the said estate are also requested to cause immediate payments of their debts to be made to the above Messrs. Terborek and Vonder Pahlen, by Royal Authority, appointed Commissaries to the late William Barton's estate, and by whose desire the present advertisement is published.

SERAMPORE,
The 18th January 1802. } (Sd.) J. C. PENGEL.

J. Morris has a quantity of fresh Oysters to be had at his house, No. 13, Mangoe Lane.

THE 28TH JANUARY 1802.

Alexander and Co. respectfully beg leave to acquaint the gentlemen of the Settlement who may be pleased to honor them with their commands, that they will supply them with bread of the same quality as is served at the College. Alexander and Co. also beg the favor of such

gentlemen who may wish to employ them, to acquaint them of the same one day previous, of the number of loaves, rolls, &c., they would require on the following day.

Biscuits, by wholesale and retail, of any quality; and all orders in their line, will be punctually attended to, at their baking house, fronting the Apothecary's shop, old Fort.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1802.

Wants Employment

As private tutor to young children, a person of reputable character, who has been appreciated in that line for some years in some of the most respectable families in Calcutta, to whom reference can be made.

A note addressed to this Office will be attended to.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 18TH FEBRUARY 1802.

At Madras, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Crimshore, the relict of an Officer formerly on that establishment, aged 98 years.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1802.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Co., at their Auction-room.

On Wednesday, the 24th March next, by order of Richard Johnson, Esq., Attorney to the Administratrix of the late Colonel William Tolley, the under-mentioned house, premises, and lands, belonging to his estate.

Lot I.

That large commodious and well-known house, called Belvidere house with 72 beegahs, 8 cottahs, 4 chittacks of land, more or less, thereto belonging, at present occupied by, and subject to, a lease granted to William Augustus Brooke, Esq., at the yearly rent of £350, payable at the house of Messrs. William Paxton and &c., of London (the house and premises to be kept in good repair at Mr. Brooke's expense) determinable on the 1st of August 1802.

Lot II.

A piece of ground, about 81 beegahs and 14 chittacks more or less situated to the westwards of the road leading from Belvidere bridge to Belvidere house.

Lot III.

A piece of ground, about 39 beegahs, 4 cottahs, 10 chittacks, more or less, to the eastward of the said road.

N. B.—The premises are subject to a small yearly rent to Government, the particulars of which will be made known at the sales. The title deeds may be seen at the auction-room, where a person attends to point out the boundaries in the two last lots; there are a number of native tenants, who pay to the estate an annual rent of upwards of Rs. 600.

CONDITIONS.

The purchase money to be paid within ten days from the sale. The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyancing.

THE 1ST APRIL 1802.

Revenue Assistant.

Wanted as Head Assistant, in a Collector's Office up the country, a person of good education, and who possesses a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and of Accounts. Letters addressed A. B. to the care of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., Dinapore, mentioning whether the writer be a native of India or of Europe, his qualifications, former situations, &c., will be duly attended to.

Lost, stolen, or strayed.

A black and tan tarrier dog pup, about four months old; any person who will bring the same to the Printing Office, or to No. 13, in Writer's Buildings, will be handsomely rewarded. After this notice, should the dog be found in possession of any person, he shall be prosecuted.

SEASONED ELEPHANT.

To be sold by Public Auction, by T. Roworth, and Co., at their great room, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

Ten seasoned Chittagong elephants, of sizes, perfect, and captured in the year 1800; and measuring 6 feet 6 inches to 8 feet 10 inches

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 8TH APRIL 1802.

Death.

Lately in the service of Holkar, Major William Henry Tone, a gentleman of distinguished abilities, and author of "Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Marhattas."

THE 13TH MAY 1802.

James Palmer, Undertaker, Cossitollah, No. 35, Weston's Lane,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, of his having received his annual supply of marble, *viz.*, black, white, variegated, and dove coloured, some of the largest slabs ever brought into this country, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, capable of holding the longest inscription engraved on marble. Also, an assortment of fashionable velvets, chiefly black Genoa white and black satins, as well as silks, with many other articles in his line of business, too numerous to particularize.

N. B.—Tombs and monuments erected, epitaphs and inscription cut, on very reasonable terms. All orders from up-country will be strictly attended to.

THE 3RD JUNE 1802.

Messrs. Johannes Petruse and John Stephen

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken a house in the Moorgihuttah, No. 46, where they intend carrying on the jewellery and diamond cutting business in all their various branches, as the immediate successors of Mr. Francis Rose; they indulge a hope that they shall not be found in any respect unworthy of the liberal patronage which has been extended to that gentleman.

Petruse and Stephen humbly solicit from the Settlement that encouragement and support which they will endeavour to deserve by the most punctual attention to every order that they may be favoured with from the ladies and gentlemen of this Settlement, or any of the Civil or Military Stations in India.

THE 22ND JULY 1802.

Francis Gammidge, Fulta Farm,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that Mr. John Saunders, late Victualler to the Hon'ble Company, will be admitted a partner in his business from the 1st of August next, when the business will be conducted under the firm of Gammidge and Saunders.

Francis Gammidge takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks to the Commanders and Officers of ships, and to the gentlemen who have so liberally supported him, and hopes by the continuance of strict attention to their orders, to merit their further favor.

FULTA FARM,
The 20th July 1802.

NOTE.—This is probably Fulta below Moyapoor on the Hooghly. The house is now in ruins.

THE 26TH AUGUST 1802.

Mr. Forster

Has the pleasure to acquaint the subscribers to his Bengalee Vocabulary, that the second part is entirely printed off, and will be ready for delivery in all the present month of August, and as he has more than doubled the size of the work beyond what he engaged, he hopes this will be admitted as a sufficient excuse for the delay in the publication.

Mr. Forster likewise begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has finished a very extensive original Essay on the Principles of Sanskrit Grammar, which he proposes publishing by subscription, together with the Moogdho Bodho, a justly celebrated Sanskrit Grammar, by Vopo Deva, in the original text, accompanied with a translation.

THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1802.

Wants Employment.

A young man, native of Armenia, who can read and write both the English and the Armenian languages, and has a tolerable acquaintance with the Turkish and a little with the Arabic languages.

He can produce attestations of his good character from many persons of respectability, and will have no objection to serve any gentleman as interpreter or writer.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August 1802.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 18TH NOVEMBER 1802.

Death.

Wednesday the 9th June 1802, Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain Mills, Hampstead Road. This lady was formerly well known and much admired for her musical powers, first as Miss Birchill, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent. She left the stage on marrying Captain Mills, and accompanied him to India. Captain Mills is the only survivor of those who were in the Black Hole at Calcutta.

THE 9TH DECEMBER 1802.

Mr. L. Schnabel

Begs leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, that he will give instructions on Piano Forte, at the very moderate rate of fifty rupees per month; as Mr. Schnabel has benefited by the best masters in Europe, he is convinced that those who may employ him, will derive a speedy progress from his instructions. Mr. Schnabel will pay the strictest attention to all orders he may be favored with. A line addressed to him at Messrs. Carlier and Scornec's will be attended to.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1803.

Chinsurah Boarding School.

Charles Lewis Vogel respectfully tenders this public testimony of gratitude to his several employers, and pledges himself to promote, to the best of his abilities, the education of the children already committed to his care, as well as of those who may hereafter be placed with him.

Terms per mensem.

	Sa. Rs.
For board, tuition (comprehending Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Italian Book-keeping), school books, stationery, washing, and mending	25
For the above, together with clothes, medicine, &c. ...	35
For instruction in the Persian tongue, ...	8
For ditto in Dancing	10

Parents and Guardians are requested to signify their orders, as concern the four above specified terms.

Female children from the age of five to twelve years will be received, and taught, in addition, needle and lace-work by Mrs. Vogel.

CHINSURAH,
The 31*st December* 1802.

THE 20TH JANUARY 1803.

With a view to the accommodation of the company, the Stewards (appointed by the Governor General to superintend the Ball to be given at the new Government House on the 26th instant) request that the following regulations may be attended to:—

The general entrance will be by the two northern stair-cases. The Chief Justice, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Officers, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and their respective families, will be admitted at the southern entrance, if they should choose to enter from that front of the house, and will pass up the great southern stair-case.

There will be no dancing excepting in the centre room. It is intended to have two sets, and each set will call a dance alternately. The music will attend to no orders excepting those of the Stewards.

No persons excepting the dancers to remain in the centre compartment of the Ball-room.

No refreshment to be brought through the centre part of the Ball-room.

No person to pass through the doors behind the chairs prepared at the southern end of the Ball-room for the Governor General, the Chief Justice, Members of Council, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

After supper, a rocket will announce the commencement of the fireworks.

When the fireworks shall commence, the circular portico on the south side of the Government House will be reserved for the accommodation of the Governor General. Seats will also be prepared in the circular portico for the Chief Justice, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Officers, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and their respective families, to see the fireworks. The company will disperse themselves to see the fireworks through the several corridors and apartments of all the floors of the south side of the Government House.

No servants excepting those to whom tickets shall have been distributed will be admitted into the Government House. Chobdars belonging to the Chief Justice, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Officers, and Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, are to remain in the lower floor of the circular portico.

F. A. DANIELL,
H. V. WHITE,
G. BRISTOW,
B. CAMAC,
B. BRADSHAW,
Stewards.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
The 24th January 1803.

THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1803.

Cow-pox Inoculation.

The Governors of the Native Hospital being desirous of rendering that institution as far as possible instrumental in extending the benefits of the Cow-pox Inoculation among the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, hereby give notice to such persons as wish to avail

themselves of that safe and certain preservative against the fatal effects of the small-pox, that children and others who have not already had that disease, will be received as out-patients at the Native Hospital in Durrumtollah Street, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, where they will be inoculated with recent vaccine matter taken on the spot, free from all expense, and without any restriction whatever, further than being required to attend again at the Hospital for half an hour, at two or three stated times, for the purpose of showing the progress and certainty of the infection. The parents of such children may be assured that no danger whatever attends this inoculation, and that the consequent indisposition will seldom if ever, be such as to require them to give up their usual occupations for the purpose of attending to their children.

The Governors particularly wish that European masters of families will take the trouble to enquire, whether the children of their servants have had the small-pox, and if not, that they would explain to them the advantages to be derived from the early adoption of the easy means thus offered to them of escaping the trouble, anxiety, and danger of that mortal disease.

By order of the Governors,

CALCUTTA, NATIVE HOSPITAL,
The 2nd February 1803.

(Sd.) S. M. LOWDER,
Secretary, Native Hospital.

THE 10TH MARCH 1803.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Co., at their Auction-room.

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, peremptorily to the highest bidder, a set of Indigo works, situate at Bowarrah, in Tirhoot, capable of manufacturing 250 maunds of indigo; the factory is supplied by 119 villages, and there is about 800 beegahs of land in a state of cultivation for the plant. A new and convenient bungalow is on the premises, and a variety of offices for the purpose of the manufactory, and for Assistants. In the same lot will be sold the Doogra estate, situate about a coss to the north-west of Bowarrah.

A full description of the works, with an inventory of the fixtures, implements, cattle, &c., &c., may be seen at the Auction-room, where the conditions of sale may be known.

THE 17TH MARCH 1803.

For Sale.

A very large capital extensive garden, formerly belonging to the late Sir Charles W. Blunt, sixty-one beegahs ground, with three tanks, well stocked with fish of different kinds; the premises laid out in the most modern taste, with a great variety both of country and China fruit-trees; there is also a small but neat pucka house, raised from the ground, and built on beams, with necessary out-offices, together with several large long sheds and cow-houses with the stalls, troughs, and posts, &c., for feeding bullocks, and convenient houses for breeding mares, and bringing up colts: the whole being a very valuable and eligible property for that purpose; situated about three miles from town, on the south side of the great newly made road to Dum-Dum; will be sold cheap.

For particulars enquire of Mr. P. Lumsdain.

THE 31ST MARCH 1803.

The Saddle Horses, for private Sale.	Sa. Rs.
An elegant Persian Chesnut Saddle Horse, capable of carrying any weight; perfectly sound, and free from vice, aged six years; price ...	900
A dark Bay Northern Horse, 14½ hands high; sound and quiet; price	600
A dark Bay Majennis Saddle Horse, about 14¾ hands high; perfectly sound and quiet, and a desirable match for a Carriage Horse; price... ...	600

Apply to

TULLOH AND Co.

THE 14TH APRIL 1803.

Wants Employment.

A young man, that came out as a gentleman's servant last year; can shave and dress hair. Has no objection to go to any part of the country in the capacity of steward; take care of a Farm-Yard; and is willing to make himself as useful as he possibly can, for a moderate salary.

A line directed to A. B. at the Printing Office, will be punctually attended to.

THE 21ST APRIL 1803.

Chalybeate aperient, or true Cheltenham Salts.

Thomas Roworth and Co. have for sale a few small bottles of the above valuable medicine, which in cases of Scurvy, Scrofula, Bilious Affections, obstructions in the first passages, and every complaint arising from impaired digestion and want of tone in the stomach, may be considered as an infallible remedy.

These salts may be conveyed to any distance, without losing those impregnations on which the virtues of the water at the spring chiefly depend.

Price, Rs. 4 per bottle, with directions.

THE 26TH MAY 1803.

To Let

Situated at the Burial Ground Road, nearly opposite Captain Anthony Greene's.

That elegant and well finished pucka built, new upper-roomed house, finished with the best plaster, consisting of four rooms, a hall, and three verandahs below, the same above stairs, with two verandahs, and a large room over the hall on the third story, with front, and a large sized winding back stairs, which leads to and on the third story, from whence it commands a view of the country for several miles, and the Salt Water Lake; with suitable out-offices. Please to enquire on the premises, or of Mr. J. Athanass in Kenderdine's Lane, near Bow Bazar.

THE 16TH JUNE 1803.

To be sold by Private Sale, by Faria, Williams, and Hohler.

A garden house and ground, situated at Taltolah-bazar, which to any gentleman about to leave India, who may be solicitous to provide for an Hindostanee Female Friend, will be found a most desirable purchase. The house is pucka built, and may be made very comfortable at a trifling expense; and the ground, consisting of nearly four beegahs, may be rendered productive by letting it out in small parcels to native tenants.

THE 28TH JULY 1803.

For sale, on commission, at Mr. Parkins', a Coach-maker, No. 63, Cossitollah.

	Sa. Rs.
A neat, light, half-pannelled Curricle, with a pair of handsome Bay Mares, about 13 hands; warranted sound and quiet, and harness complete, price ...	1,200
A neat second hand Gig, may be used occasionally as Curricle, with harness	650
A good and serviceable second hand Europe Carriage, lately painted and fitted up	1,500
A fashionable full-pannelled Europe Curricle, second-hand, with a pair of half Arab Bay Mares, and an exceeding good harness	2,000
A serviceable Chariot, with a pair of strong Grey Geldings	1,400

THE 11TH APRIL 1803.

Wants Employment.

A French Cook, understands his business thoroughly, and can give a satisfactory account of his character and abilities. A line addressed to A. B. to the care of Mr. A. Loscun, Cossitollah, will be immediately attended to.

THE 25TH AUGUST 1803.

Chinsurah Standing Commercial Boarding School.

B. Rodrigues tenders this public tribute of gratitude to his several employers, and pledges to promote to the best of his abilities the education of the children already committed to his charge, as well as of those who may hereafter be placed with him.

Rodrigues begs leave to acquaint that he has of late engaged a competent European usher to assist him towards the discharge of his professional duties.

Terms per mensem.	Sa. Rs.
For board, tuition (comprehending Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping), school books, stationery, washing, and mending ...	24
For instruction in the Persian tongue	8
For instruction in the Bengallee tongue	8
For instruction in Music and Dancing	10

Parents and guardians are requested to signify their commands, as concerns the four above specified terms.

CHINSURAH,
The 20th August 1803.

THE 25TH AUGUST 1803.

Proposals

For publishing by subscriptions a translation from the Persian into the English language, a work entitled a Chronological, Biographical, and Theological History, of the Primary and Subsequent Ages of the world.

The whole carefully compiled from the sacred records of the most authentic and most approved writers of the antecedent ages, by Meh Hommud, the son of Javade Shah, dedicated to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. In six volumes quarto.

Done into English, and illustrated with notes, historical, geographical, and critical, and the whole embellished with such maps, copper plates, and engravings, as may be procurable. By Robert Greene, Captain of Infantry, on the Bengal Establishment.

Elucidatory Remarks.

For the titular page, the above will suffice: but as it will possibly be expected that a more circumstantial detail should accompany it, the translator, anxious to meet the wishes of the public mind, enters into the following disquisition of its relative departments.

Of the characteristic properties of the work, both in their extent and arrangement, it will be necessary to remark :—

First:—That in the arrangement of the references to Theology, it dissents very immaterially from the sacred records of our Scripture.

The proofs it evinces of the attributes of the Great Creator, will, it is thought, be sufficiently clear to weaken, if not to remove, the unfavorable bias which exists in minds unacquainted with the code of Meh'hommedan belief. Its near affinity to the book of Genesis is particularly conspicuous, and in its references thereto it is more comprehensively descriptive than perhaps any work which has been hitherto presented to the literary world.

Secondly.—In its historic department, the lives of Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth, Enoch, Noah, and his sons, their generations, and the lives of the Prophets, continued down to the commencement of the Hegira, or the flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina (A. D. 622), are detailed in Chronological order; and will be found on perusal particularly interesting; many passages in the Old and New Testament, which have heretofore appeared, if not obscure, certainly not intelligible, will be sufficiently explained in this work to render them clear to every mind.

Thirdly.—The several tribes occasionally visited by the inspired Preachers of God, their religious principles, and the countries they occupied, will be correctly detailed. The originality of languages; the longevity of the Prophets, their proper names, the reasons why those names were assigned to them, and the derivations of the words which constitute such names, will, with many other subjects, equally interesting and useful, be discussed in regular order.

Fourthly.—Copious indexes will be given at the end of each volume, wherein every interesting matter relative to the subject will be recorded in chronological order: each chapter of the work (as far as the separate and collective matter may be referrible to each other), will be compared with Bradshaw's late translation of Josephus and the Books of Moses called Genesis, both of which will be regularly transcribed, and the writings of other authors of different nations, quoted as proofs in support of the authenticity of this work, rendering the whole as complete as possible.

Having thus expatiated upon the heads of the work, the translator hopes that the judgment of a liberal public will determine that he has been sufficiently communicative. He has therefore only to add, that the work is a faithful translation of the original, and that it appears to him to preserve a degree of regularity and coincidence, not generally observable in the ancient productions now extant in the world. Hence he is led to hope that progression will not be found so to clash with antecedencies as to attach to him the censure of the learned, or the opposition of the liberal.

The translator concludes his remarks by assuring the public that, should the value of the work completed be less than they had anticipated from the above detail, they will be at liberty to recall their names from the list of its patrons.

The 1st and 2nd volumes are in great forwardness, and will, it is hoped, be shortly ready for the Printer. The very considerable expense, however, that will attend the publication of so extensive a work, induces the translator thus early to avow, that until he shall be satisfied of a sufficient number of subscribers' names having been received to defray the printing charges, no part of the work will be committed to Press.

A list of the subscribers will be given with the work.

Such gentlemen as wish to patronize this work, are requested to send their names to Messrs. Colvins and Bazett; to the Telegraph Office; and Messrs. Ferris and Co., at Calcutta; Captain Kerin, at Patna; Mr. Benson, Merchant, at Cawnpore; and Mr. Coles, Merchant, at Futtyghur.

Price to subscribers, Sicca Rs. 22 each volume, or Sicca Rs. 132 the set.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

Millinery.

Mrs. Balmanno mentioned in her former advertisement that she had received the invoices of her second indent, brought out in the Hon'ble Company's ship *Preston*, Captain Sturrock, consisting of the following articles, and respectfully informs the ladies of the Settlement, and those at the Upper-Stations, that she will expose them for sale, when landed, *viz.*:—

Made-up Millinery and Dresses, from Mr. Franks, in St. James' Street—Ladies' and Children's Imperial Chip and Straw Hats—Black ditto—Ditto Straw Ornaments—Artificial Flowers and Wreaths—an elegant assortment of fancy Plumes and Feathers—Black and white Ostrich Feathers—Black and white Fans—Fancy and handsome Dress ditto—Fashionable Silk and Cotton trimmings—Tassels—Cords and Frogs—Thread Edgings and Laces—Real Lace Cloaks and Veils—Patent ditto ditto. Black and white Patent Nett—Crapes—Sarsenets—Satins—Persians—plain and striped Gauze—Chambrey Muslins—Muslin Plaid and black ditto—Black Velvet—Fancy ditto—Sarsenets and Satin Ribbons, of all colours and widths—Velvet Ribbons for Bracelets—Barcelona Handkerchiefs—Lace Net Gloves and Mittens—Plain ditto ditto—Fashionable Silk Stockings—Black ditto—Nitting and Sewing

Silk—Shirt Buttons—Marking Thread—Bobbins—Tapes—Needles and Pins—Worsted and Canvas Fur Tippets, and Fur Trimmings to match—Black jet Beads—Buttons—Neck-chains—Lockets—Crosses—Broaches—Bracelets—Ear-rings and Clasps, to match—Black, white, and coloured Bugles.

Smyth and Nephew's Lavender Water—Milk of Roses—Patent Smelling Salts—Gowland's Lotion—Pomade-de-Vine—Court Plaister. Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes, covered with green and red morocco, and well adapted for gentlemen going up the country. Very fine French Pomade and Powder.

Orders from up the country will be punctually attended to, and cards will be distributed to the ladies before the articles are exposed for sale.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
The 5th September 1803.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1803.

A Country seat to be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Co., at their Auction-room.

On Saturday the 1st of October next, that desirable, extensive, and well-built mansion, known by the name of Frescatti, situated in the pleasantest part of Russapuglah, about two miles from Chowringhee, on a covetable and selected spot. Independently of the superior advantages of the house in possessing almost every accommodation and convenience that real enjoyment can require or fancy invent, Frescatti is at all seasons of the year remarkably healthy and cool, a most comfortable retreat in the hot weather, and an excellent dwelling-house in the cold.

An elegant octagon on a lofty mount constitutes a part of the great acquisitions annexed to the estate; it commands in the foreground a beautiful and extensive view of the country seat of G. Dowdeswell, Esq., and other adjacent gardens, and, in the prospective, the most luxuriant and picturesque scenery.

A large billiard room, with an arcaded verandah, stands at the north end of a tank of considerable length, whose water is light, salubrious, and consequently in great estimation by those who know it.

A very complete and general set of out-offices form the ostensible objects of this delightful villa.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1803.

To be raffled for at the Ware-house of Tulloh and Co., on Monday the 17th of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

That well known and most desirable villa, pleasantly situated on Peer Pahar, in the vicinity of Monghyr; when it is particularly requested that those ladies and gentlemen who have taken shares, and are absent from Calcutta, may have the goodness to authorize their friends or agents there, to throw for them.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th September 1803.

THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1803.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, a prospectus of a work, entitled a Philosophical and Experimental Inquiry into the Laws of resistance of non-elastic Fluids, and cohesion of fibrous solids, as far as either is connected with the theory or practice of naval architecture. Also political and commercial strictures on the comparative state of naval architecture in Great Britain and India.

In Three Parts.

Part 1st.—A view of the present state of Oak timber in England, the causes of its scarcity, with the prospects of a future supply.

Part 2nd.—A view of the timber trade of India, with a plan for its improvement, so as to obviate the increasing scarcity of Oak timber in England.

Part 3rd.—A view of the present state of naval architecture in India, showing in general the vast resources in naval staples, contained within the British dominions in that country, from the due cultivation of which it is presumed Great Britain might be rendered effectually independent of the northern nations of Europe, for the means of supporting her navy.

The whole to conclude with an address to Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., Chairman of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the advantages which the Hon'ble East India Company, in particular, would derive from the extensive improvement and liberal encouragement of the naval resources of British India.

In two Volumes quarto.

Dedicated to the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MELVILLE, *by* A. MACKONOCHIE, ESQ., *of Baypore, near Calicut, Malabar.*

Ne sutor ultra crepidum.

"On the whole, we are persuaded we shall not be thought to go beyond what is warranted by the information before us, when we form this conclusion, that if the prosperity of this country shall continue, the consumption of Oak timber, for its internal purposes, and for the shipping necessary for the whole of our trade, including that of the East India Company, will at no very remote period furnish an ample demand for all that can be expected to be produced on private property in this kingdom; and that such is the present state of the growing timber, and the prospect of future supply, that this country will in all probability experience a fatal want of Oak timber, and become dependent on foreign nations for the means of supporting her navy, if care be not taken to provide a supply in future, by the improvement and better management of the Royal Forests, and to reduce the consumption of it by the utmost care and frugality in the expenditure."

Report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, presented to the House of Commons, 6th February 1792.

CALICUT,
The 25th September 1803.

THE 15TH DECEMBER 1803.

R. Beard

Begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Settlement and the public in general that he has taken that large and commodious house, lately occupied by Messrs. Ord and Knox, and formerly known by the name of the Harmonic, to which house he will remove on the 1st of January 1804, for the accommodation of large parties, &c., and the ball room is sufficiently spacious to contain from five to six hundred persons with ease, and every other accommodation that is required.

R. Beard has engaged some of the best French Cooks, and intends in future to send out dinners, &c., &c., to gentlemen's houses.

THE 22ND DECEMBER 1803.

Military Tactics.

The subscription to Captain West's Military Apparatus will continue open until the 20th of next month, till which date, subscriptions, at twelve Rupees each, complete set, will continue to be received by Mr. Davey, at his paint godowns, Bankshall Street.

The figures of this apparatus are constructed in divisions or platoons, and form in the whole a complete representation of a regiment, which may be put into the various positions as required by the present system, so as accurately to perform and clearly to unfold the principle of every manœuvre exhibited by a Battalion of one thousand men; a breakfast table is a sufficient field of exercise, and by a proper disposition of the regimental and camp colors, it is unimportant what may be the form of the ground. This apparatus has been distinguished in England, by the patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, and by the general approbation throughout the British Army.

Boxes, each containing a complete set, with a small Military Manual, relative to the figures, and with instructions to Officers, accompanies each set.

☞ Boxes may now be had on application to Mr. Davey, as above.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1803.

THE 29TH DECEMBER 1803.

Westminster School.

A Westminster Meeting being proposed for Saturday, the 21st of January next, at Beard's Hotel; such gentlemen as received their education at Westminster School, and will attend at dinner on that day, are requested to send their names to Mr. Beard, on or before Monday, the 16th of January.

The 27th December 1803.

THE 5TH JANUARY 1804.

Agency.

Mr. Thomas Higgins, residing in this country under a covenant with the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Free Merchant, having established a correspondence with one of the most respectable mercantile houses in the City of London, begs leave to offer his services to those who are not already engaged with agents, to transact, on commission, any business for them, between this place and that, or any other part of the United Kingdom, through that medium.

Mr. Higgins doubts not but his general knowledge of the commerce of England will be found fully adequate to what he undertakes; and as the character and responsibility of his correspondents are not inferior, perhaps, to any in London, he can confidently give assurance that, any business committed to his care, will, through their means, be faithfully and expeditiously executed.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1804.

THE 1ST MARCH 1804.

Mr. F. W. Parkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received for sale a highly finished Crane-necked Post Chaise, painted dark green, and lined with yellow morocco, built by Godsall and Co., by particular order of a gentleman for this country, Sicca Rs. 3,500.

Also an elegant and extremely light Swan-necked Post Chaise of the last fashion, body painted light blue, carriage dark picked out to correspond with the body, lined with yellow and blue morocco and suitable lace, Sicca Rs. 3,000.

F. W. Parkins has also received per *Anne* a choice assortment of every thing the most fashionable in the coachmaking line, *viz.*, fashionable lamps, lace, &c. &c., for coaches, curricles, chariots, phaetons, gigs, and buggies.

THE 10TH MAY 1804.

Saltpetre.

To ensure a quick sale of the remaining Saltpetre, it may now be had at Sicca Rupees five per bazar maund, instead of the factory maund, as heretofore; any person taking twenty maunds or upwards at once, four Sicca Rupees twelve annas only will be charged, ready cash.

Apply to Gopey Bhysack, at Messrs Campbell and Radcliffe's.

THE 31st MAY 1804.

New Calcutta Academy.

Mr. Farrell begs leave to acquaint his patrons, friends, and the public, that the "New Calcutta Academy" has been recently removed from Cossitollah Street, to that large, airy, commodious, and eligibly situated house (known by the name of General Stibbert's House) in the west end of the Durrumtollah and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, of which, as well as of the river, it commands a view. It has also the advantage of an extensive play ground, and every desirable accommodation that can contribute to the health, comfort, and amusement of the pupils.

Mr. Farrell has engaged an European Assistant of approved qualification and experience in the profession; and has adopted a regular and methodical plan of tuition, by which he hopes to preserve the confidence and approbation of his present constituents and to merit the patronage and encouragement that may be kindly extended to him.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, merchant's accounts and Book-keeping, the Elements of the Mathematics and the Theory of Navigation, Astronomy, and Geography, the French, Latin, and Persian languages taught on the usual moderate terms.

N. B.—A fencing and dancing master and a music master attend the school. Also two Persian moonshees.

CALCUTTA ACADEMY,
The 24th May 1804.

THE 28TH JUNE 1804.

A Card.

Mr. Contestabili, miniature and oil painter, having informed his friends in town and up the country that it was his intention to proceed to Bombay, to follow his profession there, but having since, from the

patronage he has experienced in Calcutta, been induced to relinquish that design, he takes this public opportunity of announcing it, that he has taken a house No. 22, in the Chowringhee road, to the north of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.*

THE 5TH JULY 1804.

Bandel, 27th June 1804.

Notice is hereby given that as Captain Bartholomew Lewis Grenier, having for these sixteen years, more or less, mortgaged to the Confraternity of the Blessed Lady of Rozary of Bandel, some jewels as particularized in his bond, for Sicca Rupees one thousand two hundred, and who not paying any interest whatsoever thereon up to the present time, although being repeatedly called for to discharge both the principal and interest due from him, and who being totally regardless for clearing up his mortgage; therefore the Confraternity Board, pursuant to their resolutions of the 21st December 1803, and 17th June 1804, notifies to the aforesaid Captain Grenier, that if his mortgage of jewels are not cleared by the 25th September next, by him, his Agents, or Attornies, that in such case, on the fifth day of October of the present year, the aforesaid jewels will be sold by public sale at Bandel for the liquidation of the mortgage; and if any deficiency should arise on the sale to complete the debt, in such case the Confraternity Board will hold him, Captain Grenier, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, responsible for the same; and this pursuant to the intimation forwarded him through the medium of the Commanding Officer at Chunar Ghur, bearing date the 21st December 1803.

J. CLINTON,

Escrivener to the Bandel Confraternity.

THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1804.

For Private Sale.

The house at Chowringhee belonging to the Hon'ble Robert Lindsay, at present occupied by William Trower, Esq., on leave for twelve months, from the 5th July last, at Rs. 250 per month, and the taxes.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. Colvins, Bazett, and Co.

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* Probably the present Court of Small Causes.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Sales by Auction.

For sale by Public outcry by Messrs. Lawtie and Gould at their spacious New Room.

On Wednesday, the 12th December next, the estate of Atchepore, situated about six miles below Budgebudge, with all the buildings, stills, sugar mills, and other fixtures appertaining thereto; an inventory of which may be seen at the auction-room;

Also, at the same time and place, the estate of Fort Gloucester, opposite to Budgebudge, with all the buildings, sugar mills, and other fixtures appertaining thereto.

The Atchepore estate contains about 650 beegahs of land, is held by pottah from the Burdwan Raja, and pays an annual rent of Sicca Rs. 45.

The Gloucester estate is held by a Bill of sale from the Governor General in Council, contains about 716 beegahs of land, and pays no rents or dues whatever.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Caution.

Bandel, 10th November 1804.

Every person present at Bandel Church while divine service is performing from the 15th to the 24th current, are requested to behave with every due respect as in their own Churches; on the contrary, they shall be compelled to quit the temple immediately, without attending the quality of person.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1804.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Lawtie and Gould at their spacious New Room.

On Saturday next, the 24th November, the effects of a native woman, deceased, consisting of jewels, plate, wearing apparel, and household furniture.

On the same day, a very good collection of books, and other property of a gentleman returning to Europe.

THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1804.

For sale at Mr. Parkin's—Horses and Carriages.

The property of a gentleman of distinction, returning to Europe, *viz.* :—

	Sa. Rs.
An excellent Europe Chariot or Post Chaise, with a dicky box hung on C. Springs, very little the worse for wear, with or without a pair of horses or mares, price	3,200
An excellent Europe made sociable, lined with yellow morocco, with a canopy roof, with a pair of excellent grey mares and harness	2,700
A light full pannelled Curricle, with a pair of capital Bay mares and harness, hood and wings	1,800
A new and fashionable Curricle and harness, built by one of the best makers in London, been used a few times, brought out by the Hon'ble Captain Lindsay ...	1,650
An excellent country built Curricle, with a pair of excellent grey mares, hood, wings, lamps, and harness	2,400
A new Europe made Post Chaise, built by Goodal and Co., never used, and painting injured on boardship ...	2,700
and	
A serviceable Europe built Post Chaise, lately fitted up with C. Springs	1,500

THE 3RD JANUARY 1805.

Curiosities to be sold by Public Auction by Thomas Roworth and Co., at their Great Room to-morrow, Friday, the 4th January 1805.

A most extensive collection of natural curiosities, chiefly consisting of rare insects collected by the late Baron Van Doldorff, a Captain in His Danish Majesty's Service.

This valuable and truly curious collection (the results of upwards of sixteen years labor of study) unites the productions not only of Bengal, the Coasts of Malabar, and Coromandel, but also of the Malay Peninsula, of Sumatra, and of most of the other islands to the eastward.

The whole of this most desirable collection scientifically classed and arranged, according to the Linnæian system, and a very voluminous index in the Latin language is attached.

The above-mentioned collection may be viewed at their Great Room.

Valuable landed property, the Russapuglah estate, for private sale by Tulloh and Co., comprising :—

The valuable and extensive grounds, garden, and premises at Russapuglah, now let on a lease at Sicca Rs. 178 per month, formerly the property of B. Turner, Esq., adjoining the main road, immediately opposite to the gardens belonging to R. W. Cox, Esq., and measuring one hundred and seventy-five beegahs of remarkably high fertile ground, in a fine open, airy, healthy country.

The whole well laid out with a variety of fruits, flower, and other trees, and possessing the very desirable advantage of having an extensive sheet of excellent water well stocked with fish of different kinds; and merits the notice of any gentleman desirous of very extensive premises for agriculture or other purposes.

On the grounds are the following buildings, *viz.* :—

The premises consist of a well raised pucka built lower-roomed house, containing a large hall 32 by 28 feet, plastered with Madras chunam; two large rooms 23 by 17; four other rooms, 15 by 12 each; an enclosed verandah to the south, and open one to the north, each 28 by 18; with bottle-khannah, cook-rooms, godowns, coach-house, stablings, and other useful out-houses.

On the same premises is also erected a neat pucka roofed bungalow containing a large hall, pucka built; two octagon sleeping rooms with closets to each; open-pillared verandahs to the north and south, venetian windows all round; with pucka built cook-room, bottle-khannah, godowns, and other out-houses.

The title deeds may be seen and other particulars known at the auction-room, where a person attends to point out the premises.

Annota.

To be sold by public auction by Thomas Roworth and Co., at their Great Room, to-morrow, Friday, the 25th January 1805, two boxes of uncommonly fine Annota, possessing a pure unadulterated colour, divested of every particle of adventitious matter.

This article is held in such high estimation in Europe, that in the year 1799 the Society of Arts and Commerce offered the gold medal for five hundredweight imported from any of the British Settlements in the East Indies.

Musters lie at the great room for inspection.

Extracts from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 5th February 1805.

Fine fat quails just received and to be had of Peter David and Co., No. 179, Chitpore Road, Calcutta, 4th February 1805.

THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1805.

Calcutta, 9th February 1805.

Carriages and Horses for sale on commission, at Mr. Parkins', Coach-maker, viz.

	Sa. Rs.
An elegant and fashionable, almost new, full-pannelled sociable, hung upon C. springs and compass perch; the whole painted mazarine blue and lined with blue cloth; the seats and back with crimson morocco leather; along with a pair of excellent Mares, 14 hands 2 inches high, and Europe Postillion Harness, and a third Mare, which is used as a hack, to relieve the others; the whole for	3,000

	Sa. Rs.
A fashionable, elegant, and almost new Curricle, hood and harness, with a pair of the quickest Bay Horses on the Course; the property of a gentleman of fashion who is leaving the Presidency	2,600
Likewise, an elegant and high finished London-built crane-necked Chariot, imported five months ago, and seldom used ...	3,000
One ditto, damaged on boardship, built by Godsall	2,600
A fashionable full-pannelled Gig and harness imported on the *Lady Burgess*	1,000
A fashionable Gig with hood, lamps, and harness, sold on account of an estate	800
A pair of excellent strong Bay Carriage Mares, eight years old, 14 hands 2 inches high	1,000
An Arab Brood Mare, of high caste, eight years old, brought from Mocha by Captain Hiram Cox	600
A fine strong Pony (2 years and 8 months old) Colt, 14 hands 3 inches, from the above Mare, got by the noted Blood Horse, General	800

The above Mares and Colt are just arrived from the up country from Colonel Palmer, by whom the Colt was bred.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 23rd April 1805.

William Vanzandts respectfully begs leave to acquaint the owners and Commanders of ships and vessels, and the public in general, that he continues to supply lascars for ships. Mr. Vanzandts trusts, from his knowledge of the country trade and of these men, to give satisfaction to those gentlemen who may please to honor him with their commands, and to prevent the numerous impositions that have prevailed amongst the ghaut Serangs, by their sending on board mere coolies in the room of good lascars, the impropriety of which has given numerous grievances to the Captains and Officers when at sea; and consequently, a fraud on the owners.

N. B.—Neither lascars nor seacunnies will be engaged without first being strictly examined in their respective duties, and approved of.

Boats, Budgerows, &c., &c., are provided as usual, at his Office, in Hastings' Street.

All orders addressed at his House, No. 36, Clive Street, or his Office in Hastings' Street, will be immediately attended to.

THE 23RD MAY 1805.

Deaths.

On Saturday last, the 18th instant, at the Government House in Serampore, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation becoming a man and a Christian, His Excellency Colonel O'Bie, His Danish Majesty's Governor of that Settlement, in the 73rd year of his age; a greater part of which has been spent in the service of his King in India, Tranquebar and Serampore; His Majesty's sentiments of which are marked by the rank and trusts he has been pleased to confer and repose in him.

In private life, his liberality and benevolence, together with his urbanity and humane philanthrophic disposition, made him esteemed by every body who knew him, and beloved by his mumerous relatives, friends, and domestics, to whom he has been truly fatherly; in short, by all ranks and descriptions of people living under his Government, as well as by many gentlemen of the English nation; and will render his death sincerely and deeply lamented.

He was buried on Sunday at five o'clock in the morning, under the firing of minute guns, and every Military honor the place could afford, attended by the whole Settlement to the grave.

On the 13th instant, the Reverend Francais Fernex, *alias* Father Benjamin, *ex-prafect* of the French Mission, and Rector of Chandernagore. During a residence of seventeen years in India he had every means of acquiring wealth; but liberal to his domestics, beneficent to the unhappy and disconsolate; charitable to profusion to the poor; his will in favour of a generous friend, who supported him in the hour of adversity, is rather a sense of gratitude than a matter of any importance.

THE 20TH JUNE 1805.

To be sold at Public Auction at Lucknow, on the first of August next, by order of the Executors of General Martine's Will.

The remaining quantity of the late Major General Claude Martine's valuable collection of paintings; also a great variety of beautiful Prints, framed and glazed, several looking glasses and mirrors; table shades, patent lamps with pedestals, hanging lamps, &c., &c.

Particulars of which will be fully detailed in catalogues.

THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1805.

G. Clint, Ladies' and Gentlemen's wig-maker,

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this Settlement, that he has removed from his late house, No. 27, Cossitollah Street, to Nuncoo Jemadar's Lane, opposite Crooked Lane, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches. G. Clint begs to return his most sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of this Settlement, for their kind and liberal support since his commencement in business, and hopes for a continuance of their favors, as it will be his constant study to have every order executed with the utmost despatch, and performed in the best style.

THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1805.

Calcutta, 6th November 1805.

Anniversary of St. Andrew for 1805.

It is hereby notified to the sons of St. Andrew at or near the Presidency, who have not yet subscribed to the entertainment to be given on the 30th instant, that a paper is at Carlier and Scornec's rooms for subscription.

Subscription this year fixed at fifty Rupees each.

THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1805.

To the Ladies.

Tulloh and Co. have for sale on commission—

	Sa. Rs.
Beautiful black bear skin tippets, each at	80
Ditto white rabbit ditto	48

Genuine Otto of Roses from Persia, at the moderate price of Sicca Rs. 25 per sicca weight.

THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1805.

On the 11th instant, at Amboor, of a contagious fever which has raged for some time at the Foot of the Ghaut, Mohamud Hossein, Native Commandant of the old 15th Battalion of Foot.

Lately at Bombay, Sorabjee Muncharjee, a very respectable Parsee Merchant. The benevolence of this man's disposition manifested itself on many occasions. During the great scarcity which prevailed some time ago, at his own expense he fed upwards of two thousand poor people daily.

Extract from the "Bengal Hurkaru" of the 19th November 1805.

FOR SALE AT THE HURKARU LIBRARY.

Auctores Classici, in 105 volumes, elegantly half-bound, containing as follows :—

Ammianus Marcellinus, Apuleius, Julius Cæsar, Casimiri Carmina, Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius, &c. Celsus, Curtius, Ciceronis Opera, Claudianus, Valerius Flaccus, Flores and Amelius, Frontinus, Aul. Gellius, Horatius, Justinus, Lactantius, T. Livius, Lucanus, Lucretius, Macrobius, Martialis, Corn. Nepos, Ovidius, Persius and Juvenalis, Petronius, Phædrus, Plinii Hist. Nat., Plinii Epistolæ, Platus, Quintilianus, Sallustius, Scriptores Historiæ Aug., Scriptores Rei Rusticæ Seneca Rhetor, Seneca Philosophus, Senecæ Tragoediæ, Silius Italicus, Solinus, Statius, Suetonius, Tacitus, Terentius, Val. Maximus, Varro de Lingua Lat., Velleius Paterculus, Aur. Victor &c. Virgilius and Manilius, price, Sicca Rs. 1,000.

THE END.

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